

A. E. P.
METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1903.

PRICE 5/-

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(6th YEAR OF ISSUE.)

PRICE 5/-

LONDON :
PRINTED BY MCCORQUODALE & CO., LIMITED, CARDINGTON STREET, N.W
1904.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.—Before the year 1886 no regular annual record of the work of the Board was published. (In the year 1871, however, and again in the years 1876 and 1877, the Chairman of the Board issued a report of the nature of an annual report, with some statistics.) For the years between 1886 and 1897, both inclusive, the Chairman of the Board issued an annual report and the Statistical Committee also issued a report, each separately. These reports may, together, be taken as the reports of the Board for those years.

For the year 1898, and for subsequent years, an annual report of the Board, and so called, has been issued, consisting of a summary of the work of the Board for the year, the reports of the several standing committees, and the report of the Statistical Committee. The reports for the four years, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 were issued in two volumes: vol. I. containing the report of the Board and the reports of the standing committees, except that of the Statistical Committee, which itself formed vol. II. The report for the year 1902 commenced a new series in one volume, bound in cloth and furnished with an index. The reports are sold to the public at 5s. a copy, in one volume or two as the case may be.

The separate reports of the Chairman of the Board above referred to and the first report of the Statistical Committee (1886) were of foolscap size; all the remainder are of the size of this volume.

In the report for 1888 a spot map showing smallpox admissions was included. In the report for 1889 spot maps showing admissions of all diseases to the Board's hospitals were included. In the report for 1890 were included spot maps of notifications also. In the reports for 1891 to 1902 spot maps of notifications but not of admissions were included. In this report, and in future reports, spot maps of notifications of smallpox and typhus cases only will be included.

The following reports are nearly or wholly out of print:—The reports for 1871, 1876, and 1877. The report of the Statistical Committee for 1886. The report of the Board (two vols.) for 1900. (For this year—1900—however, all those parts of the report which referred to infectious diseases have been collected and separately printed, and copies may still be obtained. For the years 1899 and 1900 a somewhat similar collection was made as regards the imbecile asylums, and copies may still be obtained.)

From the years of the opening of the several institutions to 1885, annual reports of the medical superintendents, with statistics, and, in some cases, reports by the committees of management, were issued separately, and copies of many of them may still be had.

The annual reports of the Captain-Superintendent and Committee of the Training Ship "Exmouth" may be obtained in a separate form from 1877; the reports of the Children's Committee from 1898; the reports of the Ambulance Committee from 1884 to 1897; and the reports of the Finance Committee from 1900.

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THOSE NOMINATED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

MANAGERS ELECTED BY THE SEVERAL METROPOLITAN BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

(For the Three Years ending May 15th, 1904.)

UNION OR PARISH.	NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.	COMMITTEES (AS AT END OF 1903).
Bermondsey	Ecroyd, W. H.	64, Bermondsey Street, Bermondsey, S.E.	Children's, Works, Contract, Special.
Bethnal Green	Barnard, A. P.	309, Hackney Road, N.E.	Hospitals.
Bloomsbury	Smith, Prof. W. R., M.D., J.P.	74, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.	Hospitals, Finance, Statistical, Ambulance.
Camberwell	Brown, R.	32, East Dulwich Road, S.E.	Asylums, Contract.
"	Hurst, W. B.	"Ferndale," Thurlow Park Road, S.E.	Hospitals, Children's, Ambulance, Finance.
Chelsea	Morrison, Rev. W. D., LL.D.	2, Embankment Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.	Children's.
City of London	GreatRex, Augustus, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.	23, Holborn, E.C.	Contract.
"	Lile, J. H.	4, Ludgate Circus, E.C.	Children's, Works, Contract.
"	Page, W. H.	"Clevedon," Spencer Road, Wealdstone, Harrow.	Hospitals.
"	White, J. G.	"St. Monica," Micheldever Road, Lee, S.E.	Asylums, Hospitals.
"	Willmott, John	54-56, Bartholomew Close, E.C.	Contract, "Exmouth," Children's.
Fulham	Thomas, Charles	"St. Clears," 128, Palewell Park, East Sheen	Children's, "Exmouth."
Greenwich	Oldman, F. J.	85, Arbuthnot Road, New Cross, S.E.	Asylums, Children's, Works, Special.
Hackney	Bates, Thomas	67, Clifden Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.	Hospitals, Children's.
"	Beurle, W. L.	Linden House, 331, Victoria Park Road, N.E.	Hospitals, Children's, "Exmouth" Statistical, Special.
Hammersmith	Pope, Rev. G. W.	167, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	Asylums, Hospitals, Finance, Ambulance.
Hampstead	Hardcastle, John	Upton House, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.	Asylums, Hospitals, Statistical.
Holborn	Raker, Miss I. M.	37, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C.	Hospitals, Children's.
"	Frankland, William	28, Stockwell Park Crescent, S.W.	Asylums, Children's, "Exmouth," Works.
Islington	Elliot, G. S.	14, Upper Street, Islington, N.	Children's.
"	Lambert, Samuel	125, Barnsbury Road, N.	Asylums, Hospitals, "Exmouth."
"	Varley, Miss Amelia	82, Newington Green Road, Islington, N.	Hospitals, Children's.
Kensington	Reade, Rev. C. Darby, J.P.	83, Holland Road, Kensington, W.	Asylums, Hospitals.
"	Simpson, E. Palgrave	5, Durham Villas, Phillimore Gardens, W.	Asylums, Finance, Works.
"	Webb, Colonel R. F., M.A., D.L., J.P.	6, West Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.	Asylums, Finance, Works.
Lambeth	Andrew, Captain C. W., J.P.	5, Kennington Terrace, Kennington Park, S.E.	Hospitals, Ambulance, Contract, Works.
"	Burridge, Alfred	"Saxtonhurst," 46, Herne Hill, S.E.	Asylums, Hospitals, Works, Finance, Contract
"	Cochran, W. B.	"The Clone," Court Road, West Norwood, S.E.	Children's, Hospitals, Special.
Lewisham	Wilkinson, Cuthbert	"Florian," Lawrie Park Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.	Hospitals, Contract, Finance, Works, Special.
Mile End Old Town	Musto, J. J.	17, Cottage Grove, Mile End Road, Bow, E.	Children's, "Exmouth."
Paddington	Cole, S. J.	"Fernleigh," Fernhead Road, W.	Hospitals, "Exmouth."
"	Swift, H. H., J.P.	45, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.	Asylums, Statistical, Special.
Poplar	Gillard, F. F.	"Courtlands," The Drive, Ilford, Essex	Hospitals, Children's, Works.
St. George's, W.	Bramston, Miss Georgina	39, Greycoat Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.	Hospitals, Children's, Contract.
"	Hall, Lieut.-General J. H., J.P.	90, Eaton Place, S.W.	Asylums.
"	Hardcastle, Henry, J.P.	38, Eaton Square, S.W.	
"	Walden, R. W.	65, Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S.W.	Asylums, Statistical.

MANAGERS ELECTED BY THE SEVERAL METROPOLITAN BOARDS OF GUARDIANS—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.	COMMITTEES (AS AT END OF 1903).
St. George's, E...	Martineau, P. M., J.P., D.L., LL.B. ...	"Littleworth," Esher, Surrey ...	Asylums, Hospitals, Contract.
St. Marylebone ...	Browne, E. S., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I. ...	5, Cavendish Mansions, Langham Street, W... ..	Children's, Statistical.
"	Dennis, Walter ...	Ifield House, Carshalton, Surrey ...	Hospitals, Works.
"	White, Edward, J.P. ...	20, Upper Berkeley Street, W. ...	Contract, Works, Special, Children's.
St. Pancras...	Boden, Anthony ...	34, Maitland Park Villas, N.W. ...	Asylums, Hospitals.
"	Purchase, Frederick ...	"Ashfield," Spencer Road, Wealdstone, Harrow ...	Hospitals, Children's.
"	Thornley, Joseph, J.P. ...	53, Camden Square, N.W. ...	Asylums, Children's, Contract, Works, Special, Hospitals.
Shoreditch ...	Wakeling, E. J. ...	145, New North Road, Hoxton, N. ...	Children's, Asylums.
Southwark ...	Cornell, Thomas ...	63, Borough Road, S.E....	Asylums, Children's, Contract, "Exmouth," Special.
"	Neville, William ...	33, Trinity Square, S.E....	Asylums, Hospitals, Contract, Special.
Stepney ...	Mills, F. C., J.P. ...	294, Burdett Road, E. ...	Hospitals, Contract, "Exmouth," Children's, Ambulance.
Strand ...	Jaxone, H. L. D'Arcy ...	15-17, Green Street, Leicester Square, W.C. ...	Hospitals, "Exmouth," Statistical.
Wandsworth & Clapham...	Marriott, Rev. C. P., M.A. ...	40, Park Road, New Wandsworth, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Children's, "Exmouth," Special.
"	Muspratt, Henry ...	58, Mount Nod Road, Streatham, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Children's.
"	Penfold, W. F. ...	Burwood House, Upper Tooting, S.W. ...	Asylums, Hospitals.
Westminster ...	Stamford, The Right Hon. The Earl of ...	15, St. James's Place, S.W. ...	Children's, Asylums, Statistical, "Exmouth."
Whitechapel ...	Brown, James, J.P. ...	5, Kent Terrace, Regent's Park ...	Hospitals, Children's, Ambulance, Works.
Woolwich ...	Graham, Lieut.-Col. W. J. B., V.D....	Whitehouse Villa, Woodlands, Old Charlton, Kent ...	Asylums, Contract, Works.

MANAGERS NOMINATED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

NAME OF MANAGER.	ADDRESS.	COMMITTEES (AS AT END OF 1903).
Crooks, William ...	81, Gough Street, Poplar, E. ...	Children's, Special.
Doneraile, The Right Hon. The Viscount ...	91, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. ...	Ambulance, Statistical, Hospitals, Special.
Drage, Geoffrey ...	20, Lowndes Square, S.W. ...	"Exmouth," Children's, Ambulance, Special.
Galsworthy, Sir E. H., J.P., D.L. ...	26, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W. ...	Hospitals, Ambulance.
Goldie, Colonel J. ...	41, Charlville Road, West Kensington, W. ...	Children's.
Guinness, Hon. Rupert ...	5, Grosvenor Place, S.W. ...	Asylums, Hospitals, Finance, Works, Special.
Helby, J. T. ...	"Glengarriff," Hawthorne Road, Bickley, Kent ...	<i>Ex-officio member of all committees.</i>
Hensley, Sir R. M., J.P. (<i>Chairman of the Board</i>) ...	Glenton House, Putney, S.W. ...	Asylums, Hospitals, Ambulance, Works, Special.
Hill, J. R., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ...	"Fenstanton," Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Ambulance, Finance.
Hunt, Jackson, M.A., J.P. ...	23, Montagu Square, W. ...	Asylums, Hospitals.
Inderwick, Miss E. F. ...	8, Warwick Square, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Children's.
Marvin, Lieut.-Col. Wm. ...	45, Agate Road, Hammersmith, W. ...	Hospitals.
Meinertzhagen, E. L., J.P. ...	4, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Ambulance, Finance, Statistical, Works, Special.
Scovell, A. C., J.P. ...	8, Primrose Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W. ...	Hospitals, Children's, Contract, Works.
Stanley, Hon. Maude A. ...	32, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W. ...	Statistical, Special.
Strong, Richard, J.P. (<i>Chairman, General Purposes Committee</i>) * ...	"Helstonleigh," Champion Park, Camberwell, S.E. ...	<i>Ex-officio member of all committees.</i>
Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G., M.P., J.P. (<i>Vice-Chairman of the Board</i>) ...	"Falconhurst," Eden Bridge, Kent ...	Asylums, "Exmouth," Finance.
Vallance, Wm., J.P. ...	55, Tressillian Road, St. John's, S.E. ...	

* The General Purposes Committee consists of the whole Board, and the Chairman is *ex officio* a member of the Hospitals, Asylums, and Children's Committees.

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METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1903.

29th June, 1904.

In the report of the work of the Board for the year 1903 which we now submit no striking event attracts special attention as the distinguishing feature of the year. No change in the constitution of the Board has taken place, and no epidemic has occurred to tax the energy of the Managers or the resources at their command, but the year has been one of steady and satisfactory progress in every department; and it is hoped that the time which the Managers have been able to devote to ordinary questions of administration will have resulted in improving the machinery of management, increasing efficiency, and at the same time promoting economy.

A full record of the proceedings of the Board in its various departments will be found in the reports of the several committees which follow.

On the 16th May, the Board commenced the last year of its current term of office, and, at the first meeting thereafter Sir R. M. Hensley, J.P., was re-elected Chairman, and the Right Hon. J. G. Talbot, M.P., was re-elected Vice-Chairman, for the ensuing year. During the year two of the Managers have died—Mr. J. H. Brass, who had represented Chelsea for fourteen years, and Sir V. H. B. Kennett-Barrington, who had been one of the members nominated by the Local Government Board for upwards of twenty years. Towards the close of the year Mr. Henry Hardcastle, J.P., who had sat on the Board for nearly twenty-seven years, resigned his seat. The Rev. W. D. Morrison succeeded Mr. Brass, Colonel J. Goldie was nominated by the Local Government Board in place of Sir V. H. B.

Kennett-Barrington, and Dr. M. I. Finucane was elected by the St. George's Guardians in place of Mr. H. Hardcastle.

The devotion of time and attention by a large number of the Managers to the work of the Board is very gratifying, the ever-increasing demands made upon them being cheerfully and satisfactorily responded to. From the return issued yearly it appears that nearly 10,000 individual attendances are made by the members of the Board annually at the Board, committee, and sub-committee meetings, showing an average for each member of about 135 attendances per annum. A few of the Managers, of course, do much more; and it must be regarded as a satisfactory feature of public life that the ratepayers can command such a large amount of voluntary service.

**Imbecile
asylums.** In the last report reference was made to two important matters in connection with the imbecile asylums—the opening of Tooting Bec Asylum, and the scheme of imbecile classification.

Although the new asylum at Tooting Bec was, at the end of 1902, actually opened, in the sense of it having been furnished, and the principal officers appointed and in residence, it was not until January, 1903, that the first patient was admitted.

The acquisition of this new asylum has been a great help to the Board in dealing with the pauper imbecile population of the Metropolis, and the taking of the additional number of patients whom the Board has been able to receive must have been a welcome relief to the workhouses and infirmaries administered by the guardians of the parishes and unions of the Metropolis.

In February, when only the first hundred or two of patients had been admitted, the terrible fire at the Colney Hatch Asylum occurred, and it was a great gratification to the Managers to be able, owing to the fortunate circumstance of the recent opening of this asylum, to assist the London County Council in the dilemma created by the destruction of so large a part of their accommodation, by receiving from the county asylums about 200 of the more harmless chronic cases. It may be as well to state, for the information of any who may not be aware of the fact, that the addition of Tooting Bec Asylum to the Board's imbecile accommodation is not merely an addition of so many extra beds for imbeciles, but is a most important help towards the general scheme for improved classification. All patients received by the Managers are now admitted in the first instance to the probationary wards at this asylum, and are thence, after due observation, drafted either into the permanent infirmary wards, or transferred to whichever of the other asylums of the Board may be most suitable in each case.

The other matter referred to in the last report, viz., the general scheme for improved classification has, during the year 1903, undergone further careful and prolonged consideration, the main result being the decision that Darenth Asylum shall be the future home of the improvable children, and those who may be employed in an industrial colony, and that the unimprovable shall be removed from Darenth to another institution. This, though a reversal of the decision previously arrived at, is in entire accord with the policy previously decided upon, the only change being as to the classes which should inhabit the several institutions. Full details of the scheme will be found in the Asylums Committee's report.

Reference was made last year to the prevalence of tuberculosis among imbecile patients, particularly at Leavesden Asylum. It is gratifying to be able to record that the remedial measures adopted have already resulted in considerable improvement.

One of the most pressing questions engaging the attention of the Asylums Committee towards the close of the year was the growing demand for a largely-increased proportion of infirmary accommodation. The advancing infirmity of the older patients already in the Board's care, and the fact that the patients received from the workhouses have latterly been of a more aged and feeble type than was formerly the case, has made it imperative that the Board should deal with this question, and when the report for the current year comes to be written, no doubt some decisive action will have to be recorded.

Questions as to the minimum age limit for the reception of imbecile children have engaged the Board's attention during the year, and also as to the sterilization of the Leavesden Asylum water supply.

Hospitals. The smallness of the number of patients admitted to the Board's hospitals, and the absence of the usual sharp rise from the spring to the autumn in the number of patients under treatment were the characteristics of the Board's infectious hospital work in the year 1903. A year of comparatively very slight prevalence of infectious disorders, apart from its satisfactory indication of the health of the Metropolis, is helpful to the Board and its officers by affording opportunities, difficult to find in busy years, for effecting repairs and renovations in the wards and other portions of the hospital premises and for dealing with details of administration.

The striking difference between the year now under review and the four immediately preceding it in the matter of prevalence of the diseases treated in the Board's hospitals is well shown in the charts which will be found opposite page 163 in the report of the Statistical Committee.

It would be a happy thing for the Metropolis if it could be assumed

from the figures of the past year or two that scarlet fever and diphtheria were declining diseases so far as London is concerned, and there is perhaps some danger that those who have not had long enough experience, or have not given the matter sufficient study, may assume that this is the case. The Board's experience, however, teaches that these diseases vary in prevalence in irregular cycles of years—that years of inactivity in the past have been succeeded by years of great activity—and while it may reasonably be hoped that an improved and improving sanitary condition in the homes and lives of the people throughout the Metropolis generally, may result in some appreciable diminution in the attacks of zymotic diseases, yet the Board must be prepared to deal with a much larger volume of disease if and when it appears, or they would be most assuredly and deservedly blamed by the ratepayers at large for having taken too sanguine a view of the situation. It is only necessary to refer to the time (1886 and 1887) when the Board possessed only six fever hospitals, and the patients were so few that three of those six were actually closed, and to remember that by the autumn of the latter year all the hospitals were re-opened and filled, and temporary wooden huts were hurriedly constructed at most of them, while in 1892 and still more in 1893, scarlet fever was so prevalent that the Board had to make extraordinary emergency efforts to cope with it, and then many patients were left in their homes. There can be little doubt that if another year like 1893 should be experienced, not only would every bed in the fever hospitals now possessed and in course of being provided by the Board be required, but the Managers would probably be under the necessity of making further emergency provision, as they have had to do on previous occasions. At the same time, the fact should be noted that the average stay in hospital of patients has been somewhat reduced, a circumstance which, if maintained, must have an effect on the amount of hospital accommodation required.

A consideration of the Board's requirements in the matter of hospital accommodation leads to a mention of the more temporary structures which were erected by the Board at different times to meet emergencies, and which still remain standing. The chief of these, of course, were the Fountain Hospital and the North-Eastern Hospital.

The calamitous fire which destroyed the temporary annexe at Colney Hatch Asylum naturally directed attention to the risks of temporary buildings generally. The circumstances of the Board's fever hospitals, however, happily differ very materially from those of a lunatic asylum. The occupants of a ward are far fewer in number, they are all sane persons, and, there being no necessity for restraint as with the insane, there are doors always available for exit and windows which would in cases of necessity

afford additional means of escape. So that, if a fire should unfortunately break out in the temporary hospital buildings, there is every reason to hope that the occupants could all find safety immediately. Still, it is not unnatural that the Managers, after the sad occurrence at Colney Hatch, should have paid close attention to a scrutiny of their precautions and appliances for fire prevention and extinction.

In the case of the Fountain Hospital the Board was not astonished, seeing that the period for which it was licensed as a temporary structure under the London Building Act would expire in November, 1903, to receive intimation from the County Council that they would not be prepared to renew the license unless considerable alterations, with a view of rendering the buildings fire-resisting, were carried out. The Board accordingly closed the Hospital, and adopted, at a cost of something like £13,000, certain recommendations of their architect, Mr. T. W. Aldwinckle, which were approved by the County Council and by the Local Government Board. The work, which consists of filling in the whole of the frame work of the buildings and covering the inner surface of the walls with plaster, uralite, or other non-flammable material, was in progress at the end of the year, and it was fortunate that the non-prevalence of disease to which reference has already been made allowed the Managers to put it in hand without feeling the inconvenience of the loss of the accommodation. It also enabled them to undertake the much-needed reconstruction of the South-Eastern Hospital, which, although not usually classed as temporary, consisted for the most part of wards which could scarcely be properly described as permanent. Details of the scheme of reconstruction will be found in the Works Committee's report, page 52.

The scarlet fever portion of the North-Eastern Hospital, built of wood, was erected in 1892, and is essentially a temporary structure, originally calculated to last for perhaps five years. It has, however, already lasted and been of immense service to the Board for more than double that period, while administrative buildings and diphtheria and enteric wards of a permanent character have been erected on an adjoining part of the site. The question, however, of replacing the wooden huts by buildings of a permanent character cannot be indefinitely postponed, and has engaged and is engaging the attention of the Hospitals Committee.

Two buildings of an entirely temporary character at the Northern Hospital have been pulled down, and steps have been taken generally with a view to minimising the risks of fire, and of perfecting the appliances for dealing with any outbreak that may occur.

It is a matter for congratulation that during the Board's 37 years' existence, although throughout that period they have constantly been

compelled to house patients in buildings of a temporary and inflammable description—wooden huts, ships, and tents—yet they have never had any outbreak of fire in which the lives of patients have been in any way threatened. The Board will not, on this account, relax any effort to perfect its precautions, but will rather be encouraged to do all in their power to maintain this record.

Diphtheria. Diphtheria has followed the same course as scarlet fever, and has been unusually quiet during the past year, with the same absence of the usual autumnal rise. It is pleasing to see the increased success of the modern treatment of this dreaded disease by anti-toxic serum, and a still further reduced mortality. This is fully dealt with in the report of the Statistical Committee (pages 186-7).

Smallpox. The opening for patients, at the close of the year, of the Joyce Green Smallpox Hospital marks the completion of a long period of evolution in the history of the treatment of this disease in the Metropolis. Up to 1885 or 1886 the smallpox cases of London were treated either in their own homes or in the intra-mural infectious hospitals.

The first step in the policy recommended in the report of the Royal Commission on Smallpox and Fever Hospitals, 1882, was taken with the establishment of the Smallpox Hospital Ships at Long Reach, though even then, for a time, a certain number of beds was reserved at the several fever hospitals for smallpox cases. The removal of patients from London to Long Reach was so successful, however, that the idea of again using any of the fever hospitals for smallpox purposes was speedily abandoned, and it became necessary to provide for a considerable extension of the Board's accommodation away from London. The opening of Joyce Green Hospital is the close of arrangements which have been in progress for 10 years. Many difficulties had to be surmounted which need not here be recapitulated, and the Board now possess what they regard as ample accommodation to cope with any ordinary outbreak of smallpox, and also means, in the temporary Orchard and Long Reach Hospitals, adjoining Joyce Green, of so extending their arrangements, if necessary, as to be able to deal with a large outbreak. As a result of the opening of this hospital, the Hospital Ships, which have done 20 years' valuable service, and for the past year or two had been getting into a condition of considerable disrepair, will be disposed of. The next report will probably announce the actual disappearance of the vessels from their moorings in Long Reach.

Having regard also to the resources at Joyce Green and its vicinity, the Board has resolved that Gore Farm Convalescent Hospital need no longer be reckoned as a smallpox hospital.

Return cases. The subject of alleged "return cases" of scarlet fever and diphtheria has been constantly before the Managers again during the year. A special investigation which they have caused to be made into this subject by Dr. Cameron has continued, but at the end of the year his report is not yet ready.

Complaints have from time to time been received that the return home of a discharged patient has been followed by fresh cases, and there have not been wanting the usual allegations that the latter are a direct result of the premature return of the earlier case from hospital. In some instances, no doubt, this is so, but it is by no means certain that it is always so. There seems also to be a common impression that medical officers are able to pronounce infallibly as to the precise moment when every patient ceases to be in an infective condition. This is not possible in the present state of medical knowledge, and the Statistical Committee very properly call special attention to the paragraph on this subject by Dr. Caiger, Medical Superintendent of the South-Western Hospital (p. 178).

That the knowledge of the infectiveness of scarlet fever may increase until medical men are able to pronounce with precision on this subject is earnestly to be desired both in the interests of the hospital authorities and of the public at large.

Children's department. The work of the Children's Department has been one of steady progress towards the completion and consolidation of the work entrusted to the Children's Committee.

In March, the White Oak School, erected at Swanley, one of the two establishments designed for the treatment of the Poor Law children of the Metropolis who may be suffering from ophthalmia, was formally opened by the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P., formally President of the Local Government Board.

The seaside home at Rustington, near Littlehampton, was practically out of the builder's hands at the end of the year. The equipment and opening of this home will complete the accommodation that is at present considered necessary for the class of children requiring either special treatment during convalescence or the benefit of seaside air.

The additional homes for defective children acquired during the previous year have been equipped and occupied, and the Committee is now able to contemplate the early completion of the provision for all five classes of children enumerated in the Local Government Board Order of 1897.

The fluctuation in the prevalence of different forms of disease which very markedly affects scarlet fever and diphtheria appears likely to have its influence also upon the Board's responsibilities with regard to children.

suffering from ophthalmia and ringworm. In 1897 the number of known cases of ophthalmia in the Poor Law establishments of the Metropolis led the Managers, with the full concurrence of the Local Government Board, to decide upon the erection of two schools, each to accommodate 360 children, yet by the time the second of these schools is approaching completion the number of children affected appears to have considerably fallen, and it does not appear certain that the whole of the places provided will be immediately required.

On the other hand, while provision for 400 children suffering from ringworm was thought to be sufficient, in the result it has been found that both the Downs School at Sutton, which was intended to accommodate all cases, and Bridge School at Witham which was, in the first place, opened as a merely temporary arrangement, have been fully occupied, while applications for further admissions still remain to be dealt with.

The report of the Children's Committee will be found to contain interesting and full particulars of every branch of their work, while the appendices attached thereto give a mass of useful information which those who are interested in the subject will no doubt fully appreciate.

The year has not been without its anxieties in connection with the children in the different schools and homes, two cases of smallpox having occurred at the Remand Home at Camberwell Green, and a number of cases of scarlet fever at S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay.

The work of the Training Ship Committee, having to do with "**Exmouth.**" the care and training of a section of the child-life of the Poor Law, is closely allied to that of the Children's Committee. Their report records two matters of the highest importance in connection with this branch of the Board's work.

The selection for the command of the "Exmouth" of Captain R. B. Colmore, R.N., who at the time was in command of H.M.S. "Black Prince," has been generally accepted as an excellent appointment, from which the Managers may reasonably hope to see the best traditions of the "Exmouth" fully maintained, and every possible improvement which long experience and modern changes in naval training may suggest introduced into the life and work of the ship.

Another matter of the greatest interest in connection with the training ship has been the enquiry which the condition of the ship, revealed in 1902 and referred to in the last report, has forced upon the Managers, as to the steps to be taken to replace the old three-decker which has occupied its present berth off Grays since 1876. The Committee have dealt at length with this subject in their report, and it is unnecessary to

do more here than to state the conclusion which was arrived at after very careful and full consideration of the subject. When the matter was finally fully placed before them the Managers had no hesitation in agreeing with the recommendation of the Committee, and decided to build a new vessel.

The Committee, with the assistance of their new Captain-Superintendent, have devoted great attention to a revision of the rules and regulations for the administration of the ship, and have produced a code which aimed, not only at prescribing for all the occasions which a code of regulations could be expected to provide for, but also at improving, in the light of modern experience, upon some of the regulations as laid down in orders of the Local Government Board issued many years ago, and which have been found not altogether adapted to present needs. The Board gave its approval to the code and the Local Government Board subsequently approved it and authorised its adoption, and, so far as necessary, its substitution for previous regulations.

The removal of infectious patients from their homes to the **Ambulance**. Managers' hospitals has continued to be carried out in an entirely satisfactory manner by the Ambulance Committee. Full particulars of this work will be found in the report of the Ambulance Committee, pages 148-153.

The Committee have also rendered services during the year to other departments, by removing 769 imbeciles on their transfer from one asylum to another, and children of various descriptions in connection with the Homes.

In this Committee's report will also be found reference to the step the Board has taken in applying to the Local Government Board for authority to extend their ambulance service to non-infectious cases. That there is a demand for a supply of properly-equipped ambulances at short notice is generally admitted, and considerable attention has been paid to the subject, not only by the Managers but elsewhere, and in particular the London County Council has for some time been considering the propriety of establishing a street accident ambulance service. The whole question is still under consideration by the different authorities concerned, and there can be little doubt that the outcome will eventually be that the public will be supplied with the means of obtaining ambulances for all purposes.

Contract Committee. The Contract Committee has continued its useful work in arranging the contracts of the Board during the year. It has made certain advances in the direction of direct purchasing and improvements in methods of buying, and having regard to the very large consumption of food and goods of every description required by the Board

for feeding, clothing and housing the number of persons for whom they are responsible, it cannot be doubted that the closest and most intelligent attention to this subject on the part of the Contract Committee will always well repay the Board. Their report, pages 66-70, will be found an interesting record of good work.

Works Committee. The work of the Works Committee becomes year by year increasingly important and extensive. Practically all works, whether new buildings, re-buildings, reparation or painting and cleaning, except those of a very minor character, are now entrusted to the Works Committee, and even more time and attention than is already cheerfully devoted by its members to their work must of necessity be demanded if the wide duties entrusted to them are to be properly discharged. A reference to the report of the Committee and its appendices (pages 48-65) will show how extensive their operations have become, and with the rapidly increasing number of institutions under the Board's control they must continue to grow. There can, however, be no doubt of the wisdom of concentrating in the hands of one Committee the management and supervision of works of the same kind at the different institutions of the Board, for by this alone can a knowledge of details and of methods be steadily acquired and a constancy of system and a consistency of practice be ensured.

It is not surprising that the necessity for the constant overlooking of the large amount of building and engineering plant which the Board now possesses has involved a rapid growth of the engineering and surveying staff, but it was found expedient on the resignation of the Surveyor in February, 1903, to consolidate the two departments under the Engineer as an experiment for a period of one year. Whatever views may be entertained in the case of larger and more important works as to the relative merits of engaging the services of outside architects and employing a permanent official staff, there can be no doubt whatever that, apart altogether from new works, the services of a permanent technical staff under a competent chief or chiefs are of enormous advantage to the Board, and indeed are absolutely essential if the property the Board possesses is to be looked after and kept in a proper state of efficiency.

Finance. In the Finance Committee's report and its appendices (pages 3-47) will be found full details of the Board's expenditure and everything relating thereto which the ordinary reader can reasonably require. The Committee has done much useful work during the year, and when all the improvements they have suggested and which the Board have approved have been carried out, much simplification of

methods will result, much time will be saved, and expenditure reduced, or, at any rate, an increase of expenditure avoided.

Special attention should be directed to the Committee's recommendations with regard to the incidence of expenditure, and those who did not notice the report of the Committee which came before the Board in March, 1903, would do well to read it as reprinted in Appendix I. of their annual report for the year 1903, on page 9.

The simplification of accounts which would result from the adoption of the Committee's proposals would be felt, not only by the Managers, but also by all the Metropolitan parishes and unions in their accounts as between themselves and the Asylums Board on the one hand, and between themselves and the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund on the other hand. The advantage of the proposals is so obvious that it is to be hoped that the Local Government Board will see its way to approve them, and to take steps for giving effect to them at the first possible opportunity.

It will be seen from the Committee's report that one step in the direction of simplification of procedure in payment of accounts has already been carried into effect, the Local Government Board having sanctioned the addition of a receipt form to the form of cheque, but the Managers as a body will greatly welcome the approval of the Local Government Board to the proposal which has been made to them for doing away with the necessity for the signature of cheques by the Managers.

Amongst other matters to which the Committee have directed their attention with results advantageous to the Board may be mentioned the method of dealing with contractors and tradesmen's accounts, the amounts of the guarantee bonds of the various accounting officers of the Board, the methods of stocktaking, the details of the fire-insurance policies, the administration of the Superannuation Acts so far as the Board's service is concerned, and many minor matters.

The total expenditure during the year ended Michaelmas, 1903, was £1,460,130, viz.:—£1,123,130 on current account, and £337,000 on loan account.

It is a matter for regret that the financial year does not coincide with the year as dealt with for all other purposes, the former ending at Lady-day or Michaelmas, while all other operations of the Board are chronicled in relation to the ordinary calendar year (1st January to 31st December). The reports relating to expenditure consequently never deal with precisely the same period as the other reports, but it is not easy to see how this is to be remedied, as there are many other considerations involved than mere consistency between one part and another part of the Board's reports.

**Hospital
expenditure.**

The cost of hospitals is a question constantly engaging the attention of everyone concerned in the administration of either rate-supported hospitals or those which, being maintained by private endowments or public subscriptions, are called voluntary.

The public authorities who provide infectious hospitals are, of course, rightly subject to a Government audit on the one hand which prevents expenditure which is regarded as *ultra vires*, unlawful or extravagant, and to the continual criticism on the other hand of the ratepayers who provide the money. The watchfulness of the individual members of a public authority ought, however, to form the most powerful check on unnecessary—perhaps sometimes even on necessary—expenditure, and it is right that those who are not fettered in their operations by the limits of a slender purse should be constantly reminded of their obligations to exercise the greatest care in avoiding extravagance. At the same time it is incumbent on those entrusted with the management of the ratepayers' property and with the ratepayers' money at their command, to maintain that property in a thorough state of repair and efficiency, and generally to carry on the business with which they are entrusted in a thoroughly satisfactory and efficient manner. The Hospitals Committee have given much attention to this matter, and if the result of their deliberations can lead to any improvement of methods or reduction of expenditure their time and labour will have been well spent.

Those whose interest lies more especially in the general hospitals and who from time to time raise questions as to their management and the cost thereof, and who sometimes advocate rate-support for those hospitals, are met by defenders who venture on a comparison of the cost of the general hospitals with the cost of the rate-supported infectious hospitals of the Asylums Board.

While there is no reason for the Board to object to a real searching comparison, with all the material facts carefully set out and taken into account, it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that the bare cost per patient per day in the one class of hospital is entirely incomparable with that in the other class—the circumstances of the two sets of hospitals being entirely different. It is sufficient to state that the unit itself—the bed—is widely different in the two cases. Given a large ward which costs, say, £10,000, the number of beds in that ward in a general hospital would be very much larger, often double the number which can be properly accommodated in a similar ward of an infectious hospital. The whole of the expenditure representing rent, rates, taxes, warming, cleansing, and lighting may be precisely the same in both cases, and yet, owing to the great difference in the number of beds, the cost of these absolutely necessary

expenses “per bed” would be relatively far greater, sometimes double, at the infectious hospital, as compared with the general hospital. There are other important items of difference from the cost point of view between the two classes of hospital, almost all telling in favour of the general hospital on any attempt at comparison in the mere cost per bed.

Notwithstanding all the drawbacks attending the management of an infectious hospital, with the great fluctuations in the numbers of patients treated, it is very satisfactory to be able to point to the fact that during the past five years the total cost per patient per week in the Board’s hospitals has averaged only 33s. 4d., while in 1903, when the whole cost of all the hospitals was divided amongst a much smaller number of patients, it did not exceed 39s. per week per patient.

There is little to report in connection with the Head Office **Head Office.** during the year 1903 except that the staff was increased by the addition of four 3rd class clerks in the accounts department, and four women clerks in other departments of the office. The total number of staff in the Board’s employ at the end of the year 1903 was distributed as follows :—

	Permanent.	Temporary.
Head Office	109	2
Imbecile Asylums	1,140	63
Fever Hospitals	2,451	15
Smallpox Hospitals	182	26
Ambulance Service (including River Service)	242	27
Children’s Schools and Homes ...	310	30
Training Ship “Exmouth”	40	3
Central Stores and Needlerooms ...	12	12
Total	<u>4,486</u>	<u>178</u>

The numbers of those who joined and who left the service during the year were about 2,470 and 2,579 respectively.

The number of persons superannuated during the year was 31.

The usual appendix is annexed.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS C. SCOVELL,
Chairman of the Board.

(Signed) T. DUNCOMBE MANN,
Clerk to the Board.

No.	Date of Opening.	Acreage.	Accommodation.
1	January 19th, 1903	22 a.	828 beds.
2	October, 1870	83 a. 0 r. 0 p.	1,780 ,,
3	" " " " " " " " " " " "	154 a. 1 r. 32 p.	1,953 ,,
4	{ May, 1880 (Adult Department) ... {	164 a. 1 r. 0 p.	{ 1,052 ,,
	{ November, 1878 (Schools Department) }		{ 942 ,,
5	August, 1901 ... ..	... ..	156 ,,
6	<i>In course of adaptation</i>	93 a.	355 ,, (portion only)
			7,066
7	February 1st, 1871	9 a.	362 ,,
8	October 8th, 1892	33 a. 0 r. 6 p.	600 ,,
9	January 25th, 1870... ..	12 a. 0 r. 1 p.	460 ,,
10	March 10th, 1877	13 a. 2 r. 35 p.	412 ,,
11	January 31st, 1871... ..	8 a. 1 r. 20 p.	345 ,,
12	October, 1893	10 a. 2 r. 19 p.	402 ,,
13	August 17th, 1899	22 a. 3 r. 3 p.	518 ,,
14	March 17th, 1877	10 a. 2 r. 0 p.	387 ,,
15	November 8th, 1897	19 a. 1 r. 6 p.	548 ,,
16	August 31st. 1896	29 a. 1 r. 2 p.	560 ,,
17	September 25th, 1887	35 a. 2 r. 38 p.	748 ,,
18	<i>In course of erection</i>	136 a. 0 r. 0 p.	800 ,,
			6,142
19	December 28th, 1903	315 a. 0 r. 0 p.	940 ,,
20	Erected spring, 1902	Part of Joyce Green estate ...	800 ,,
21	February, 1902 ... ..	... ..	300 ,,
			2,040
22	{ October, 1890	160 a. 0 r. 16 p.	1,000 ,,
	{ Erected, 1902 ... ..	... ..	850 ,,
			1,850
23	{ March, 1876 ... ..	... ..	600 boys.
	{ " " " " " " " " " " " "	2 a. 3 r. 21 p.	46 beds.
	{ January, 1878 ... ..	... ..	9 boys.
			655
24	February 12th, 1901	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a.	160 children.
25	February 26th, 1903	20 a.	420 ,,
26	Not yet opened	28 a.	360 ,,
27	March 22nd, 1903	49 a.	360 ,,
28	December 26th, 1897	2 a. 3 r. 0 p.	134 beds.
29	June 26th, 1898	1 a. 2 r. 0 p.	91 ,,
30	April 6th, 1904	5 a. 2 r. 0 p.	100 ,,
31	{ January 16th, 1899 ... ..	... ..	20 girls.
	{ October 18th, 1901 ... ..	... ..	8 ,,
32	January 25th, 1901 ... ..	... ..	14 boys.
33	September 17th, 1900 ... ..	... ..	22 ,,
34	July 7th, 1903... ..	... ..	10 girls.
35	December 11th, 1903 ... ..	... ..	15 boys.
36	January 1st, 1902 ... ..	... ..	45 boys, 10 girls.
37	January 1st, 1902 ... ..	... ..	45 boys.
38	January 1st, 1902 ... ..	... ..	40 boys, 10 girls.
			1,864
39	June 20th, 1885	The areas of these sites are included in those of the adjoining hospitals (see above). On part of the West Wharf site ...	... ..
40	September 1st, 1897 ... ..		... ..
41	July 9th, 1884 ... ..		... ..
42	April, 1902 ... ..		... ..
43	May 2nd, 1898	The areas of these sites are included in those of the adjoining hospitals (see above). Included in site of asylum ...	... ..
44	October 1st, 1883 ... ..		... ..
45	August 18th, 1896 ... ..		... ..
46	Unoccupied ... ..		... ..
47	Purchased November, 1883	$\frac{1}{2}$ an acre	9 beds.
48	" September, 1883	2 a. 1 r. 0 p.	24 ,,
49	" January, 1885	2 a. 2 r. 10 p. ... ..	... ..
—	October, 1884, to March, 1902 ... ..	... ..	About 170 beds.
50	{ July, 1896 ... ..	... ..	... ..
	{ September, 1901 ... ..	... ..	... ..

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR GENERAL PURPOSES
FOR 1903.*1st January, 1904.***Proposed
sanatoria
for con-
sumptive
patients.**

In our last annual report we intimated that in view of the important issues involved we had deferred consideration for twelve months of the proposal of the Bermondsey Borough Council and other Metropolitan local authorities that the Managers should establish sanatoria for the treatment of consumptive persons,

Upon again considering this proposal in November, 1903, we came to the conclusion that the matter was one of such vital and far-reaching importance to the community at large, and one which if adopted by the Managers would entail so considerable an extension of their duties and responsibilities, and so large an increase in their expenditure, as to call for some authoritative expression of opinion by the Local Government Board. This conclusion the Managers endorsed.

**Ambulance
service—
Extension
of.**

As the result of the Managers' consideration of recommendations, which we submitted to them in November last, upon the general question of the desirability and practicability of extending the operations of the Managers' ambulance service so as to include the transport of medical cases, surgical cases (other than cases of street accident), and persons of unsound mind, they decided to extend their ambulance service in the direction indicated, subject to the necessary legal authority being obtained by the Local Government Board, and subject also to a charge of 7s. 6d. being made in respect of each removal, and, in addition, a mileage of 1s. 6d. beyond the boundary of the metropolis.

**Head Office
staff.**

During the past twelve months the permanent clerical staff at the Head Office has been strengthened by the addition of four third-class clerks in the Accounts Departments, and four women clerks. These additions bring its total numerical strength up to 74 at the present time.

**"Daily
Mail"
machinery.**

On the 27th July, 1901, the Managers issued a writ in an action for an injunction and damages against the proprietors of the "Daily Mail" in respect of the nuisance caused by the noise and vibration of their machinery and otherwise, and empowered the General Purposes Committee

to take such steps and incur such expenditure as might be necessary for the prosecution of the action.

A friendly settlement of this action has recently been effected, the Managers consenting to the dismissal of the action upon terms satisfactory to both parties.

**Duties and
inter-
relation of
committees.**

In April last we were instructed to consider and report to the Board what alterations (if any) it was advisable to make in the allocation of the Board's work among the several committees and in the relation of the committees between themselves.

In this connection we had before us proposals with regard to (i.) the transfer of the control of the Training Ship "Exmouth" to the Children's Committee; and (ii.) the transfer of the control and management of the River Ambulance Service, and the authority and responsibility for determining the distribution of patients among the several hospitals of the Board from the Ambulance Committee to the Hospitals Committee.

In the result, we deferred consideration of the former proposal for twelve months, and informed the Managers that we were not prepared to recommend any action in regard to the latter.

Other matters reported upon by us during 1903 were :—

**Other
matters.**

- i. The conditions governing the future appointment of principal officers at the imbecile asylums and the several groups of institutions under the control of the Children's Committee;
- ii. A proposal, which the Managers, upon our recommendation adopted, that every subordinate officer and servant hereafter appointed should, on appointment, sign a contract of service; and
- iii. The suggested provision by the Managers of accommodation for sane epileptics.

Upon this last proposal, the Managers are awaiting an authoritative expression of opinion by the Local Government Board.

(Signed) R. STRONG,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1903.

March, 1904.

Generally. Several important matters have claimed our careful attention during the past twelve months, chiefly in the direction of simplifying the complicated machinery by which the financial business of the Managers is carried on, the more noteworthy of which we record in our report following.

Proposed revision and consolidation of the L. G. B. orders. We are pleased to be able to report that at the close of the year the Local Government Board assented to our proposals for the consolidation and revision of their orders affecting the Managers. The form which such consolidation should take is being carefully considered, and we hope to make satisfactory progress with the draft of an order early in the ensuing year.

We are still awaiting the receipt of the order affecting the appointment and duties of the Accountant, the draft of which was amended and returned to the Local Government Board two years ago.

Form of cheque—receipt at foot. In January the Local Government Board sanctioned, as an experiment, the addition of a form of receipt at the foot of the cheque, in lieu of the system of obtaining a receipt on a separate form.

The new cheques came into use as from the end of March, and have amply justified their introduction. No difficulty of any kind has arisen, but relief has been experienced by the abolition of the system of requiring the attendance at the office of contractors to take up their cheques, and the substitution of the remittance of cheques by post.

This modification of existing orders is part of the scheme submitted through the Managers to the Local Government Board in July, 1900. We have reason to hope that sanction to the adoption of the schedule and order—the other part of the original scheme which has not yet been dealt with—will shortly be received, and thus the Managers will be relieved of the manual labour of personally affixing their signatures to every cheque, whilst the system will be placed on a more business-like footing.

**Method
of obtaining
accounts
from con-
tractors
and trades-
men.**

After careful consideration of the method of obtaining accounts from contractors and tradesmen we have approved of certain alterations with a view to simplifying the system.

It has been the practice to forward from each institution forms of account to contractors upon which to render their charges to the respective institutions. It is now proposed to reverse the procedure and to leave it to the contractors to claim payment of their accounts when due, direct from the Accountant.

The present useless circumlocution which necessitates about 12,000 applications to contractors where less than 400 under the new arrangement will suffice, will be abolished, and the system will ensure promptness of payment, whilst the work will be reduced and the saving on postage stamps, stationery, &c., will be about £50 per annum.

**Incidence
of Expendi-
ture.**

In March last we submitted an important report (copy of which is reproduced in the Appendix, p. 9), and recommendations based upon a memorandum prepared by the Accountant, as to the incidence of the expenditure of the Managers upon the unions and parishes forming the Metropolitan Asylum District after being subjected to the operations of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund. The recommendations were subsequently adopted, and when given effect to will enable the Managers to raise all the moneys required for current expenditure on the basis of rateable value direct from the unions and parishes without the intervention of the Common Poor Fund, and thus make it possible for the accounts to be made up annually under suitable heads of account.

No metropolitan local authority will be adversely affected, but, on the other hand, a much-needed simplification, resulting in a considerable saving of clerical work, will be effected in the accounts of the Managers, and also to a less extent in those of the guardians of the metropolitan unions and parishes, and of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

As the various boards of guardians were closely interested in the subject, they were invited to favour the Managers with their observations on the matter, and an analysis of the replies received showed that—

26 Boards with a rateable value of	}	£33,866,959	{	were in favour of the proposals.
3 Boards with a rateable value of	}	2,706,770	{	took no action or made no observations.
2 Boards with a rateable value of	}	3,943,667	{	disagreed with the proposals.
<hr/>				
		£40,517,396		

In four instances the approval of the guardians was accompanied by suggestions, or given subject to conditions which in no case affect the main question.

The application has gone forward to the Local Government Board, and we trust that the necessary steps to obtain legislation will be taken by the Board on the first convenient opportunity, since the scheme has been endorsed by their own

Departmental Committee, as well as by the guardians of the metropolitan unions and parishes.

Guarantees of officers.

The question of the adequacy or otherwise of the fidelity guarantees provided by the officers has claimed our attention during the year.

In many cases it was found that the moneys actually entrusted to the officers exceeded considerably the amounts for which the officers were guaranteed, and the Managers on our initiative authorised us immediately to cover all reasonable risks by increasing the amounts of the guarantees to equal the amount of cash which might be in an officer's possession at any one time.

Steps have therefore been taken under this authority, and with the consent of the Local Government Board, to cover these additional risks at the expense of the Managers on favourable terms.

As a matter of convenient procedure the Managers have assented to all questions arising in connection with guarantees being dealt with by the Finance Committee, and we shall in future consider annually on a fixed date the sufficiency of existing guarantees.

Stock-taking.

We have during the year submitted to the Managers our views as to the methods which we think should obtain in verifying the stocks at the several institutions. To these principles, so far as the smaller institutions are concerned, the Local Government Board have signified their assent, and we are hopeful that they will not withhold their sanction in the case of the larger institutions.

Briefly, our recommendations were—(i.) that stocks at all the institutions should be verified on fixed dates once a year only, those at the larger institutions being taken by outside stocktakers appointed by the Managers, and at the smaller institutions by the staff of the Accountant; and (ii.) that arrangements should be made by us for occasional unnotified visits by members of the Accountant's staff between the specified times of the official stocktaking for the purpose of checking the whole or special portions of the stocks.

Special expenditure on smallpox accommodation and transport.

The accounts in connection with this exceptional expenditure have all been discharged and amount to £492,075, being £917 in excess of the estimated expenditure as set out in detail in our last report. Of this sum £400,000 has been defrayed out of loans repayable in ten years, and the balance out of current funds.

Fire insurance.

By way of conclusion to preceding reports on this subject, we now report that in accordance with the Managers' wishes, the offer of the Westminster Fire Office to insure the whole of the Managers' property against loss by fire was accepted, and owing to the favourable form of policy agreed on, we were able in many cases to reduce the amount of the insurance to be effected with a corresponding reduction of the premium to the estimated extent of £500 per annum. The re-insurance dates from the 7th March last, and it will be observed that from the 24th June, 1902, to the 7th March, 1903, the bulk of the properties were uninsured.

Super-annuation Acts.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1896, 28 persons have been granted superannuation allowances during the year ended Michaelmas, 1903, amounting to £718 per annum; whilst 4 persons, in receipt of pensions amounting to £240 per annum, have died within the year, leaving the number in receipt of pensions at Michaelmas, 1903, at 92, excluding 16 persons to whom pensions had been granted previous to 1896. The number pensioned during the year is rather larger than usual, owing to the operation of the resolution of the Managers to retire officers compulsorily at the age of 65, which took effect as from the 25th March last.

Several recommendations from the Central Committees for the addition of a number of years to the actual period of service of officers under their control were remitted to and have been carefully considered by us, but in no case were we able to find any special circumstances or peculiar professional qualifications which would have justified us in recommending the Managers to grant any addition.

Applications from several members of the staff for the return of their superannuation contributions on leaving the service have been dealt with during the year.

Under Section 12 of the Act of 1896, the deductions made from the salaries of officers and servants before payment are to be "carried to and form part of the "common fund of the union" (district). No effect has hitherto been given to this in the Managers' ledgers or statements, except that the net amount paid has been dealt with as expenditure. We have directed that in future the deductions should be treated as receipts, in accordance with the section above referred to, the expenditure on salaries and wages being increased by the amount of the deductions, in order that the Managers' expenditure may be properly shown.

Age of subordinate officers at time of appointment.

In accordance with a resolution of the Managers instructing us to report "whether any and if so what limit or limits of age should be fixed by the Board for subordinate officers and servants at the time of appointment," we suggested that it would be inadvisable to lay down any absolute limitation, but we recommended that the age of 35 be fixed as a general limitation, outside of which the matter would be one for the decision of Central Committees to whom the exceptional circumstances could be readily submitted. As it is so obviously against the interests of the Managers to engage the services of officers and servants at a time of life when their strength and energy have been to any considerable extent expended elsewhere, and as the passing of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act which burdens the last employer with the statutory pension, renders the recognition of this principle the more imperative, we think it is a matter for regret that the Managers did not affirm our recommendation.

Sanctions to borrow.

Sanctions enabling the Managers to borrow have been granted during the year ended Michaelmas, 1903, to the amount of £177,694, making the total of such sanctions to that date since the commencement £5,465,694.

Amount borrowed.

The amount borrowed during the year ended Michaelmas, 1903, was £519,124; the amount repaid, £166,353; and the amount outstanding at Michaelmas, 1903, £3,503,193.

Interest on loans. The average rate of interest payable on loans outstanding at Michaelmas, 1902, was $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum, the same rate as the average at Michaelmas, 1903. The rates of interest on loans taken up during the year were $\text{£}3\frac{3}{8}$ and $\text{£}3\frac{7}{16}$.

Installments of loans and interest. We have been able to effect an arrangement with the London County Council, by which the payments of the instalments of principal and interest are now made quarterly in lieu of monthly as previously.

Estimates of costs of works. Under the resolution of the Board requiring estimates of the cost of proposed works to be submitted through the Finance Committee to the Managers, 20 estimates have been dealt with during the year, amounting to a total of $\text{£}195,743$.

Miscellaneous. Many minor matters have been dealt with by us during the year, of which the following are of more immediate interest:—

(a) **Half-yearly expenditure statements.** With the half-yearly expenditure statements published this year particulars of the expenditure in connection with the Office of the Board, and general expenses, together with information of the financial transactions of the Stores Department and central needlerooms were inserted. Additional statistical information was also inserted at the head of the tables in the hope that it would enable the Managers to grasp more readily the details of the expenditure. Generally the form of the statements has been improved.

(b) **Assessments and rates.** Six new properties have been brought into rating during the year at a rateable value of $\text{£}13,674$, and the assessments of two others increased by $\text{£}3,377$ rateable value, but only in one case has it been found necessary to lodge notice of objection. This case remains unsettled at the close of the year. The new and increased assessments amount to $\text{£}17,051$.

The amount paid in rates during the year ended Michaelmas, 1903, was $\text{£}41,307$, exceeding by $\text{£}7,670$ the amount paid during the previous year.

(c) **Preservation of books.** Difficulty having been experienced in the preparation of comparative statistics owing to the resolution of the Managers that certain books were to be kept for two years only, the Managers, upon our representations, directed that books of account should not be destroyed until at least six years after completion, and then only upon our authority.

(d) **Charge for officers' rations.** In accordance with a resolution of the Board, we have had under review the rates of charge to those officers who are supplied with rations from the Board's stores for themselves or their wives and children. We found the existing rates for males somewhat under cost, and have fixed slightly higher rates.

(e) **Travelling clerk.** Numerous visits, particularly to the smaller children's homes, for inspection and for assistance in entering up the books, have been made during the year, and action taken on the reports where necessary.

(f) Forms of books, &c. To enable us to carry out the duties devolving upon us under Standing Order 63, we have found it necessary during the year to direct the keeping of a simple form of accounts in connection with works and repairs carried out by direct labour.

It has been found convenient to divide the Requisition book into two sections, in order that the building, &c., materials may be shown separately from those for ordinary administrative requirements.

The form of Inventory book has also been slightly modified to permit of records being more clearly entered.

New books, prepared at the request of the Asylums committee for recording the farming transactions, have now been in use at the Asylums for a full year, and enable the farm accounts to be presented in a much more lucid manner.

**Abstract
of accounts
and
financial
tables.**

Statement of the year's income and expenditure, balance sheet, and financial and statistical tables are appended hereto.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS C. SCOVELL,
Chairman.

APPENDICES.

I. INCIDENCE OF EXPENDITURE.

*Report of the Finance Committee—submitted to the Board at their meeting on
21st March, 1903.*

10th March, 1903.

In January, 1902, the Accountant submitted to us an important memorandum as to the ultimate incidence of the expenditure of the Managers upon the constituent unions and parishes forming the Metropolitan Asylum District after being subjected to the operations of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund. This memorandum was originally prepared at the request of the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Workhouse Accounts (appointed by the President of the Local Government Board), at whose invitation the Accountant tendered certain evidence, raising, *inter alia*, the question of the incidence of the expenditure of the Managers.

We welcome the suggestions of the Accountant, and reproduce the essential portions of his memorandum in the following report, which we have deferred submitting until now, pending the publication of the report of the Departmental Committee referred to:—

The expenses incurred by the Managers are, by the Metropolitan Poor Act 1867, to be defrayed by the unions and parishes of the district, and are divided into two classes, which for convenience may be termed “direct charges” and “common charges.” Subsequent enactments have imposed additional duties on the Managers, but the above division of the expenses still applies.

“Direct charges” include expenses in or about the food, clothing, maintenance, care, treatment and relief, or for the burial of inmates, and are to be separately charged to the respective unions and parishes from which the inmates are sent.

“Common charges” cover all expenses other than those named above, and are raised by contributions in proportion to the rateable values of the integral areas.

These “direct charges,” when ascertained, are however (with some items of the “common charges”) incorporated in the respective union or parish claims upon the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, such fund being raised by contributions based on rateable value.

The rateable value of the Asylum District is arrived at from the totals of the constituent unions and parishes as ascertained by the London County Council; that is, of the Metropolis, excluding the values of the Inns of Court, which do not form part of the district, whereas the contributions to the Common Poor Fund are based upon the rateable values of the whole of the Metropolis. Hence the total for Common Poor Fund purposes exceeds the total for the Managers' purposes by the rateable values of the Inns of Courts, now £90,997, which for the moment need not be taken into account, and as the area of the Asylum District and the area of the districts participating in the operations of the Common Poor Fund are practically co-terminous, it is clear that the "direct charges" are eventually spread rateably over the Asylum District, and cease to be a parochial charge.

Therefore, subject as above, the whole of the expenditure of the Managers ultimately becomes an equalised or common charge on the Metropolis.

This result could be obtained more readily and directly by the Managers being empowered to raise the whole of their estimated requirements from the unions and parishes by contributions based on rateable value, and no part of the Managers' expenditure would then require to be dealt with in the Common Poor Fund.

The following are some of the advantages to be gained by the change, as given by the Accountant :--

(i.) The amount required by the Managers from each constituent area could be ascertained by a simple calculation according to rateable value.

(This now obtains with respect to the "common charges" which form the bulk of the expenditure, but as regards the "direct charges" considerable difficulty is experienced in endeavouring to estimate the amount for each integral area. Neither the Accountant in framing the estimates, nor the Managers in considering them can possibly possess or obtain any information to indicate from which union or parish patients suffering from infectious disorders are likely to be received (and to a less degree other inmates) and it is upon the estimated numbers that the amount is calculated. The union or parish balances with the Managers therefore get out of rateable proportion.)

(ii.) The clerical work involved in attempting to arrive at the actual cost of inmates would be saved, particularly if the form of "necessaries" stockbook suggested by the Local Government Board Departmental Committee could be adopted.

(This work for all the Board's institutions is very heavy, and the cost, when ascertained, can never be regarded as anything but an approximate average figure).

(iii.) The "direct charges" as at present dealt with are included in the union or parish accounts for the half-year of expenditure, but cannot be dealt with by the Receiver of the Common Poor Fund until the following half-year. The suggested method of raising the funds direct on rateable value would correct this, and would therefore be more equitable to the ratepayers of each period, who, to some extent, are a different body.

(iv.) It would not be necessary for the Managers to keep a union or parish ledger.

(The extensive calculations now necessary to allocate the Managers' expenditure under each head of expenditure for each union or parish would no longer be required. The number of such calculations each half-year is about 800.)

(v.) Generally—

(a) No union or parish can close its accounts nor complete its returns and claims until a statement showing the figures of its accounts and balances with the Managers has been furnished. Owing to the large number of institutions under the control of the Managers (which number is being frequently added to), it is becoming increasingly difficult to prevent delay in furnishing this information.

(b) As the Managers' expenses, to the extent of about two-thirds, are in respect of work usually undertaken by a sanitary authority, it seems an anomaly that the whole of the expenditure should be incorporated in Poor Law accounts as expenditure on Poor Law relief. It could, like the expenses of the London County Council and the School Board for London, be reasonably treated separately, and the sanitary expenses and Poor Law expenses approximately ascertained in total for the metropolis.

(c) The accounts of the Managers could be made up annually instead of half-yearly.

(d) The Common Poor Fund operations would be confined to expenditure other than that of the Managers, and the accounts would thereby be simplified.

From the report of the Local Government Board Departmental Committee we quote the following extract :—

“It appears to us that the adoption of the suggestions contained in the memorandum would greatly simplify the keeping of the accounts in the various institutions of the Metropolitan Asylums Board ; and we think that the proposals should receive the careful consideration of the Board.”

Briefly the Accountant's suggestions are :—

(a) That such contributions as the Managers consider requisite for any of their purposes be assessed on the contributory areas in proportion to rateable value.

(b) That no part of the Managers' expenditure be allowed as a claim on behalf of the Guardians upon the Common Poor Fund.

(c) That the accounts of the Managers be made up annually.

Legislation will be necessary to this end but it will not adversely affect any Metropolitan Local Authority. On the other hand it will effect a much-needed simplification of the accounts of the Managers, and also to a less extent those of the guardians of the metropolitan unions or parishes and the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, and result in a considerable saving in clerical work.

The matter is one of great importance and we feel that, although it is before the Local Government Board, it is very desirable that a strong representation should be made to them by the Managers asking for early action.

We recommend—

(A) That application be made to the Local Government Board to promote a Bill to amend the existing law so that the whole of the expenses incurred by the Managers shall be defrayed by contributions from the constituent unions and parishes forming the Metropolitan Asylum District, assessed on and contributed by them respectively in proportion to the annual rateable value of the property therein comprised.

(B) That the Finance Committee be empowered to take all necessary detail steps and to conduct the necessary communications with the Local Government Board in the matter.

(C) That a copy of the Finance Committee's report on this subject be circulated amongst the Boards of Guardians of the Metropolis, and that they be asked to support the application.

(Signed) A. C. SCOVELL,
Chairman.

II.—FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated the following statistics relate to the financial year ended Michaelmas, 1903.

The Metropolitan Asylum District is coterminous with that of the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes, *i.e.*, the Metropolis, excluding the Inns of Court (Inner and Middle Temples, Gray's Inn, and Lincoln's Inn), which during the continuance of certain payments are extra parochial.

The enumerated population of the District, according to the Census of 1901, is 4,536,541.

The rateable value of the District was £40,517,396 on the 6th April, 1903, being an increase of £511,673 (1·3 per cent.) during the year.

One penny in the £ on the rateable value of the District produced £168,822.

The precepts levied by the Managers on the constituent parishes and unions of the District for the year work out at 6¾d. in the £, and the average for the past five years was 5¾d. in the £.

The total expenditure for the year has been £1,457,277 (Loan £334,147 and General £1,123,130), and the average for the past five years £1,285,586 (Loan £364,965 and General £920,621).

The estimated expenditure on current account for the year was £1,115,935, and the actual amount expended £1,123,130.

The rateable value of the Board's property is £126,937, and the amount of the rates paid last year was £41,305.

The borrowing powers are limited to ⅕th of the rateable value of the District.

The total amount borrowed to Michaelmas, 1903, is £5,105,845, and the total amount of loans repaid, £1,602,652.

The amount of loans outstanding at Michaelmas, 1903, is £3,503,193.

The amount of the debt at Michaelmas, 1903, works out at £8·64 for every £100 of rateable value.

The amount of debt per head of the population at Michaelmas is £0·77.

The rates of interest payable on loans varies from 4 per cent. to 2¾ per cent., and the average rate of interest at Michaelmas, 1903, is £3¼ per cent., the same rate as the average for the previous year.

The number of institutions belonging to the Board is 51, including 4 in course of erection or adaptation.

The number of persons maintained by the Managers on the last day of the year ended Michaelmas, 1903, was—

Permanent staff (excluding Head Office and Stores)	4,418
Inmates	11,023
Total	<u>15,446</u>

The average daily number of inmates maintained was in—

1899	10,838
1900	10,563
1901	10,595
1902	11,709
1903	10,749

The number of persons in receipt of superannuation allowances at the end of the year was 108, and the superannuation payments amounted to £4,904.

The percentage deductions from the pay of the staff under the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896, during the year amounted to £4,522.

Year 1901-1902. £	Expenditure.	£	£
	To Direct Charges:—		
158,316	Maintenance of boys, patients, and children (including provisions, necessities, and clothing supplied to and funerals of inmates)	129,957	
4,442	Other direct charges (including clothing for discharged patients, expenses of boys going to sea, and of children to and from Homes, and certification of imbeciles)	1,067	
162,758			131,024
	Common Charges:—		
	Maintenance of officers and servants—		
51,210	Salaries of principal officers	52,864	
136,630	Salaries and wages of subordinate officers...	126,038	
106,664	Provisions	94,934	
2,922	Necessaries	3,161	
11,258	Uniforms and sundries	9,021	
308,684			286,018
	Buildings and establishment—		
14,444	Materials, &c.	12,991	
30,754	Wages to labourers	30,805	
30,234	Furniture, bedding, earthenware, &c.	24,836	
107,991	Heating, lighting, and cleansing	97,962	
183,423			166,594
38,281	Rates, insurance, &c.		47,161
	Miscellaneous expenses—		
10,989	Medicines and medical and surgical appliances	7,899	
13,851	Stationery, postage, and office expenses	13,594	
12,724	Other charges — travelling, horse hire, and Managers' expenses, &c.	8,449	
37,564			29,942
	Expenditure of a special character—		
48,950	Buildings and repairs	51,734	
17,599	Furniture and property	28,867	
66,549			80,601
215,861	Sundry general expenses (repayment of and interest on loans, legal expenses, pensions, notification fees, &c.)	289,715	
1,013,120			900,031
			1,031,055
...	Special expenditure on provision of smallpox accommodation and transport (balance)		92,075
1,013,120			
43,128	Total expenditure (for details see pp. 16-19)		1,123,130
	Balance carried down, being income in excess of expenditure for year		6,949
£1,056,248			£1,130,079
To Balance in hand on current account on 3rd October, 1903, carried to balance sheet (p. 20)			
			£ 164,413
			£164,413

Expenditure Account

1902, to 3rd October, 1903.

Cr.

Income.		£	£	Year 1901-1902. £
By Contributions from Parishes and Unions in the Metropolitan Asylum District :—				
In respect of Direct Charges		156,800		170,300
„ Common Charges (assessed according to rateable value)		959,135		868,052
			1,115,935	1,038,352
Amounts payable by Local Authorities outside the Metropolitan Asylum District :—				
For maintenance of patients in hospitals		4,290		12,657
„ boys on Exmouth		4,135		4,246
			8,425	16,903
Interest allowed on balances in hands of bankers, &c.			1,743	993
Sundry receipts :—				
Rent of buildings and land and sundry receipts		2,159		
Amount recovered from insurance company for damage caused by fire on “Endymion”		1,817		
			3,976	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.				
1901-1902.			1902-1903.	
Rate in the £.	Amount.		Amount.	Rate in the £.
d.	£		£	d.
1·06	176,842	Imbeciles	193,884	1·15
		Infectious sick—		
2·24	372,976	Fever	339,531	2·01
0·70	116,615	Smallpox	72,867	0·43
—	—	Special expenditure on provision of smallpox accommodation and transport (balance)	92,075	0·54
		Ambulance service—		
0·22	37,062	Land	28,229	0·17
0·14	23,356	River (including wharves)	15,266	0·09
0·12	18,872	Boys on training ship	18,503	0·11
0·15	25,207	Children of various classes	45,253	0·27
		General expenses (including repayment of and interest on loans, printing, &c., and Head Office salaries and expenses)	317,522	1·88
1·45	242,190			
6·08	£1,013,120		£1,123,130	6·65

(For details, see pp. 16-19.)

£1,130,079	£1,056,248
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By Balance brought down, being income in excess of expenditure for year	£6,949
Balance in hand on current account on 4th October, 1902, brought forward	157,464
	£164,413

IV.—Details of Revenue Expenditure for Year from

INSTITUTIONS.	“DIRECT CHARGES.”			“COMMON CHARGES” assessable on the Rateable Values of the						
	“MAIN- TENANCE OF INMATES.”	OTHER “DIRECT CHARGES.”	Total “Direct Charges.”	MAINTENANCE OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.					BUILDINGS AND	
				Salaries of Principal Officers.	Salaries and Wages of Subordi- nate Officers.	Pro- visions.	Neces- saries.	Uniforms and Sundries.	Materials, &c.	Wages to Labourers
Asylums:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Leavesden... ..	18,195	25	18,220	1,966	7,435	4,443	100	490	1,201	2,289
Caterham	20,328	17	20,345	1,904	6,574	5,006	71	489	927	2,363
Darenth	19,898	73	19,971	2,041	10,969	8,126	160	743	1,162	3,238
Tooting Bec	6,896	11	6,907	1,227	3,856	3,158	112	757	585	1,141
Rochester House ...	1,268	2	1,270	539	774	500	89	25	153	141
Belmont ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	66,585	128	66,713	7,677	29,608	21,233	532	2,504	4,029	9,172
Hospitals:—										
Eastern	2,313	...	2,313	2,063	4,613	4,122	140	362	607	1,377
North-Eastern... ..	3,959	...	3,959	2,193	6,463	5,925	111	445	470	1,666
North-Western	4,167	...	4,167	1,988	5,918	5,211	104	498	371	993
Western	4,431	...	4,431	1,997	6,111	5,705	174	557	411	1,302
South-Western	3,776	...	3,776	2,042	4,546	4,591	116	337	653	1,435
Fountain	2,573	...	2,573	1,604	3,658	2,920	91	299	167	852
Grove	4,639	...	4,639	2,121	7,064	5,449	165	376	550	1,703
South-Eastern... ..	3,097	2	3,099	1,972	5,177	4,864	142	489	300	930
Park	4,737	...	4,737	2,362	5,582	4,998	130	464	445	2,554
Brook... .. .	5,463	...	5,463	2,294	7,162	6,762	247	488	881	1,981
Northern	5,393	...	5,393	1,950	5,257	5,288	142	342	588	1,926
Southern ... .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gore Farm (Upper) ...	...	...	...	1,008	1,436	1,103	31	4	334	836
Do. (Lower) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ships	710	34	744	1,543	5,119	4,829	170	282	436	1,778
Orchard ... .. .	...	...	...	257	330	302	2	87	58	238
Joyce Green ... .. .	...	...	...	...	282	158	1	6	30	238
Joyce Green Stables ...	...	...	...	...	711	249	...	63	7	143
London General Hosps. (M. A. B. patients.)	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	45,311	36	45,347	25,394	69,429	62,476	1,766	5,099	6,308	19,952
Amb. Service:—										
Eastern Station ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,077	791	...	76	45	...
North-Western „ ...	...	...	...	...	1,745	695	...	59	35	...
Western „ ... .. .	...	...	...	...	1,815	677	...	85	7	...
South-Western „ ...	...	...	...	...	1,724	578	...	114	27	...
South-Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	...	1,998	685	...	75	27	...
Brook „ ... .. .	...	...	...	...	1,818	711	...	66	31	...
Mead „ ... .. .	...	...	...	...	666	328	...	60	49	...
River Service—Transport	...	...	...	392	4,471	12	30	133	632	...
Do. Medical ... ..	...	...	...	531	728	944	134	25	59	205
Proposed Amb. Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... .. .	...	...	...	923	17,042	5,421	164	693	912	205
Amounts carried forward	111,896	164	112,060	33,994	116,079	89,130	2,462	8,296	11,249	29,329

5th October, 1902, to 3rd October, 1903.

several Parishes and Unions in the District, irrespective of the number of Inmates chargeable to them.											
ESTABLISHMENT.		RATES, RENT, TAXES, AND INSUR- ANCE.	MISCELLANEOUS.			EXPENDITURE OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER.		GENERAL EXPENSES.	Total "Common Charges."	TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE FOR YEAR 1902/1903.	Total Expendi- ture for Year 1901/1902
Furniture, Bedding, Earthen- ware, &c.	Heating, Lighting, and Cleansing (including Water).		Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appli- ances.	Stationery and Postage and Office Expenses.	Travel- ling, Horse Hire, and Managers' Expenses, &c.	Building and Repairs.	Furniture and Property.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2,597	5,151	1,264	320	379	358	2,685	...	...	30,678	48,898	54,961
2,286	5,391	1,714	127	331	203	1,857	...	...	29,243	49,588	48,727
3,312	7,880	2,648	223	409	349	466	...	...	41,726	61,697	66,673
483	3,221	2,065	119	491	113	21	3,968	...	21,317	28,224	36
137	424	310	62	76	61	46	...	...	3,337	4,607	6,445
...	...	835	..	...	4	30	...	...	870	870	...
8,815	22,067	8,836	851	1,686	1,088	5,105	3,968	...	127,171	193,884	176,842
1,164	3,897	1,437	517	290	36	2,657	...	...	23,282	25,595	25,552
1,215	4,787	3,291	546	289	62	1,151	...	...	28,614	32,573	36,569
740	4,237	1,885	365	297	39	1,455	...	...	24,101	28,268	32,802
1,048	5,312	2,362	1,069	356	43	1,746	...	...	28,193	32,624	33,780
975	5,313	1,712	520	283	44	1,458	...	...	24,025	27,801	29,673
640	4,360	1,154	89	177	29	1,071	397	...	17,508	20,081	25,709
758	6,409	2,746	1,019	370	49	2,552	...	...	31,331	35,970	36,426
1,093	5,146	1,437	604	324	40	1,400	...	...	23,918	27,017	28,292
1,108	5,445	2,710	426	313	50	2,769	...	...	29,356	34,093	38,870
1,321	8,027	3,841	1,051	422	90	1,931	...	...	36,498	41,961	47,384
1,149	4,725	3,197	225	273	166	2,909	...	...	28,137	33,530	26,898
...	...	...	...	2	3	13	...	...	18	18	...
471	1,312	2,076	6	60	192	14,774	7,309	...	30,952	30,952	61,406
11	32	135	...	200	...	18	...	...	396	396	2,256
537	5,374	1,703	51	142	135	672	9,000	...	31,771	32,515	52,263
6	1,047	1,032	...	240	6	329	...	...	3,934	3,934	550
6	1,210	149	...	23	1	46	152	...	2,302	2,302	161
474	55	9	..	24	801	...	...	...	2,536	2,536	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	160	213	998
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	19	...
12,716	66,668	30,876	6,488	4,085	1,786	36,970	16,858	160	367,051	412,398	489,591
167	211	202	...	31	783	29	115	...	4,527	4,527	7,155
143	208	180	...	34	619	...	135	...	3,853	3,853	5,405
129	208	275	...	24	650	26	24	...	3,920	3,920	4,972
192	245	185	...	40	638	...	...	...	3,743	3,743	4,295
113	206	220	...	26	724	...	...	...	4,074	4,074	5,707
129	288	259	...	22	498	...	341	...	4,163	4,163	5,962
98	161	514	...	9	4	59	1,773	...	3,721	3,721	3,566
244	1,036	1,832	..	47	15	2,598	...	...	11,442	11,442	17,402
179	826	...	18	40	63	72	...	...	3,824	3,824	5,954
...	...	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	228	228	...
1,394	3,389	3,667	18	273	3,994	3,012	2,388	...	43,495	43,495	60,418
22,925	92,144	43,379	7,357	6,044	6,868	45,087	23,214	160	537,717	649,777	726,851

IV.—Details of Revenue Expenditure for the Year from

INSTITUTIONS.	"DIRECT CHARGES."			"COMMON CHARGES" assessable on the Rateable Values of the						
	"MAIN- TENANCE OF INMATES."	OTHER "DIRECT CHARGES."	Total "Direct Charges."	MAINTENANCE OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.					BUILDING AND	
				Salaries of Principal Officers.	Salaries and Wages of Subordi- nate Officers.	Pro- visions.	Neces- saries.	Uniforms and Sundries.	Materials, &c.	Wages to Labour.
Amounts brought forward	£ 111,896	£ 164	£ 112,060	£ 33,994	£ 116,079	£ 89,130	£ 2,462	£ 8,296	£ 11,249	£ 29,381
Training Ship ...	7,509	532	8,041	1,577	1,737	1,375	215	290	808	63
Children's Homes and Schools:—										
High Wood School... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Oak School	2,673	45	2,718	334	1,338	785	26	105	208	19
Bridge School	1,302	33	1,335	374	1,026	711	24	47	88	10
The Downs School... ..	3,208	20	3,228	341	1,968	1,067	277	123	233	24
S. Anne's Home	1,147	143	1,290	229	783	622	25	19	41	1
East Cliff House	936	53	989	153	537	616	21	20	85	9
Millfield Home ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Lloyd Street, 11 & 12 ...	273	4	277	39	115	146	31	...	32	...
Elm Grove, 16	124	...	124	30	74	70	10	...	20	...
Kingwood Road, 60, 62, and 64	271	1	272	31	112	89	21	...	22	...
Earlsfield Road, 81... ..	30	...	30	...	26	18	3	...	2	...
Surrey House ... ..	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Pentonville Road, 70, 72, and 74	67	51	318	42	214	125	18	11	29	...
Harrow Road, 203 & 205	124	7	131	35	145	76	13	12	11	...
Camberwell Green, 36, 37, and 38	197	14	211	61	197	104	15	12	31	...
Totals	10,552	371	10,923	1,669	6,547	4,429	484	349	805	82
General Expenses:—										
Office of the Board... ..	...	..	...	15,624	1,675	...	...	86	129	...
Army Reservists' Half- pay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samples and Analysing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telephones ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacteriological Report of the Examination of Diphtheria Cases ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loans —										
Instalments Repaid	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal Expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superannuation allow- ances & compensation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repayment of Notifica- tion fees ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	...	..	...	15,624	1,675	...	...	86	129	...
Special expendi- ture on Smallpox accommodation and transport ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals for Year 1902/1903 }	129,957	1,067	131,024	52,864	126,038	94,934	3,161	9,021	12,991	30,801
Grand Totals for Year 1901/1902 }	158,316	4,442	162,758	51,210	136,630	106,664	2,922	11,258	14,444	30,752

5th October, 1902, to 3rd October, 1903 (continued).

several Parishes and Unions in the District, irrespective of the number of inmates chargeable to them.											
ESTABLISHMENT.		RATES, RENT, TAXES, AND INSUR- ANCE.	MISCELLANEOUS.			EXPENDITURE OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER.		GENERAL EXPENSES.	Total "Common Charges."	TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE FOR YEAR 1902/1903.	Total Expendi- ture for Year 1901/1902
Furniture Bedding, Earthen- ware, &c.	Heating, Lighting, and Cleansing (including Water).		Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appli- ances.	Stationery Postage and Office Expenses.	Travel- ling, Horse Hire, and Managers' Expenses, &c.	Building and Repairs.	Furniture and Property.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22,925	92,144	43,379	7,357	6,044	6,868	45,087	23,214	160	537,717	649,777	726,851
1,159	1,401	294	46	188	446	273	...	...	10,462	18,503	18,872
...	...	...	...	2	9	60	...	...	71	71	...
...	914	59	133	189	120	35	...	...	4,444	7,162	...
205	637	101	90	94	111	...	255	...	3,924	5,259	6,339
...	847	638	151	187	51	4,799	4,773	...	15,709	18,937	4,096
171	550	196	63	78	84	163	...	...	3,141	4,431	5,023
106	325	225	36	36	85	8	...	...	2,346	3,335	4,133
...	...	...	...	...	10	30	...	...	43	43	...
28	110	69	17	7	31	86	...	...	711	988	1,184
3	49	29	3	8	14	72	...	..	382	506	617
12	77	26	3	7	21	76	...	...	497	769	708
...	12	6	...	12	2	112	143	...	336	366	...
...	9	5	...	12	...	283	186	...	507	507	...
49	137	284	...	22	17	76	53	...	1,077	1,395	1,355
26	73	63	...	11	7	...	17	...	489	620	742
34	90	63	...	11	5	8	22	...	653	864	1,010
634	3,830	1,764	496	676	567	5,808	5,449	...	34,330	45,253	25,207
118	587	834	...	6,334	381	566	204	...	26,538	26,538	25,918
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	314
...	...	..	...	...	187	...	...	...	187	187	114
..	...	£90	...	...	..	...	...	...	890	890	820
...	...	...	...	352	...	...	...	...	352	352	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166,353	166,353	166,353	110,322
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	111,047	111,047	111,047	92,521
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	760	760	810
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,924	4,924	4,924	4,355
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6,471	6,471	6,471	7,016
118	587	1,724	...	6,686	568	566	204	289,555	317,522	317,522	242,190
...	...	..	...	...	...	92,075	...	...	92,075	92,075	...
336	97,962	47,161	7,899	13,594	8,449	143,809	28,867	289,715	992,106	1,123,130	..
234	107,991	38,281	10,989	13,851	12,724	48,950	17,599	215,861	850,362	...	1,013,120

Liabilities.

Loans.								£	£
Loans outstanding Michaelmas, 1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150,422	
,, received during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519,124	
								<u>3,669,546</u>	
Less instalments of loans repaid during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166,353	
Loans outstanding Michaelmas, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,503,193
London County Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,279,714	
Public Works Loan Commissioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223,479	
(For details, see statement, p. 42.)								<u>£3,503,193</u>	

Sundry Creditors.

Tradesmen's accounts and other amounts owing		78,190
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Legacies.

Captain Brown's legacy to the training ship (£119), less legal expenses	£115		
Add interest unapplied	1	116	
William Thomas Farguson's legacy to the Homerton Smallpox Hospital (£100), and accumulated income	168		
Add interest unapplied	8	176	
George Dryden's legacy to the Stockwell Smallpox Hospital (£100), less books purchased for Hospital Ships (£25)	75		
Add interest unapplied	5	80	
George Cook's legacy to Darenth Asylum (£100), less legal expenses	73		
Add interest unapplied	5	78	
			450

Students' Fees for Clinical Instruction.

	Total at Michaelmas, 1902.	Year to Michaelmas, 1903.	Total at Michaelmas 1903.	
Amounts received from students	£12,466	£1,474	£13,940	
Less amounts paid to medical superintendents for clinical instruction	7,256	982	8,238	
	<u>£5,210</u>	<u>£492</u>	<u>5,702</u>	
Less amount transferred in reduction of capital outlay as estimated cost of provision of buildings for instruction (Park Hospital, £1,750, and Grove Hospital, £750)			2,500	3,202

Excess of Assets.

Instalments of loans repaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,602,652
Expenditure in excess of amounts authorised to be borrowed, paid out of current account, and sundry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	*154,908
							<u>1,757,560</u>

Balance in hand on Current Account.

Net balance in favour of Parishes and Unions in the District (including out-standing Contributions)	164,413
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£5,507,008

* In addition to these figures, large amounts of expenditure of a capital nature amounting to

3rd October, 1903.

Property Assets and Capital Outlay.**Capital Outlay.**

	£	£
Land, buildings, fittings, and furniture (original cost)		*5,174,526
(For details, see statement, p. 22.)		

Stock.

Goods at central stores and at the various institutions, including unused railway tickets and postage stamps	153,069
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Sundry Debtors.

Parishes and Unions in the District	6,300
Extra-Metropolitan Authorities and other sundry debtors	8,491
	<u>14,791</u>

Legacies (Investment Accounts).

Brown's legacy—£104 14s., 3½ per cent. stock, London County Council (Metropolitan Board of Works) (at cost)	115
Ferguson's legacy—£173 17s. 2d., consols (at cost)	168
Dryden's legacy—£75 18s. 4d. consols (at cost)	75
Cook's legacy—£75 18s. 4d. consols (at cost)	73
	<u>431</u>

Cash.

London and County Banking Company—balances in their hands	178,538
Less unpresented cheques... ..	19,584
	<u>158,954</u>
Accounting officers—balances in their hands	5,237
	<u>164,191</u>

£5,507,008

not less than £300,000 have from time to time been defrayed out of the current rates.

MORRIS HEYES, A.C.A.,
Accountant to the Board.

VI.—Details of Expenditure in respect of Capital Outlay.

INSTITUTION.	Expenditure at 4th October, 1902.		Expenditure in year to 3rd October, 1903.		Total Expenditure at 3rd October, 1903.		
	Land.	Buildings, &c.	Land.	Buildings, &c.	Land.	Buildings, &c.	TOTAL.
Asylums—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Leavesden	10,878	189,289	...	5,751	10,878	195,040	205,918
Caterham	14,965	209,148	...	1,469	14,965	210,617	225,582
Darenth	16,148	339,087	...	...	16,148	339,087	355,235
Tooting Bec	27,682	218,356	...	41,504	27,682	259,860	287,542
Clapton ... ..	...	2,551	...	...	...	2,551	2,551
Belmont ... ..	...	...	...	103,692	...	103,692	103,692
TOTALS FOR ASYLUMS	69,673	958,431	...	152,416	69,673	1,110,847	1,180,520
Hospitals—							
Eastern	29,826	92,186	...	...	29,826	92,186	122,012
North Eastern	25,673	147,121	...	1,765	25,673	148,886	174,559
North Western	28,845	142,619	...	...	28,845	142,619	171,464
Western	29,488	199,911	...	...	29,488	199,911	229,399
South Western	16,781	150,666	...	...	16,781	150,666	167,447
Fountain	12,376	128,347	...	...	12,376	128,347	140,723
Grove ... ..	...	272,445	...	...	...	272,445	272,445
South Eastern	12,318	133,144	...	...	12,318	133,144	145,462
Park	22,759	252,933	...	...	22,759	252,933	275,692
Brook	16,610	305,228	...	...	16,610	305,228	321,838
Northern	13,747	184,143	...	...	13,747	184,143	197,890
Southern	15,853	5,354	...	35,369	15,853	40,714	56,567
Gore Farm (Upper)	19,699	175,360	...	8,035	19,699	183,395	203,094
Do. (Lower) ... ..	...	173,150	...	3,810	...	176,960	176,960
Hospital Ships	33,979	47,538	...	...	33,979	47,538	81,517
Long Reach ... ..	...	52,052	...	4,652	...	56,704	56,704
Orchard ... ..	...	107,272	...	8,270	...	115,542	115,542
Joyce Green	31,657	246,080	...	77,220	31,657	323,300	354,957
TOTALS FOR HOSPITALS	309,611	2,815,549	...	139,112	309,611	2,954,661	3,264,272
Land Ambulance Stations—							
Eastern ... ..	...	2,675	...	...	...	2,675	2,675
North Western	5,100	15,442	...	...	5,100	15,442	20,542
Western ... ..	...	4,111	...	...	...	4,111	4,111
South Western	2,172	13,976	...	...	2,172	13,976	16,148
Brook ... ..	...	16,448	...	...	...	16,448	16,448
Mead ... ..	...	29,808	...	5,141	...	34,949	34,949
TOTALS FOR LAND AMBULANCE SERVICE	7,272	82,460	...	5,141	7,272	87,601	94,873
River Ambulance Service—							
South Wharf	13,119	30,833	...	3,614	13,119	34,447	47,566
North Wharf	3,558	7,122	...	282	3,558	7,404	10,962
West Wharf	5,652	8,906	...	...	5,652	8,906	14,558
Steamers ... ..	...	40,988	...	...	...	40,988	40,988
TOTALS FOR RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE	22,329	87,849	...	3,896	22,329	91,745	114,074
Training Ship “Exmouth” ... ..	...	32,486	...	...	...	32,486	32,486
Children’s Homes and Schools—							
High Wood	2,300	43,536	...	33,744	2,300	77,280	79,580
White Oak	5,050	69,332	...	42,217	5,050	111,549	116,599
Bridge ... ..	...	11,059	...	...	...	11,059	11,059
The Downs ... ..	...	88,262	...	6,399	...	94,661	94,661
St. Anne’s ... ..	...	16,037	...	...	...	16,037	16,037
East Cliff House ... ..	...	17,419	...	...	...	17,419	17,419
Millfield	850	6,822	...	12,950	850	19,772	20,622
Lloyd House ... ..	...	650	...	...	...	650	650
Elm Grove ... ..	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
Kingwood Road ... ..	...	1,480	...	...	...	1,480	1,480
Earlsfield Road ... ..	...	690	...	...	...	690	690
Surrey House ... ..	...	1,050	...	...	...	1,050	1,050
Pentonville Road ... ..	...	3,534	...	...	...	3,534	3,534
Harrow Road ... ..	...	3,715	...	...	...	3,715	3,715
Camberwell Green ... ..	...	5,196	...	...	...	5,196	5,196
TOTALS FOR CHILDREN’S HOMES AND SCHOOLS	8,200	269,782	...	55,310	8,200	365,092	373,292
Stores Department ... ..	...	...	4,250	...	4,250	...	4,250
Office of the Board	53,700	56,452	...	607	53,700	57,059	110,759
GRAND TOTALS	470,785	4,303,009	4,250	396,482	475,035	4,699,491	5,174,526

NOTE.—The expenditure under “Land,” includes in certain instances premises acquired with the site, but where the buildings are utilised for the purpose for which the capital outlay has been incurred, the expenditure on the purchase is inserted under the head of “Buildings, &c.”

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903.

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	Stores Department.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1903 Apr. 23	Purchase of 155 and 157, Peckham Rye... ..	4,250	40	4,250	1903	3 $\frac{7}{16}$	4,250 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£4,250		£4,250			£4,250 0 0
	Leavesden Asylum.						
1868 Jan. 8	Purchase of land	7,600	60	7,600	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	3,293 6 8
1868 May 22	Buildings, furnishing, &c.	128,000	60	128,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	55,466 13 4
1870 Jan. 21	Buildings and furniture (additional)	8,000	60	8,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	3,466 13 4
1871 Mar. 16	Furniture	1,000	59	1,000	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	440 0 0
1871 May 17	Clerk's house	750	59	750	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	321 0 0
1872 Jan. 22	Additional accommodation	6,000	58	6,000	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,631 0 0
1873 Mar. 25	Additional accommodation (infirmery)	3,000	56	3,000	1874	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,374 0 0
1875 Apr. 8	Additional accommodation	13,000	55	13,000	1875	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{16}$	6,103 0 0
	Purchase of property (Hall)	1,750	55	1,750	1875	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{16}$	879 0 0
1880 July 30	Purchase of additional land	750	49	750	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	398 2 0
1881 Sep. 5	Enlargement of gasworks	2,200	15	2,200	1881	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1883 May 29	Fireproof staircases, dormitories, &c.	2,500	15	2,500	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1884 Dec. 15	Drainage works	540	Part	360	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 2 7
	Heating dormitories... ..		15	180	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 0 9
1885 July 3	Enlargement of laundry ...	565	and	565	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 6 10
1885 Aug. 21	Heating blocks	748	part	747	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 18 5
1886 Apr. 20	Day rooms and dormitories	1,130	30	1,130	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	276 14 9
1887 Mar. 24	Water supply	500	10	500	1887	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1891 Oct. 28	Recreation hall	5,844	30	5,844	1892	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,701 4 0
1900 July 11	Mortuary	710	30	710	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	686 6 8
1900 Nov. 12	Water-softening apparatus	2,386	5	2,386	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,431 0 0
1901 Jan. 10	Sanitary annexes and fittings	1,429	15	1,429	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,333 13 4
1901 Jan. 14	Drainage and disposal of sewage	1,020	15	1,020	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	952 0 0
1901 June 12	Alterations and additions to laundry	7,450	15	3,400	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3,173 6 8
			10	3,100	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,790 0 0
			10	680	1903	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	680 0 0
1901 June 17	Isolation hospital	2,200	30	2,200	1903	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,200 0 0
1902 Apr. 7	Sanitary annexes and fittings (additional) ...	520	15	...	...	...	...
1902 July 15	Cottages for officers	5,730	30	5,730	1903	3 $\frac{7}{16}$	5,730 0 0
1902 Aug. 20	Hair-picking building and boot room	1,838	20	1,820	1903	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,820 0 0
1903 Feb. 10	Erection of female attendants' home	8,500	30	7,000	1903	3 $\frac{7}{16}$	7,000 0 0
1903 Mar. 24	Sanitary annexes	1,428	15	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£217,088	£	213,351		£	106,600 9 4

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	Caterham Asylum.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1868 Jan. 28	Purchase of land	6,000	60	6,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,600 0 0
1868 June 22	Buildings, furniture, &c....	129,000	60	129,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	55,900 0 0
1870 Jan. 21	Additional buildings, furniture, &c.	7,000	60	7,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	3,033 6 8
1871 Feb. 20	Formation of roads	1,000	59	1,000	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	440 0 0
1871 Mar. 25	Purchase of bedding... ..	1,000	59	1,000	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	439 0 0
1871 Oct. 4	Completing, fitting up, and furnishing	1,700	58	1,700	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	716 0 0
1871 Nov. 8	Completing (further on account)	500	58	500	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	214 0 0
1872 Mar. 21	Laundry machinery	700	58	303	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	144 0 0
			57	397	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	180 0 0
1872 Sep. 4	Recreation hall, &c.	13,000	57	13,000	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	5,917 0 0
1873 July 1	Additions	3,700	56	3,700	1874	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,713 0 0
1875 Apr. 8	Additional buildings	16,000	55	16,000	1875	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{10}$	7,593 0 0
1875 July 12	Additions	1,500	52	1,500	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	741 0 0
1877 Aug. 15	New boiler	1,000	15	1,000	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
1878 Apr. 18	Coal store, &c.	*473	51	*473	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	*245 2 11
1881 Dec. 22	Purchase of additional land	6,643	59	6,600	1882	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,248 0 0
1883 Mar. 20	Ditto ditto	2,080	28-58	2,080	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,360 10 0
1885 July 28	Additional warming appliances and fire-escape facilities	7,530	10-15	7,529	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,422 4 0
			30				
1896 Mar. 7	Reconstruction of drainage	8,700	15	7,450	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,966 13 4
1896 Aug. 7	Isolation infirmary	5,147	30	4,800	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,000 0 0
1897 Aug. 4	Attendants' home	*5,548	30	*5,548	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	*4,623 4 1
1900 Aug. 29	Alterations to laundry	4,311	20	4,311	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	4,095 0 0
1901 Dec. 31	Ditto (additional)	1,160	20	1,160	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,102 0 0
1902 June 5	Additional sanitary annexes	2,800	15	2,800	1903	3 $\frac{7}{16}$	2,800 0 0
1902 Aug. 25	Ditto staff accommodation	3,790	15	2,500	1903	3 $\frac{7}{16}$	2,500 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£230,282		227,351		£	110,993 1 0
	Darenth Asylum and Schools.						
1875 May 12	Purchase of land	9,300	55	8,180	1875	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{10}$	3,833 0 0
			52	1,120	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	551 0 0
1875 Aug. 13	Ditto	450	52	450	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	206 0 0
			54	50,000	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	24,076 0 0
1876 Mar. 25	School buildings	75,000	52	14,000	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,689 0 0
			20	11,000	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
1878 Apr. 4	Gasworks, &c.	14,500	15	14,500	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
1878 June 24	Asylum buildings	52,500	51	29,380	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	14,950 0 0
			50	23,120	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,560 0 0
			50	4,430	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,215 0 0
			49	228	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	121 1 0
1878 Oct. 31	School buildings, &c.	13,824	20	2,800	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
			15	4,500	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
			15	1,800	1879	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
1879 Jan. 2	Asylum buildings	7,500	50	7,500	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,750 0 0
1879 Mar. 10	Purchase of additional land	6,322	49	6,322	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,343 9 3
	Carried forward	£ 179,396	£	179,330		£	71,294 10 3

* Less amounts of unexpended balance of loans authorised to be applied towards defraying cost of certain works, see Table A, p. 40.

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	Darenth Asylum and Schools (<i>continued</i>).	£	Years.	£		£	£ s d.
	Brought forward ...	179,396		179,330			71,294 10 3
1879 Aug. 20	Additional expenditure ...	22,650	15	22,650	1880	4½	Repaid.
1879 Dec. 12	Furniture	9,000	15	9,000	1881	4½	Repaid.
1880 Aug. 12	Additional works	3,500	15	{ 1,600 1,900	1880 1881	4½ 4½	Repaid. Repaid.
1880 Dec. 17	Infirmaries	15,000	{ 49 15	13,000 2,000	1880 1880	3¾ 4½	6,888 18 0 Repaid.
1881 Nov. 10	Ditto	5,500	15	5,500	1881	3½	Repaid.
1882 Oct. 27	Cottages for officers ...	2,200	28-58	2,200	1883	3½	1,439 1 8
1883 Feb. 21	Fitting up infirmaries ...	2,200	5	2,200	1883	3½	Repaid.
1883 Mar. 16	Recreation hall	5,550	58	5,550	1883	3½	3,630 8 4
1884 Apr. 9	Extension of gas and water works	{ 5,783 530	30 30 15 5	4,500 200 600 483	1884 1884 1884 1884	3½ 3½ 3½ 3½	1,650 0 0 73 6 8 Repaid. Repaid.
1884 Oct. 16	Extension of water supply	530	15	530	1885	3½	Repaid.
1885 Dec. 16	Water softening	3,075	{ 10 30	2,698 377	1886 1886	3½ 3½	Repaid. 163 5 11
1886 May 18	Extension of buildings ...	64,700	{ 30 15	62,000 2,700	1886 1886	3½ 3½	26,861 0 0 Repaid.
1886 Sep. 9	Softening and increasing water supply	309	15	309	1887	3½	Repaid.
1887 Mar. 14	Ditto ditto	300	15	300	1887	3½	Repaid.
1888 July 2	Fitting up and furnishing additional buildings ...	4,500	10	4,500	1889	3½	Repaid.
1894 Aug. 14	Female staff recreation room, &c.	7,950	20	7,950	1894	3½	4,372 10 0
1895 May 15	Fire-escape staircases ...	*651	15	*651	1896	2½	*346 19 9
1896 Apr. 23	Female staff recreation room, &c.	1,331	20	1,330	1896	2¾	864 10 0
1903 Feb. 10	Erection of female attendants' home	9,000	30	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£343,125	£	334,058		£	117,584 10 7
	Tooting Bec Asylum.						
1894 May 1	Purchase of site and premises	27,000	50	27,000	1894	3½	22,140 0 0
1900 Feb. 19	Buildings, fittings, &c. {	229,090	30	{ 75,000 75,000 50,000 29,090	1900 1900 1902 1902	3½ 3½ 3¾ 3¾	67,500 0 0 67,500 0 0 48,333 6 8 28,120 5 10
1901 July 20	Receiving home for children	15,550	{ 15 30	8,500 13,970	1903 1903	3¾ 3¾	8,500 0 0 13,970 0 0
1901 Sept. 28	Stable buildings	1,983	30	...	...	...	...
1902 Dec. 22	Furniture and equipment	13,240	10	13,240	1903	3¾	13,240 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£304,963	£	291,800		£	269,303 12 6

* Less amount of unexpended balance of loan authorised to be applied towards defraying cost of certain works, see Table A, p. 40.

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
		£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
	Clapton Asylum.						
1875 July 12	Furnishing	2,500	20	2,500	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
	Carried to Summary at end	£2,500	£	2,500			...
	Belmont Asylum.						
1900 Jan. 20	Purchase of premises ...	103,800	25	103,750	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	99,600 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£103,800		103,750			99,600 0 0
	Eastern Hospital.						
1868 Apr. 23	Purchase of land	12,500	60	12,500	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	5,416 13 4
1869 June 16	Buildings, furniture, &c....	56,760	60	56,760	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	24,596 0 0
1870 July 9	Ditto ditto	* ...	59	* ...	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	* ...
1871 Apr. 5	Completion of erection, &c.	8,000	59	7,950	1871	4	3,528 0 0
			59	50	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	17 0 0
1871 Dec. 2	Coal stores, &c.	1,570	58	1,570	1872	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	866 0 0
1875 May 13	Additions	*6,978	52	*6,978	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	*3,362 0 2
1878 Nov. 20	Mortuary	* ...	50	* ...	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	* ...
1883 July 13	Purchase of land, &c. ...	17,090	58	17,090	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,190 0 0
1884 July 23	Purchase of leasehold interest in 75, Brooksby Walk, Homerton	250	56	250	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 7 6
1894 May 19	Heating four enteric wards	600	5	600	1894	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	Repaid.
1894 Aug. 4	Additional accommodation	13,150	30	13,150	1894	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	9,205 0 0
1896 May 4	Ditto ditto	1,650	20	1,227	1898	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	920 5 0
1898 Aug. 3	Workshops and isolation pavilion	2,925	25	2,852	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,396 0 0
1902 Aug. 25	Additional fire exits	710	15	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£122,183	£	120,977		£	61,666 6 0
	North-Eastern Hospital.						
1892 Aug. 11	Purchase of site	12,000	50	12,000	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,600 0 0
1893 June 30	Purchase of additional land and premises	6,500	50	4,000	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,200 0 0
			50	2,500	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,000 0 0
1893 Nov. 1	Ditto ditto	6,000	50	6,000	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,920 0 0
1894 Mar. 22	Purchase of leases of two cottages adjoining... ..	500	50	500	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	410 0 0
1896 May 4	Boundary wall and fencing	2,821	25	2,820	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,030 8 0
1897 May 21	Medical superintendent's house	2,304	30	2,155	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,865 13 4
	Carried forward	£ 30,125	£	29,975		£	24,026 1 4

* Less amounts of unexpended balance of loans authorised to be applied towards defraying cost of certain works, see Table A, p. 40.

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.		
		£	Years.	£		£	£	s.	d.
North-Eastern Hospital (<i>continued</i>).									
1898 Nov. 9	Brought forward ...	30,125		29,975			24,026	1	4
	Constructing permanent hospital	126,850	15	13,200	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,240	0	0
			30	50,225	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	42,683	0	0
			30	63,425	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	54,968	0	0
1899 Dec. 12	Erection of laundry	10,251	30	10,251	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,567	1	8
1899 Dec. 12	Fittings for ditto, and construction of rain-water reservoir	4,550	15	4,550	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,943	6	8
1902 June 25	Erection of laundry, &c. (additional)	523	15	521	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	486	4	4
1902 Oct. 4	Furniture for additional buildings	3,000	5	3,000	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,400	0	0
	Carried to Summary at end	£175,299	£	175,147		£	147,313	14	0
North-Western Hospital.									
1868 Feb. 13	Purchase of land	16,000	60	16,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	6,933	6	8
1868 Aug. 24	Boundary walls	1,606	60	1,606	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	695	18	8
1870 Jan. 21	Buildings	8,000	60	6,654	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,883	8	0
			59	1,346	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	588	0	0
1871 Feb. 3	Additions to buildings ...	12,500	59	12,500	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	5,516	0	0
1871 June 7	Medical superintendent's house	1,300	59	1,300	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	574	0	0
1872 Mar. 6	Engineering works	*625	58	*625	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	*252	2	6
1883 Dec. 22	Purchase of land and premises... ..	13,000	57	13,000	1884	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,662	1	7
1884 June 23	Boundary wall	2,700	30	2,700	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,079	3	6
1884 Aug. 14	Enlargement of medical superintendent's house	350	30	320	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	18	6
1891 Dec. 23	Additional laundry accommodation... ..	2,650	15	2,650	1892	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	706	13	4
1892 Oct. 6	Administrative block of buildings... ..	30,050	30	25,550	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,033	6	8
			15	4,500	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,500	0	0
1894 Apr. 6	Reconstruction of patients' laundry and erection of disinfecting house... ..	1,133	15	1,130	1894	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	452	0	0
1895 May 15	Additional ward pavilions	54,805	30	54,805	1895	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	39,074	6	8
1895 June 10	Mains and wires for electric lighting	2,000	10	2,000	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	600	0	0
1895 July 31	Administrative block (additional expenditure) ...	10,000	25	10,000	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	7,200	0	0
1896 Mar. 27	Workshops	627	20	572	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	371	16	0
1897 Feb. 23	Additional staff accommodation	*9,779	30	*9,753	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	*8,127	5	0
1897 Dec. 30	Gate-porter's lodge	554	30	550	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	458	6	8
1900 July 31	Mains and wires for electric lighting (additional) ...	1,280	10	†1,200	†	†	†562	13	9
	Carried to Summary at end	£168,959	£	168,761		£	103,393	7	6

* Less amounts of unexpended balance of loans authorised to be applied towards defraying cost of certain works, see Table A, p. 40.

† Amount of unexpended balances applied as per Table B, p. 41.

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
		£	Years	£		£	£ s. d.
Western Hospital.							
1871 May 4	Purchase of site... ..	12,000	59	12,000	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	5,298 0 0
1872 Mar. 27	Boundary walls	2,000	58	2,000	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	888 0 0
1876 May 11	Provision of administrative accommodation	10,000	52	925	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	438 0 0
				9,075	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,372 0 0
				15,925	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,654 0 0
				11,075	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,530 0 0
1877 Jan. 11	Buildings and furniture ...	32,000	20	5,000	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
1877 July 17	Boundary wall	600	51	600	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	300 0 0
1879 July 28	Alterations and additions	5,250	49	5,250	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,785 11 6
1883 June 7	Ditto ditto	2,250	30	2,250	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	750 0 0
1884 Feb. 9	Ditto ditto	850	30	380	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 17 0
1885 Jan. 30	Medical superintendent's house and other additions, &c.	13,580	15-30	4,300	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,557 11 3
1886 June 19	Alterations and additions	2,300	20	2,300	1886	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	345 0 0
1891 Jan. 31	Further accommodation for staff	5,050	20	5,050	1891	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,020 0 0
1891 July 22	Purchase of additional land	8,150	50	8,150	1892	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,357 0 0
1892 May 26	Additional buildings ...	43,025	30	36,325	1892	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,005 16 8
			15	6,700	1892	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,786 13 4
1893 July 6	Additional staff accommodation	3,450	20	3,360	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,848 0 0
1894 Aug. 18	Purchase of land (additional)	10,000	50	10,000	1894	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	8,200 0 0
1895 July 1	Alterations and additions	8,490	25	8,490	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	6,112 16 0
1895 Dec. 6	Additional buildings (further on account)	13,230	30	8,570	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	6,570 6 8
			15	4,660	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,485 6 8
1896 Oct. 26	Diphtheria isolation and staff blocks	53,858	30	50,000	1897	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	40,000 0 0
				1,350	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,260 0 0
1897 Feb. 3	Additional b'ldngs(bal'nce)	1,074	30	1,073	1897	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	858 8 0
1897 May 6	Tar-paving & fencing work	2,322	5	2,103	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	419 0 0
1897 Dec. 27	Engineering works, &c. ...	5,663	15	5,600	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,733 6 8
1900 Jan. 18	Furniture for new buildings	2,929	5	†2,639	†	†	†1,237 5 0
Carried to Summary at end		£238,071	£	225,150		£	135,963 18 9
South-Western Hospital.							
1868 July 13	Purchase of land	15,000	60	15,000	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	6,500 0 0
1868 Aug. 10	Ditto	500	60	500	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	216 13 4
1869 June 5	Buildings, fitting up, &c.	65,380	60	65,380	1870	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	28,331 6 8
1870 July 9	Ditto ditto	* ...	59	* ...	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	* ...
1871 Apr. 5	Completion of erection, &c.	10,000	59	10,000	1871	4	4,390 0 0
1871 July 13	Purchase of tents	1,600	59	1,600	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	709 0 0
1878 Aug. 8	Alterations and additions	1,550	50	1,550	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	775 0 0
1879 Feb. 12	Provision of water tanks...	400	49	400	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	212 5 3
1879 June 17	Pavilion for typhus fever...	6,000	49	6,000	1880	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,183 13 0
Carried forward		£ 100,430	£	100,430	£		44,317 18 3

* Less amount of unexpended balance of loan authorised to be applied towards defraying cost of certain work, see Table A, p. 40.

† Amount of unexpended balances applied as per Table B, p. 41.

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
		£	Years	£		£	£ s. d.
South-Western Hospital (<i>continued</i>).							
	Brought forward ...	100,430		100,430			44,317 18 3
1881 Jan. 5	Additional accommodation	700	15	700	1881	4½	Repaid.
1884 Jan. 29	Purchase of adjoining land	1,300	57	1,300	1884	3½	866 4 10
1884 May 3	Entrance gates, &c. ...	2,000	15	365	1885	3½	Repaid.
1892 Nov. 7	Additional staff accommodation ...	6,420	30	1,540	1885	3½	615 11 0
1894 Dec. 29	Alterations and additions	26,976	20	6,420	1893	3½	3,210 0 0
1896 June 19	Ditto ditto	5,230	30	26,976	1895	2⅞	17,548 16 0
1896 Sep. 7	Ditto ditto	792	20	5,230	1897	2¾	3,661 0 0
1897 Dec. 27	Pavilion and reconstruction of drains ...	*16,846	20	792	1899	2¾	633 12 0
1899 Jan. 16	Alterations and additions	2,351	25	*16,765	1898	2¾	*13,412 7 3
1902 July 7	Additional fire exits ...	570	20	2,351	1899	2¾	1,877 8 0
			5	...			...
	Carried to Summary at end	£163,615	£	162,869		£	86,142 17 4
Fountain Hospital.							
1893 Aug. 11	Purchase of site ...	10,500	50	10,500	1894	3½	8,610 0 0
1893 Oct. 30	Purchase of land ...	1,550	50	1,506	1894	3½	1,230 0 0
1895 July 19	Temporary hospital and provision of fittings ...	128,818	5	128,347	1895	2⅞	Repaid.
	Carried to Summary at end	£140,868	£	140,353		£	9,840 0 0
Grove Hospital.							
1896 Oct. 7	Erection, fitting up, and furnishing ...	255,116	30	100,000	1897	2¾	80,000 0 0
			30	100,000	1897	2¾	80,000 0 0
			15	50,000	1897	2¾	30,000 0 0
			30	5,116	1901	3½	4,774 18 8
1903 Apr. 23	Ditto	16,199	30	8,450	1903	3¾	8,450 0 0
			15	7,540	1903	3¾	7,540 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£271,315	£	271,106		£	210,764 18 8

* Less amount of unexpended balance of loan authorised to be applied towards defraying cost of certain work, see Table A, p. 40.

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
		£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
South-Eastern Hospital.							
1872 May 10	Purchase of site... ..	10,400	57	10,400	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	4,745 0 0
1873 Aug. 25	Boundary walls and gates	1,100	56	1,100	1874	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	527 0 0
1876 May 11	Administrative accommodation	10,000	52	10,000	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,810 0 0
			52	15,000	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,189 0 0
1877 Jan. 11	Buildings and furniture ...	39,000	52	19,000	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9,498 0 0
			20	5,000	1877	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Repaid.
1878 Oct. 10	Alterations and additions	4,800	50	4,800	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,400 0 0
1883 June 18	Purchase of additional land	2,200	58	2,200	1883	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,440 0 0
1884 May 14	Alterations and additions for separation of cases ...	13,100	15	2,270	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Repaid.
			30	10,830	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,328 17 0
1893 Nov. 7	Additional staff accommodation	14,200	30	14,200	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,940 0 0
1894 Mar. 15	Laundry buildings, machinery, and fittings ...	8,950	20	8,950	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,922 10 0
1895 Dec. 17	Laundry buildings (additional expenditure) ...	1,772	20	1,772	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,151 16 0
1896 Mar. 31	Additional pavilions and workshops	21,350	30	21,350	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,368 6 8
1898 Nov. 30	Improvement of heating arrangements	8,832	15	8,832	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,472 0 0
1902 May 23	Ditto (additional)	3,281	15	3,280	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3,060 15 8
	Carried to Summary at end	£138,985	£	138,984		£	76,853 5 4
Park Hospital.							
1893 June 29	Purchase of site... ..	22,500	50	22,500	1893	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,000 0 0
1896 Feb. 29	Erection, fitting up, and furnishing	251,939	30	100,000	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	76,666 13 4
			30	100,000	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	76,666 13 4
			15	46,000	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	24,533 6 8
			30	5,939	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,542 17 4
	Carried to Summary at end	£274,439	£	274,439		£	201,409 10 8
Brook Hospital.							
1894 Jan. 18	Purchase of site	16,200	50	16,095	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,197 18 0
1894 Aug. 16	Erection of hospital	200,000	30	100,000	1894	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	70,000 0 0
			30	75,000	1895	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	55,000 0 0
			15	25,000	1895	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	11,666 13 4
1898 Dec. 2	Erection of hospital and fitting up, &c.	101,456	15	14,456	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,118 0 0
			30	87,000	1899	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	73,950 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£317,656	£	317,551		£	233,932 11 4

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (continued).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	Northern Hospital.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1884 Jan. 25	Purchase of land	13,870	57	13,580	1884	3½	9,048 9 9
1884 Apr. 21	Fencing part of site	1,146	15	1,146	1884	3½	Repaid.
1884 Sep. 12	Entrance gates	2,300	30	2,075	1885	3½	829 8 0
			30	71,347	1885	3½	28,536 0 0
1884 Nov. 19	Erection of hospital	84,500	10	11,150	1885	3½	Repaid.
			5	880	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 Nov. 19	Roads	3,360	5	3,000	1885	3½	Repaid.
1885 Dec. 7	Drainage works	1,503	30	1,503	1886	3½	650 18 11
1886 July 10	Laying out grounds, &c. ...	3,580	10	3,580	1886	3½	Repaid.
1886 Nov. 18	Erection of hospital	1,831	10	1,830	1887	3½	Repaid.
1889 Mar. 23	Additional pavilions and other works, &c.	11,500	30	9,900	1889	3½	5,280 0 0
			15	500	1889	3½	33 6 8
1892 Aug. 24	Extension of administrative buildings... ..	10,855	30	10,855	1893	3½	7,236 13 4
1893 Nov. 3	Medical superintendent's house	*1,716	30	*1,711	1894	3½	*1,197 12 3
1894 June 30	Extension of additional administrative buildings ...	1,655	30	1,650	1894	3⅛	1,155 0 0
1894 Dec. 6	Double pavilion and alteration to laundries	22,350	30	22,350	1895	2⅞	16,076 13 4
1896 July 31	Ditto ditto (additional expenditure)	1,891	25	1,890	1896	2¾	1,360 16 0
1896 Nov. 30	Isolation block	3,200	30	3,200	1898	2⅞	2,666 13 4
1898 Mar. 5	Nurses' home, &c.	19,500	30	18,000	1898	2⅞	15,000 0 0
				†1,500	†	†	†703 7 3
1899 June 16	Electric lighting plant ...	11,832	10	11,000	1899	2¾	6,600 0 0
				832	1901	3½	665 4 6
1901 Feb. 21	Furniture for nurses' home	1,000	5	1,000	1901	3½	600 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£197,589	£	194,479		£	97,640 3 4
	Southern Hospital.						
	(In course of erection.)						
1897 Mar. 27	Purchase of site at Carshalton	14,430	50	14,273	1897	2¾	12,559 11 0
1899 Feb. 8	Redemption of tithe rent charge	922	25	922	1899	2¾	774 10 0
1901 Dec. 5	Buildings, fittings, &c. ...	284,312	30	25,000	1902	3⅜	24,166 13 4
				50,000	1903	3⅞	50,000 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£299,664	£	90,195		£	87,500 14 4

* Less amount of unexpended balance of loan authorised to be applied towards defraying cost of certain work, see Table A, p. 40.
† Amount of unexpended balances applied as per Table B, p. 41.

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	Gore Farm Hospital (Upper).	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1883 June 22	Purchase of site	13,175	58	13,175	1883	3½	8,635 0 0
1883 Oct. 25	Purchase of additional land	125	57	125	1883	3½	83 5 7
1884 Apr. 23	Boundary walls	1,148	30	1,148	1884	3½	420 18 8
1884 May 2	Ditto	332	30	332	1884	3½	121 14 8
1884 June 19	Purchase of additional land and premises	2,500	57	2,500	1884	3½	1,662 9 9
1884 July 10	Purchase of additional land	1,100	57	1,100	1884	3½	731 10 3
1888 Apr. 19	Convalescent smallpox hospital	63,392	20	50,000	1888	3½	12,500 0 0
			20	8,392	1889	3½	2,517 12 0
1893 Nov. 17	Additional accommodation	30,507	30	30,500	1894	3½	21,350 0 0
1896 June 22	Staff blocks, laundry, &c.	32,120	25	32,120	1897	2¾	24,411 4 0
1897 Dec. 27	Enlargement of rain-water reservoir	1,655	20	1,596	1898	2⅞	1,197 0 0
1902 Feb. 14	Additional buildings ...	39,500	10	24,000	1902	3⅜	21,600 0 0
				15,500	1902	3⅜	13,950 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£185,554	£	180,488		£	109,180 14 11
	Gore Farm Hospital (Lower).						
1902 Feb. 14	Buildings, fittings, &c. ...	134,500	10	134,500	1902	3⅜	121,050 0 0
1903 Mar. 13	Ditto ditto ...	500	10	500	1903	3⅜	500 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£135,000	£	135,000		£	121,550 0 0
	Hospital Ships.						
1881 Nov. 10	Fitting up and furnishing "Atlas" & "Endymion"	11,000	5	11,000	1881	3½	Repaid.
1883 June 15	Purchase of "Castalia" ...	5,500	15	5,500	1883	3½	Repaid.
1883 Aug. 16	Purchase of land	1,000	57	1,000	1883	3½	666 12 7
1883 Sep. 25	Alterations to "Castalia"	12,000	10	12,000	1883	3½	Repaid.
1883 Dec. 11	Administrative buildings	8,800	30	4,000	1884	3½	1,466 13 4
	Construction of pier		30	4,800	1884	3½	1,760 0 0
1883 Dec. 28	Land for roadway, &c. ...	500	57	500	1884	3½	333 3 0
1884 Feb. 18	Machinery and fittings at administrative buildings	1,800	15	1,800	1884	3½	Repaid.
1884 Feb. 29	"Castalia" — ventilating, heating, and mooring ...	7,025	10	7,024	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 May 27	Construction of gangway to connect "Castalia" and "Endymion"	*1,427	10	*578	1885	3½	*Repaid.
1884 June 23	Additional administrative buildings		15	258	1885	3½	Repaid.
	Fences	1,108	15	542	1885	3½	Repaid.
	Additional administrative buildings		30	250	1885	3½	99 18 6
	Carried forward	£ 50,160	£	49,252		£	4,326 7 5

* Less amount of unexpended balance of loan authorised to be applied towards defraying cost of certain work, see Table A, p. 40.

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	Hospital Ships (<i>continued</i>).	£	Years.	£			£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	50,160		49,252			4,326 7 5
1884 Oct. 1	Construction of roadway ...	2,025	30	1,975	1885	3½	789 8 0
1884 Oct. 16	Additional expenditure, alterations to "Castalia"	1,630	10	1,630	1886	3½	Repaid.
1885 June 13	Purchase of "Atlas" ...	14,900	20	8,400	1885	3½	840 0 0
	Purchase of "Endymion" ...		20	6,500	1885	3½	650 0 0
1885 July 27	Additional administrative buildings... ..	6,800	30	6,528	1886	3½	2,364 10 9
	Carried to Summary at end	£75,515	£	74,285		£	8,970 6 2
	Long Reach Hospital.						
1902 Feb. 14	Buildings, fittings, &c. ...	57,000	10	57,000	1902	3⅜	51,300 0 0
1903 Mar. 23	Pier head buildings ...	2,940	30	2,700	1903	3⅞	2,700 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£59,940	£	59,700		£	54,000 0 0
	Orchard Hospital.						
1902 Feb. 14	Buildings, fittings, &c. ...	69,000	10	69,000	1902	3⅜	62,100 0 0
1903 Mar. 13	Ditto ditto ...	54,000	10	54,000	1903	3⅜	54,000 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£123,000	£	123,000		£	116,100 0 0
	Joyce Green Hospital. (In course of erection.)						
1894 Aug. 23	Purchase of site	22,500	50	22,350	1894	3⅛	18,327 0 0
1896 July 25	Construction of tramway...	5,250	20	5,200	1898	2¾	3,900 0 0
1896 Nov. 9	Boundary fence	1,450	20	1,450	1898	2¾	1,087 10 0
1899 Feb. 8	Redemption of tithe-rent charges	3,175	25	2,945	1899	2¾	2,468 10 0
	Redemption of land tax ...		30	230	1899	2¾	199 6 8
1899 Aug. 31	Purchase of additional land	1,440	50	1,440	1901	3½	1,382 8 0
				100,000	1901	3½	93,333 6 8
1900 Apr. 30	Buildings, fittings, &c. ...	246,000	30	75,000	1902	3⅜	72,500 0 0
				71,000	1902	3⅜	68,633 4 4
		11,100	15	...	...	...	...
1902 Jan. 13	Buildings (additional) ...	79,468	30	21,000	1902	3⅜	20,299 19 4
1903 Sep. 14	Ditto ditto ...	8,680	30	50,000	1902	3⅜	48,333 2 0
			
	Carried to Summary at end	£379,063	£	350,615		£	330,464 7 0

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	Eastern Ambulance Station.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1895 Sep. 11	Nurses' quarters, &c. ...	2,645	30	2,645	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,027 16 8
	Carried to Summary at end	£2,645	£	2,645		£	2,027 16 8
	North-Western Ambulance Station.						
1895 June 28	Purchase of part of site ...	925	30	925	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	709 3 4
1896 May 30	Purchase of remainder of site	3,907	30	3,907	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,995 7 4
1896 June 13	Erection of station	15,422	30	15,422	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,823 10 8
	Carried to Summary at end	£20,254	£	20,254		£	15,528 1 4
	Western Ambulance Station.						
1892 Mar. 30	Reconstruction and enlargement of station ...	3,800	20	3,800	1892	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,710 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£3,800	£	3,800		£	1,710 0 0
	South-Western Ambulance Station.						
1895 Sep. 30	Purchase of lease of site ...	2,000	50	2,000	1896	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,720 0 0
1897 Feb. 3	Erection of station	*14,290	30	*13,276	1897	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	*11,181 1 10
	Carried to Summary at end	£16,290	£	15,276		£	12,901 1 10
	Brook Ambulance Station.						
1894 Nov. 27	Erection of station	*16,408	30	*16,408	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	*12,579 2 3
	Carried to Summary at end	£16,408	£	16,408		£	12,579 2 3

* Less amounts of unexpended balance of loans authorised to be applied towards defraying cost of certain work, see Table A, p. 40.

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	Mead Ambulance Station.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1903 Mar. 13	Erection of station	28,500	10	28,500	1903	3½	28,500 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£28,500	£	28,500		£	28,500 0 0
	South Wharf.						
1883 Nov. 21	Purchase of wharf	13,000	57	13,000	1883	3½	8,663 1 10
1884 Jan. 21	Construction of pier	4,400	30	4,400	1884	3½	1,613 6 8
1893 Aug. 29	Shelters for patients... ..	1,737	5	1,737	1894	3½	Repaid.
1894 June 8	Ditto	271	5	263	1894	3½	Repaid.
1895 Aug. 22	Staff quarters	8,181	30	8,181	1896	2½	6,272 2 0
1898 Mar. 26	Smallpox shelter	919	5	875	1899	2½	175 0 0
1901 Mar. 1	Male staff quarters	7,331	30 {	3,807	1901	3½	3,553 1 0
				3,524	1902	3½	3,406 10 6
1903 Mar. 13	Receiving and isolation wards, staff quarters, &c.	8,110	10	8,110	1903	3½	8,110 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£43,949	£	43,897		£	31,793 2 0
	North Wharf.						
1884 Jan. 21	Purchase of wharf	6,500 {	57	3,500	1884	3½	2,332 0 10
	Construction of pier		30	3,000	1884	3½	1,100 0 0
1884 Aug. 28	Construction of roadway...	410 {	15	60	1885	3½	Repaid.
			30	350	1885	3½	139 18 6
1885 June 26	Fencing, paving, &c.	515	10-15	515	1886	3½	174 19 10
1885 July 2	Piermaster's house and other buildings	1,340	30	1,340	1886	3½	455 10 2
1903 Mar. 13	Detention shelter, staff change rooms, &c.	790	10	790	1903	3½	790 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£9,555	£	9,555		£	4,992 9 4
	West Wharf.						
1884 Apr. 26	Purchase of wharf	4,500	56	4,500	1885	3½	3,049 1 0
1884 Nov. 14	Ditto	1,000	56	1,000	1885	3½	677 11 6
1885 Aug. 24	Construction of pier	2,500	30	2,500	1886	3½	1,083 6 8
1885 Dec. 16	Construction of river walling and other works	6,207 {	30	5,947	1886	3½	2,575 15 2
			10	260	1886	3½	Repaid.
	Carried to Summary at end	£14,207	£	14,207		£	7,385 14 4

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
		£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
River Ambulance Steamers.							
1883 June 22	"Red Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	4,630	15	4,630	1883	3½	Repaid.
1884 Mar. 22	"Maltese Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	5,500	10	5,500	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 May 27	"Albert Victor"—Purchase money	3,150	10	3,150	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 June 16	"Maltese Cross"—Fitting up, &c. (balance)	360	10	360	1885	3½	Repaid.
1884 Sep. 1	"Marguerite"—Purchase money	1,075	10	1,075	1885	3½	Repaid.
1894 Mar. 12	} "Geneva Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. {	9,750	15	9,750	1894	3½	3,900 0 0
1895 Feb. 12		1,230	15	1,230	1896	2⅞	656 0 0
1896 Sep. 8	"White Cross"—Construction, fitting up, &c. ...	2,042	15	2,042	1897	2¾	803 13 2
1903 Mar. 13	"Red Cross"—Purchase money	8,100	10	8,100	1903	3¾	8,100 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£35,837	£	35,837		£	13,459 13 2
Training Ship "Exmouth."							
1876 July 13	Fitting up ship	16,000	20	14,000	1876	3¾	Repaid.
1876 Dec. 6	Purchase of brigantine ...	2,000	20	2,000	1877	3¾	Repaid.
1877 July 17	Fitting up ship (additional)	4,000	15	3,000	1878	3¾	Repaid.
	Erection of causeway ...		51	1,000	1878	3¾	523 0 0
1884 June 24	Construction of swimming bath and boat-house ...	2,700	15	2,700	1886	3½	Repaid.
1885 July 1	Installation of electric light	1,664	10	1,664	1886	3½	Repaid.
1886 Apr. 14	Construction of swimming bath, &c.	729	10	729	1886	3½	Repaid.
1897 Feb. 22	Purchase of Sherfield House and grounds at Grays ...	2,870	30	2,770	1897	2¾	2,216 0 0
1901 Apr. 25	Purchase of lease of Shipping Home, 24, Stanley Road... ..	515	10	515	1901	3½	411 15 6
	Carried to Summary at end	£30,478	£	30,378		£	3,150 15 6
High Wood School. (In course of erection.)							
1898 Jan. 20	Purchase of site... ..	2,350	50	2,300	1898	2⅞	2,070 0 0
1900 Feb. 17	Buildings, furniture, &c. {	100,820	30	25,000	1901	3½	23,333 6 8
				25,000	1902	3¾	24,166 13 4
		20,000	15	35,000	1902	3¾	33,833 4 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£123,170	£	87,300		£	83,403 4 0

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	White Oak School.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1898 May 19	Purchase of site... ..	5,125	50	5,050	1899	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,646 0 0
				25,000	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,333 6 8
1901 Mar. 23	Buildings	125,694	30	25,000	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	24,166 13 4
				60,000	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	57,999 14 0
				8,694	1903	3 $\frac{7}{16}$	8,694 0 0
1903 July 29	Furniture and equipment	8,500	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£139,319	£	123,744		£	118,839 14 0
	Bridge School.						
1900 Jan. 20	Purchase of premises ...	11,000	25	11,000	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,120 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£11,000	£	11,000		£	10,120 0 0
	The Downs School.						
1900 Jan. 20	Purchase of premises ...	88,200	25	88,200	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	84,672 0 0
1902 Aug. 4	Laundry and fittings ...	13,650	25	8,600	1903	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	8,600 0 0
			15	3,000	1903	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3,000 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£101,850	£	99,800		£	96,272 0 0
	S. Anne's Home.						
1897 Dec. 16	Purchase of home	17,100	25	16,000	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,800 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£17,100	£	16,000		£	12,800 0 0
	East Cliff House.						
1898 Apr. 16	Purchase of home	9,450	30	8,300	1898	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	6,916 13 4
1900 July 28	Extension of premises ...	9,020	30	9,020	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,418 13 4
	Carried to Summary at end	£18,470	£	17,320			15,335 6 8
	Millfield Home. (In course of erection.)						
1899 Aug. 31	Purchase of site... ..	850	50	850	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	816 0 0
1901 Feb. 23	Buildings	20,500	30	10,000	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	9,666 13 4
				9,600	1903	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	9,600 0 0
1902 Nov. 4	Drainage and sewage works	698	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried to Summary at end	£22,048	£	20,450		£	20,082 13 4

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	Lloyd House.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1899 Aug. 31	Purchase of leasehold interest	650	12	†650	†	†	†304 15 9
	Carried to Summary at end	£650	£	650		£	304 15 9
	Elm Grove.						
1899 May 4	Purchase of No. 16, Elm Grove, Peckham	1,050	40	1,000	1899	3	900 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£1,050	£	1,000		£	900 0 0
	Kingwood Road Home.						
1900 Feb. 13	Purchase of Nos. 60, 62, and 64, Kingwood Road	1,480	35	†1,480	†	†	†693 19 8
	Carried to Summary at end	£1,480	£	1,480		£	693 19 8
	Earlsfield Road.						
1902 Jan. 7	Purchase of freehold interest of No. 81	690	40	690	1902	3½	672 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£690	£	690		£	672 0 0
	Surrey House.						
1902 Nov. 20	Purchase of No. 66, S. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth... ..	1,050	30	1,050	1903	3½	1,050 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£1,050	£	1,050		£	1,050 0 0
	Pentonville Road.						
1901 Dec. 21	Adaptation	2,037	10	2,034	1902	3½	1,830 12 0
1900 Mar. 19	Purchase of lease of Nos. 70, 72, and 74	1,500	30	†1,500	†	†	†703 7 3
	Carried to Summary at end	£3,537	£	3,534		£	2,533 19 3

† Amount of unexpended balances applied as per Table B, p. 41.

VII.—Statement of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, amount Outstanding, &c., at 3rd October, 1903 (*continued*).

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	Harrow Road.	£	Years.	£		£	£ s. d.
1901 Aug. 1	Purchase of lease of Nos. 203 and 205 and occupier's interest	2,900	40	2,815	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,744 0 0
1902 Mar. 11	Adaptation	960	10	900	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	810 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£3,860	£	3,715		£	3,554 0 0
	Camberwell Green Houses.						
1899 May 17	Purchase of No. 37, Camberwell Green... ..	1,280	36	1,230	1899	3	1,093 6 8
1899 Sep. 26	Purchase of Nos. 36 and 38, Camberwell Green... ..	2,250	36	2,250	1899	3	2,000 0 0
1901 Dec. 21	Adaptation	1,716	10	1,716	1902	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	£1,544 8 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£5,246	£	5,196		£	4,637 14 8
	Office of the Board.						
1897 Aug. 24	Purchase of site... ..	53,250	50	53,000	1897	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	46,637 9 0
1898 Feb. 23	Construction of foundations	3,400	30	3,400	1898	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2,833 6 8
1898 Mar. 31	Buildings	40,000	30	40,000	1898	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	33,333 6 8
1901 Feb. 21	Redemption of land tax ...	700	50	700	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	672 0 0
1901 Apr. 27	Buildings	11,000	30	11,000	1901	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,266 13 4
1902 Dec. 9	Expenses <i>re</i> and cost of closing railway tunnel ventilator... ..	3,209	50	3,200	1903	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3,200 0 0
	Carried to Summary at end	£111,559	£	111,300		£	96,942 15 8

VII.—Unexpended Balances of Loans (continued).

Table A.

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Unexpended balance of Amount Borrowed.	Year Borrowed.	Rate per cent. of Interest payable.	Amount of Unexpended Balance.	
							Principal Repaid.	Principal Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.
	CATERHAM ASYLUM.	£	Yrs.	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878 Apr. 18	Coal store, &c.	47	51	46 15 5	1878	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 18 4	23 17 1
1897 Aug. 4	Attendants' home	242	30	242 3 0	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 7 1	201 15 11
	DARENTH ASYLUM.							
1895 May 15	Fire escape staircases ...	44	15	44 7 9	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	20 14 2	23 13 7
	EASTERN HOSPITAL.							
1870 July 9	Buildings, furniture ..	3,102	59	3,102 0 0	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,732 0 0	1,370 0 0
1875 May 13	Additions	27	52	26 18 10	1876	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 19 0	12 19 10
1878 Nov. 20	Mortuary	1,300	50	1,300 0 0	1879	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	650 0 0	650 0 0
	NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL							
1872 Mar. 6	Engineering work	75	58	75 0 11	1872	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	40 3 5	34 17 6
1897 Feb. 23	Additional staff accom- modation	147	30	147 5 10	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 10 10	122 15 0
	SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.							
1870 July 9	Buildings, fitting up, &c.	3,102	59	3,102 0 0	1871	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,732 0 0	1,370 0 0
1897 Dec. 27	Pavilion and reconstruc- tion of drains	235	25	234 11 1	1898	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 18 4	187 12 9
	NORTHERN HOSPITAL.							
1893 Nov. 3	Medical superintendent's house	59	30	59 2 6	1894	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 14 9	41 7 9
	HOSPITAL SHIPS.							
1884 May 27	Construction of gangway to connect "Castalia" and "Endynion" ...	373	10	372 9 2	1885	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	372 9 2	Repaid.
	SOUTH-WESTERN AMBULANCE STATION.							
1897 Feb. 3	Erection	24	30	23 12 8	1897	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 14 6	18 18 2
	BROOK AMBULANCE STATION.							
1894 Nov. 27	Erection	192	30	192 8 10	1896	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	44 17 9	147 11 1
	Totals	8,969		8,968 16 0			4,763 7 4	4,205 8 8

VII.—Unexpended Balances of Loans (continued).

Table B.

Application of amounts to the undermentioned purposes authorised by letter of the Local Government Board, dated 20th July, 1903.

Date of Sanction.	Purpose.	Amount Sanctioned.	Period Sanctioned for.	Amount not borrowed, but met by the application of unexpended balances as per Table A.	Amount of unexpended balance.							
					Principal repaid as per Table A, and allocated proportionately as under.			Principal outstanding 3rd October, 1903.				
		£	Years.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1900 July 31	NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL. Mains and wires for electric lighting (additional)	1,280	10	1,200	0	0	637	6	3	562	13	9
1900 Jan. 18	WESTERN HOSPITAL. Furniture for new buildings	2,929	5	2,638	16	0	1,401	11	0	1,237	5	0
1898 Mar. 5	NORTHERN HOSPITAL. Nurses' home, &c.	1,500	30	1,500	0	0	796	12	9	703	7	3
1899 Aug. 31	LLOYD HOUSE. Purchase of leasehold interest	650	12	650	0	0	345	4	3	304	15	9
1900 Feb. 13	KINGWOOD ROAD. Purchase of Nos. 60, 62, & 64, Kingwood Road... ..	1,480	35	1,480	0	0	786	0	4	693	19	8
1900 Mar. 19	PENTONVILLE ROAD. Purchase of lease of Nos. 70, 72, & 74, Pentonville Road	1,500	30	1,500	0	0	796	12	9	703	7	3
	Totals	9,339	...	8,968	16	0	4,763	7	4	4,205	8	8

VIII.—Summary of Sanctions to Borrow, amount Borrowed, and amount Outstanding 3rd October, 1903.

INSTITUTION.								Amount Sanctioned.	Amount Borrowed.	Balance of Principal Outstanding 3rd Oct., 1903.		
								£	£	£	s.	d.
Stores Department								4,250	4,250	4,250	0	0
Asylums—												
Leavesden								217,088	213,351	106,600	9	4
Caterham								230,282	227,351	110,993	1	0
Darenth								343,125	334,058	117,584	10	7
Tooting Bec								304,963	291,800	269,303	12	6
Clapton								2,500	2,500	...		
Belmont								103,800	103,750	99,600	0	0
TOTALS FOR ASYLUMS								1,201,758	1,172,810	704,081	13	5
Hospitals—												
Eastern								122,183	120,977	61,666	6	0
North-Eastern								175,299	175,147	147,313	14	0
North-Western								168,959	168,761	103,398	7	6
Western								238,071	225,150	135,963	18	9
South-Western								163,615	162,869	86,142	17	4
Fountain								140,868	140,353	9,840	0	0
Grove								271,315	271,106	210,764	18	8
South-Eastern								138,985	138,984	76,853	5	4
Park								274,439	274,439	201,409	10	8
Brook								317,656	317,551	233,932	11	4
Northern								197,589	194,479	97,640	3	4
Southern								299,664	90,195	87,500	14	4
Gore Farm (Upper)								185,554	180,488	109,180	14	11
Do. (Lower)								135,000	135,000	121,550	0	0
Hospital Ships								75,515	74,285	8,970	6	2
Long Reach								59,940	59,700	54,000	0	0
Orchard								123,000	123,000	116,100	0	0
Joyce Green								379,063	350,615	330,464	7	0
TOTALS FOR HOSPITALS								3,466,715	3,203,099	2,192,691	15	4
Land Ambulance Stations—												
Eastern								2,645	2,645	2,027	16	8
North-Western								20,254	20,254	15,528	1	4
Western								3,800	3,800	1,710	0	0
South-Western								16,290	15,976	12,901	1	10
Brook								16,408	16,408	12,579	2	3
Mead								28,500	28,500	28,500	0	0
TOTALS FOR LAND AMBULANCE SERVICE								87,897	87,583	73,246	2	1
River Ambulance Service—												
South Wharf								43,949	43,897	31,793	2	0
North Wharf								9,555	9,555	4,992	9	4
West Wharf								14,207	14,207	7,385	14	4
Steamers								35,837	35,837	13,459	13	2
TOTALS FOR RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE								103,548	103,496	57,630	18	10
Training Ship “Exmouth”								30,478	30,378	3,150	15	6
Children’s Homes and Schools—												
High Wood School								123,170	87,300	83,403	4	0
White Oak School								139,319	123,744	118,839	14	0
Bridge School								11,000	11,000	10,120	0	0
Downs School								101,850	99,800	96,272	0	0
S. Anne’s Home								17,100	16,000	12,800	0	0
East Cliff House								18,470	17,320	15,335	6	8
Millfield								22,048	20,450	20,082	13	4
Lloyd Street								650	650	304	15	9
Elm Grove								1,050	1,000	900	0	0
Kingwood Road								1,480	1,480	693	19	8
Earlsfield Road								690	690	672	0	0
Surrey House								1,050	1,050	1,050	0	0
Pentonville Road								3,537	3,534	2,533	19	3
Harrow Road								3,860	3,715	3,554	0	0
Camberwell Green								5,246	5,196	4,637	14	8
TOTALS FOR CHILDREN’S HOMES								450,520	392,929	371,199	7	4
Office of the Board								111,559	111,300	96,942	15	8
GRAND TOTALS								£ 5,456,725	5,105,845	3,503,193	8	2

IX.—Sanctions to Borrow not exercised 3rd October, 1903.

	£	£
Total amount sanctioned to be borrowed, as per Summary...	5,456,725	
Less total amount borrowed	5,105,845	
	350,880	
Less Balances of sanctions to borrow not likely to be required	30,171	
		320,709

Leaving unexercised and unexhausted sanctions to borrow as under :—

	£
Leavesden Asylum Female attendants' home	1,500
Ditto Sanitary annexes	1,428
Ditto Ditto and fittings	520
Caterham Asylum Additional staff accommodation	1,290
Darenth Asylum Female attendants' home	9,000
Tooting Bec Asylum Buildings, fittings, &c.	9,600
Ditto Receiving home for children	1,580
Ditto Stable buildings	1,983
Eastern Hospital Additional fire exits	710
South-Western Hospital Ditto	570
Southern Hospital Buildings, fittings, &c.	209,312
Joyce Green Hospital Ditto	11,100
Ditto Ditto (additional)	8,468
Ditto Ditto ditto	8,680
High Wood School Buildings, fittings, &c.	35,820
White Oak School Ditto	7,000
Ditto Furniture	8,500
The Downs School Laundry fittings	2,050
Millfield Home Buildings, &c.	900
Ditto Drainage, &c.	698
	<u>£320,709</u>

X.—Interest on Loans.

The average rate of interest per cent. per annum payable on the principal of loans outstanding 4th October, 1903, amounting to £3,503,193, is $£3\frac{1}{4}$, the following being the amount outstanding at the various rates payable :—

Amount Outstanding. £	Rate per cent. per annum of Interest payable. £
823,847	$2\frac{3}{4}$
181,783	$2\frac{7}{8}$
3,093	3
200,518	$3\frac{1}{8}$
4,646	$3\frac{1}{4}$
1,091,718	$3\frac{3}{8}$
119,384	$3\frac{7}{16}$
685,807	$3\frac{1}{2}$
129,454	$3\frac{3}{4}$
236,617	$3\frac{7}{8}$
18,408	$3\frac{3}{4}\frac{7}{10}$
7,918	4
<u>Total £3,503,193</u>	<u>Average rate $£3\frac{1}{4}$</u>

XI.—Statement of the Total Days' Maintenance, average number of Special Expenditure and Head Office and Central

INSTITUTIONS.	Total number of days' maintenance.					Average number of inmates.				
	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899
Asylums (Imbecile)—										
Leavesden	638,834	643,351	663,296	707,383	710,842	1,755	1,767	1,788	1,943	1,954
Caterham	701,556	702,795	717,710	725,506	728,133	1,927	1,931	1,934	1,992	2,000
Darenth	709,214	722,343	735,952	708,980	727,756	1,948	1,984	1,983	1,948	1,999
Tooting Bec	148,430	...	...	...	...	408	...	...	...	...
Rochester House	52,249	42,517	1,890	...	...	144	117	...	...	...
TOTALS AND AVERAGES	2,250,283	2,111,005	2,118,848	2,141,869	2,166,731	6,182	5,799	5,705	5,883	5,953
Hospitals (Fever)—										
Eastern	74,871	86,945	102,288	106,812	111,666	206	239	275	293	307
North-Eastern	116,304	174,980	129,354	109,153	108,900	319	481	348	300	300
North-Western	110,989	161,448	140,344	118,920	148,007	305	444	377	326	407
Western	118,367	134,471	133,119	136,597	144,005	325	369	359	375	395
South-Western	97,145	108,938	98,360	88,867	92,796	267	299	265	244	253
Fountain	69,538	137,766	109,889	94,848	110,226	191	378	296	260	303
Grove	107,990	90,423	91,884	79,720	3,659	297	248	247	219	20
South-Eastern	79,370	97,419	102,986	119,121	123,586	218	268	278	327	340
Park	105,192	148,198	134,825	140,200	143,388	289	407	362	385	394
Brook	134,523	162,472	144,094	153,463	174,380	369	446	388	422	479
Northern	129,243	176,724	179,645	146,423	199,305	355	486	483	402	549
Gore Farm ... ..	...	298	95,913	142,363	141,191	...	1	261	391	390
London General Hospitals (in respect of M.A.B. enteric cases)	1,308	3,933	7,973	7,048	4,025	4	11	22	19	11
TOTALS AND AVERAGES	1,144,840	1,484,015	1,470,674	1,443,535	1,505,134	3,145	4,077	3,961	3,963	4,148
Hospitals (Smallpox)—										
Hospital Ships and Long Reach	12,461	95,643	6,263	2,208	221	34	263	17	6	1
Gore Farm ... ..	...	202,001	...	...	...	...	555	...	...	...
TOTALS AND AVERAGES	12,461	297,644	6,263	2,208	221	34	818	17	6	1
Homes and Schools (Children)—										
White Oak	57,786	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...
Bridge	57,085	55,481	27,912	...	...	157	152	129	...	...
The Downs	78,293	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...
S. Anne's	41,513	42,222	44,078	42,219	43,418	114	116	119	116	119
East Cliff	32,875	29,468	15,468	12,719	13,968	90	81	41	34	38
Lloyd Street	8,052	8,839	6,496	6,583	4,819	22	24	18	18	18
Elm Grove	4,628	4,576	3,152	...	...	13	13	12	...	...
Kingwood Road	6,667	7,245	4,796	169	...	18	20	19	...	...
Earlsfield Road	336	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pentonville Road	9,304	5,594	...	...	...	26	15	...	...	...
Harrow Road	4,190	2,740	...	...	...	11	8	...	...	...
Camberwell Green	7,141	5,394	...	...	...	20	15	...	...	...
TOTALS AND AVERAGES	307,870	161,559	101,902	61,690	62,205	846	444	338	168	175
Training Ship—Boys										
...	197,012	207,837	213,159	197,898	204,249	542	571	574	543	561
Grand Totals	3,912,466	4,262,061	3,910,846	3,847,200	3,938,540	10,749	11,709	10,595	10,563	10,838

Inmates, and average Weekly Cost (excluding Rent or Loan Charges, Expenses) for the Five Years ended Michaelmas, 1903.

[illegible]

XII.—Statement showing the Expenditure out of Current Account, the rateable value of the District, produce of 1d. rate in the £, and rates in the £ of Precepts from 1867 to 1903.

Year ended Michaelmas.	EXPENDITURE OUT OF CURRENT ACCOUNT.								Rateable Value of the Asylum District at end of each Year.	Produce of 1d. rate in the £ on the rateable values in force.	PRECEPTS—Amount in the £ worked out as a Metropolitan Rate.		
	Asylums.	Hospitals.	Ambulance Service.	Training Ship "Exmouth."	Children's Homes and Schools.	Loan Charges.	General Expenses.	Total.			Common Charges.	Direct Charges.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	d.	d.	d.
1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,024,891	66,770	0·12	...	0·12
1868	132	13	...	...	...	...	2,394	2,539	16,852,680	70,219	0·12	...	0·12
1869	638	835	...	...	...	4,940	1,971	8,384	17,564,237	73,184	0·12	...	0·12
1870	1,226	5,473	...	...	...	26,917	1,976	35,592	17,802,258	74,176	0·50	...	0·50
1871	59,204	48,905	...	...	...	13,837	3,081	125,027	19,812,058	82,550	0·75	0 20	0·95
1872	74,890	39,826	...	...	...	41,600	4,316	160,632	19,812,058	82,550	0·75	0·50	1·25
1873	86,462	20,862	...	...	...	29,562	4,054	140,940	19,812,058	82,550	1·00	0·50	1·50
1874	91,722	21,680	...	...	...	29,767	3,316	146,485	20,391,125	84,963	1·00	0·43	1·43
1875	99,294	28,203	...	...	...	30,536	4,060	162,093	20,713,749	86,307	1·00	0·66	1·66
1876	108,165	26,972	...	3,573	...	15,908	3,943	158,561	23,035,324	95,980	1·50	0·50	2·00
1877	106,775	83,703	...	12,388	...	55,339	4,923	263,128	23,367,824	97,365	1·50	0·80	2·30
1878	107,328	74,565	...	20,115	...	42,496	6,696	251,200	23,367,824	97,365	1·75	0·85	2·60
1879	107,564	57,449	...	19,616	...	47,549	10,235	242,413	23,848,222	99,367	1·75	0·88	2·63
1880	114,153	59,041	...	19,767	...	48,585	6,792	248,338	24,388,802	101,620	1·75	0·66	2·41
1881	150,222	159,322	...	21,079	...	52,008	7,145	389,776	25,012,087	104,217	1·75	0·77	2·52
1882	160,693	149,266	7,916	23,368	...	25,652	11,900	378,795	27,313,146	113,804	3·00	1·10	4·10
1883	161,651	132,138	10,579	22,142	...	87,428	10,025	423,963	27,771,967	115,716	2·75	1·20	3·95
1884	154,032	259,367	41,098	23,547	...	60,668	26,110	564,822	28,284,594	117,852	2·75	1·10	3·85
1885	160,235	215,789	33,032	21,699	...	65,829	18,816	515,400	28,813,345	120,080	3·75	1·33	5·08
1886	124,032	67,432	15,856	18,431	...	76,973	13,787	316,511	29,289,747	122,040	3·00	0·50	3·50
1887	125,119	65,184	10,985	18,642	...	82,203	13,295	315,428	30,305,986	126,274	1·25	0·57	1·82
1888	123,081	139,869	12,417	17,350	...	79,963	11,524	384,204	30,618,304	127,576	1·75	0 83	2 58
1889	130,218	89,809	16,300	19,390	...	82,249	10,471	348,437	30,898,854	128,745	2·00	0·60	2·60
1890	129,724	112,437	12,268	18,823	...	82,271	14,130	369,753	31,362,718	130,677	2·12	0·60	2·72
1891	137,782	135,446	11,080	19,100	...	80,564	17,316	401,288	31,362,718	130,677	2·12	0·71	2·83
1892	144,386	210,890	16,059	19,732	...	79,617	18,253	488,937	32,863,615	136,931	2·25	0 66	2·91
1893	145,302	285,653	25,361	20,296	...	82,799	23,728	583,139	33,405,572	139,190	3·62	0 86	4 48
1894	140,866	270,586	27,430	21,414	...	85,311	29,608	575,215	33,680,160	140,334	4·00	0·86	4·86
1895	148,439	233,926	26,746	22,029	...	101,389	21,446	553,975	33,994,317	141,642	3·00	0·86	3·86
1896	139,455	271,093	28,246	18,616	...	140,473	27,239	625,122	35,608,442	148,368	3·25	0·83	4·08
1897	133,924	294,664	30,406	18,176	...	157,803	30,420	665,393	35,886,590	149,527	3·75	0·83	4·58
1898	140,135	319,069	30,739	18,857	4,530	178,360	27,438	719,128	36,361,174	151,505	4·25	0 80	5 05
1899	151,994	340,016	28,754	23,177	6,920	189,113	26,810	766,784	36,795,824	153,316	4·25	0·80	5·05
1900	165,209	376,662	31,241	19,449	8,553	197,146	34,206	832,466	37,333,656	155,556	4·50	0·83	5·33
1901	177,312	400,025	32,334	21,658	16,859	179,808	39,611	867,607	39,678,072	165,325	4·62	0·83	5·45
1902	176,842	489,591	60,418	18,872	25,207	202,843	39,347	1,013,120	40,005,723	166,690	5·25	1 00	6·25
1903	193,884	504,473	43,495	18,503	45,253	277,400	40,122	1,123,130	40,528,588	168,869	5·75	1·00	6·75
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,534,588	168,894	5·12	0·77	5·89

Hampstead Hospital, during this year, was used for both imbeciles and infectious sick, and an approximate amount in respect of Common Charges thereof has been allocated under Asylums and Hospitals.

The large expenditure under Asylums during each of these years is accounted for by the fact that it has been found impossible to approximately divide the Darenth Asylum expenditure on imbeciles from the Darenth Camps expenditure on smallpox patients.

XIII.—Statement showing the Expenditure out of Loans Account, the Loans raised, rate per cent. for interest, and the average rate of interest on Loans outstanding each year from 1867 to 1903.

No. of Year.	Year ended Michaelmas.	EXPENDITURE OUT OF LOANS ACCOUNT.								Loans raised.	Rate per Cent. for Interest.	
		Asylums.	Hospitals.	Ambulance Service.	Training Ship "Exmouth."	Children's Homes and Schools.	Offices of the Board.	Stores Department.	Total.		Average on Loans raised.	Average on Loans outstanding at end of each year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1868	16,345	16,254	...	...	...	...	...	32,599	42,100	3·87	...
3	1869	81,139	32,016	...	...	...	...	...	113,155	127,106	3·87	...
4	1870	143,959	88,827	...	...	...	...	...	232,786	290,794	3·87	...
5	1871	48,594	77,786	...	...	...	...	...	126,380	40,000	3·93	...
6	1872	9,673	8,674	...	...	...	...	...	18,347	29,473	3·87	...
7	1873	17,504	11,087	...	...	...	...	...	28,591	23,797	3·87	...
8	1874	3,678	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	5,009	7,800	3·87	...
9	1875	21,247	845	...	...	...	...	...	22,092	38,930	3·92	...
10	1876	20,608	5,488	...	2,570	...	...	...	28,666	50,000	3·75	...
11	1877	15,333	89,558	...	19,765	...	...	...	124,656	100,000	3·75	...
12	1878	61,133	7,418	...	36	...	...	...	68,587	46,575	3·75	...
13	1879	57,533	5,200	...	...	...	...	...	62,733	100,000	3·75	...
14	1880	59,404	5,467	...	...	...	...	...	64,871	42,650	4·17	...
15	1881	30,615	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	31,879	28,950	4·14	...
16	1882	6,552	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	17,552	25,300	3·50	...
17	1883	16,638	23,226	4,379	...	...	...	...	44,243	12,030	3·50	...
18	1884	5,834	90,516	29,793	613	...	...	...	126,756	105,350	3·50	...
19	1885	11,722	80,870	11,037	1,178	...	...	...	104,807	179,541	3·50	...
20	1886	21,656	53,834	9,571	2,877	...	...	...	87,938	102,809	3·50	...
21	1887	33,269	4,603	232	35	...	...	...	38,139	10,973	3·50	...
22	1888	18,167	9,634	75	19	...	...	...	27,895	52,939	3·50	...
23	1889	1,920	45,341	...	...	...	...	...	47,261	12,892	3·50	...
24	1890	1,299	12,841	...	...	...	...	...	14,140	10,400	3·50	...
25	1891	1,057	197	...	...	...	...	...	1,254	5,050	3·50	...
26	1892	6,237	36,098	2,382	...	...	...	...	44,717	16,644	3·50	...
27	1893	346	54,222	1,439	...	...	...	...	56,007	95,295	3·50	...
28	1894	27,339	161,415	10,417	...	...	...	...	199,171	175,366	3·43	...
29	1895	8,364	374,124	12,550	...	...	...	...	395,038	485,928	3·00	...
30	1896	2,143	294,669	29,214	...	...	...	...	326,026	262,198	2·77	...
31	1897	11,610	399,252	19,139	2,770	...	...	...	432,771	392,096	2·75	...
32	1898	9,287	178,282	6,915	...	31,650	56,675	...	282,809	283,036	2·78	...
33	1899	485	120,490	854	...	4,980	30,861	...	157,670	164,881	2·75	...
34	1900	35,513	88,325	...	...	3,790	14,633	...	142,261	183,012	3·07	3·17
35	1901	88,495	132,465	545	515	40,901	3,934	...	266,855	294,756	3·50	3·20
36	1902	106,045	554,035	51,294	...	196,465	3,750	...	911,589	748,050	3·50	3·25
37	1903	151,645	85,346	500	...	94,652	607	4,250	337,000	519,124	3·37	3·25
Totals		£ 1,152,388	3,162,000	190,336	30,378	372,438	110,460	4,250	5,022,250	5,105,845	...	...

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORKS COMMITTEE FOR 1903.

1st January, 1904.

**Engineer's
and
Surveyor's
depart-
ments.****(i) Head Office
staff.**

On the resignation of the late Surveyor to the Board in February last, the Managers determined, seeing that the two branches of the works which came respectively under the supervision of the Engineer and the Surveyor were so intimately associated, to try as an experiment for one year the fusion of the two offices under the Engineer to the Board. The results of the experiment in the ten months during which the Engineer has had the control and supervision of the two departments have been eminently favourable, and although the decision of the Board has added greatly to Mr. Hatch's responsibilities he has been able to cope satisfactorily with the work of both departments.

On the 18th April last, Mr. Thomas Cooper was appointed Assistant Engineer to the Board *vice* Mr. Hilton Johnson, resigned.

During the past twelve months the permanent staff in the Engineer's department at the Head Office has been further strengthened, and now consists of the Engineer to the Board, 2 assistant engineers, the assistant surveyor, 1 chief draughtsman, 1 first-class draughtsman, 4 second-class draughtsmen, 2 third-class draughtsmen, a third-class clerk, a shorthand clerk and typist, and an office youth.

Without taking into account any recently-completed works, and those for which Mr. Hatch acts as the Board's adviser, but which are carried out by outside architects and others, the actual value of works in hand, or requiring the Engineer to the Board's attention at the close of the year amounted to £133,000, exclusive of the all-important question of coal consumption at the whole of the institutions of the Board, a matter which he has under daily observation, and which involves an annual expenditure of about £72,000.

The total cost of the Engineer's and Surveyor's staff at the Head Office (both permanent and temporary) at the end of the year 1903 was at the rate of £3,186 12s. 0d. per annum.

**(ii.) Coal con-
sumption.**

In November last, the Engineer to the Board reported upon the results which had attended the use of the mechanical stokers at the Brook Hospital during the year ended Michaelmas, 1903. These results show a saving of £985 as compared with the cost of the coal consumed

during the previous twelve months. The total cost of the plant was only £786.

Mr. Hatch will shortly report on the whole question of the use of mechanical stokers at the Board's institutions.

(iii.) **Annual cleaning and painting works.** After conference with the several Committees concerned, we have, during the past year, inaugurated a scheme having for its object the periodical and systematic cleaning and painting of the Board's institutions, both inside and out. A complete record will in future be kept at the Head Office of the cleaning and painting works carried out year by year, so that in the event of a committee recommending any cleaning and painting works, reference to this record will at once show when works of a similar kind were last carried out.

The value of the cleaning and painting works carried out at the various infectious hospitals of the Board (with the exception of the Gore Farm Hospital) during the year 1903 amounted to £13,689, of which £9,750 represented the value of the work carried out by direct labour, and £3,939 that carried out by contract. All of these works were executed under the supervision of the Engineer to the Board.

(iv.) **Fire precautions.** The fire at Colney Hatch Asylum induced the Board, on the 7th February last, to call for a report as to whether the supplies of water at the various institutions of the Board were such as might be at all times ample to cope with possible outbreaks of fire, and whether there was in every case sufficient power or force to ensure the water reaching the highest part of any building.

The report on these two subjects was on the whole satisfactory, and showed that at the great majority of the Board's institutions the water supply and pressure were good. Steps have since been taken to remedy the defects at those institutions where such supply and pressure were inadequate.

Total cost of works during 1903. The total payments on account of building and other works carried out under the Works Committee during 1903 amounted approximately to £277,000, of which works to the value of £216,000 were carried out under the supervision of outside architects and others, and works to the value of £61,000 under the supervision of the Engineer to the Board.

In addition to this latter sum, numerous works, computed to have cost about £15,000, were executed by the permanent engineering staffs under the supervision of the Engineer to the Board.

IMBECILE ASYLUMS.

Leavesden Asylum. On the 18th April last the Managers accepted the tender of Mr. Henry Martin, of Northampton, for the erection of this home for attendants at a cost of £6,467, and the building will shortly be completed.

(i.) **Attendants' home.**
(ii.) **Other works.** Tenders have also been accepted by the Board during the past twelve months for fire hydrants, mains, and pumps (£1,659 plus £273 9s. 6d. for fire hose and couplings); for hot-water and gas services (£610); and for alterations to ward windows (£463) at this asylum.

(iii.) Cottages for married attendants. Difficulties in connection with the drainage of the 22 cottages which it is proposed to erect for married attendants at the Leavesden Asylum, and the necessity of replanning the cottages with a view of considerably reducing the cost thereof (the lowest tender received having been nearly £2,000 above the late Surveyor's estimate, and therefore considerably in excess of the amount sanctioned by the Local Government Board in respect of the total cost of the works) have delayed the erection of these cottages, but we hope shortly to submit to the Managers amended plans at a considerably reduced cost, and to take advantage of a new system of drainage which the Watford Urban District Council are about to carry out in the neighbourhood of the asylum.

Caterham Asylum. On the 4th April last the Managers accepted the tender of Mr. Thomas Cole, at the sum of £2,475 17s. 3d., for the erection of additional laundrymaids' quarters at this asylum, and the building is now practically completed.

(ii.) Sanitary annexes. The tenders received for the erection of sanitary annexes having been found to be considerably in excess of the late Surveyor to the Board's estimates, the plans have been remodelled with a view to a considerable reduction in the cost of the works, and tenders based upon these amended plans will shortly be invited.

(iii.) Other works. During the past twelve months tenders have also been accepted for the following works at this asylum, viz.:—Additional hot-water and heating services (£221); fire hydrants, mains, &c. (£1,611, plus £268 for fire hose and couplings; and house for steam fire pump (£70).

Darenth Asylum. Plans for the erection of new workshops at this asylum, at an estimated cost of £2,563, were submitted to the Managers in (i.) Workshops. February last. The erection of these workshops has, however, been delayed pending the sanction of the Local Government Board to a new scheme for the classification of imbeciles at Darenth and elsewhere, as it was felt that it would be inexpedient to proceed with the erection of these workshops until this scheme had been settled.

(ii.) Sanitary works and repairs. On the 14th November last the tender of Mr. A. H. Inns, for the execution of certain sanitary works and repairs which were greatly needed at the asylum and schools, was accepted at the sum of £7,039, less £246 2s. 8d. for agreed variations.

(iii.) Telephones. A tender for the installation of a new system of telephones at the asylum and schools, at a cost of £245, was also accepted on the 28th November.

Tooting Bec Asylum. Towards the close of the year (14th December) the receiving home for children and the ambulance station in connection with this asylum, (i.) Receiving home and ambulance station. the contract price for which was £12,599, were taken over from the contractors, Messrs. Cropley Bros., of Epsom. It is satisfactory to note that the buildings were completed three weeks before the contract time expired.

(ii.) Other works. Other works carried out at the Tooting Bec Asylum during the year were the erection of a disinfector and greenhouse, and the provision of refuse stalls and drying ground (£893); the laying of setts between the granite tramways at the back entrance (£136 9s. 9d.); and the wiring of the receiving home for electric lighting purposes (£398).

(iii.) Laying out grounds. On the 21st March last the Board decided that the laying out of the grounds at this asylum should be done by direct labour under the supervision of the Asylums Committee.

(iv.) Main contract. On the 11th July, 1903, we submitted to the Managers a statement showing that the total expenditure incurred by the Board in respect of Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s contract for the erection of the main portion of the Tooting Bec Asylum, viz., the whole of the asylum buildings, with the exception of the receiving home for children and the new ambulance station, had been £202,550 17s., or £1,972 10s. 10d. less than the contract sum of £204,523 7s. 10d. This satisfactory result was mainly due to the decision of the Managers, on our recommendation, in January, 1900, to substitute for the plans of the laundry previously approved revised plans similar to those adopted in the case of the laundry at the Joyce Green Hospital, the saving on this item alone having been £1,557 17s. 6d. The Managers, moreover, possess in the substituted building a laundry which is in every respect more suitable for the requirements of the asylum, affords greater facilities for supervision than that originally designed, and is at the same time more economical to maintain.

(v.) Electric lighting contracts. Much correspondence has taken place and considerable difficulty has been experienced in satisfactorily completing the contracts carried out under Messrs. Handcock & Dykes, consulting engineers, in connection with the lighting of the Tooting Bec Asylum by electricity and although most of the defects which have presented themselves from time to time have now been dealt with, it is not improbable that at an early date the whole question will have to be reconsidered.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS.

Joyce Green Hospital. On the 2nd February, 1903, the buildings comprised in Messrs. Leslie & Co.'s main contract for the erection of this hospital, designed to accommodate 940 patients in 22 pavilions of 40 beds each, with isolation accommodation for 60 patients, estimated to cost £336,568, were taken over on behalf of the Board, and on the 23rd June and 27th July the remaining buildings were also taken over, the hospital being opened for the reception of patients just before the close of the year, viz., on the 28th December. At our request the laying out of the grounds of this hospital is being undertaken by the Hospitals Committee.

(ii.) Other works. During the past twelve months tenders were accepted for internal fencing (£1,535), surface water drainage (£665 11s.), and the extension of the tramway (£430) at this hospital, and the several works were practically completed at the end of the year.

(iii.) Additional staff accommodation, &c. On the 18th April, 1903, we submitted to the Board plans prepared by Messrs. A. & C. Harston, architects, for the provision at the Joyce Green Hospital of additional accommodation for male staff and visitors to patients, stores for patients' own clothing, transport nurse's office, and store and trolley room, discharge room for patients, and a disinfectant store. These plans have since been approved by the Local Government Board, but with the concurrence of the Hospitals Committee, the erection of the additional buildings, which is estimated to cost £7,650, has been deferred.

Southern Hospital.

(i.) Main contract.

Messrs. W. Johnson & Co.'s contract for the erection of the builder's portion of this hospital, at the sum of £176,050, has made satisfactory progress during the past twelve months, and we have every reason to believe that the building will be finished within the contract period, which expires in March, 1905.

(ii.) Electric lighting of hospital.

As a result of correspondence between the Engineer to the Board and the County of Surrey Electrical Power Distribution Company, the Managers, upon our recommendation, decided to enter into an agreement with the Company to supply electric current to the Southern Hospital at a reduced cost of 2½d. per unit, the Company bringing the current as far as the entrance gates to a transformer chamber, whence cables will be laid for the lighting of the hospital at the expense of the Managers. This arrangement will render unnecessary an expensive generating plant, which might possibly be useless for long periods together, or might only be required to provide current for lighting a small section of the hospital.

South-Eastern Hospital.

(i.) Reconstruction scheme.

After frequent conferences between representatives of the Hospitals Committee and the Works Committee, and considerable correspondence with the Local Government Board, the Hospitals Committee were enabled, on the 3rd October last, to submit to the Managers a modified scheme for the reconstruction of this hospital, in accordance with plans prepared by Messrs. T. W. Aldwinckle & Son, architects, which received the sanction of the Local Government Board just before the close of the year (December 21st).

This modified scheme provides for the replacement of 288 beds in the temporary buildings by 385 beds in permanent wards (thus bringing the total accommodation in the hospital up to 488 beds); the extension and remodelling of the administrative block; the provision of additional accommodation for 76 nurses, 65 female servants, and 19 male staff, together with new receiving and discharge wards, &c.

The total cost of the whole of the works is estimated at £135,200, and we hope to submit to the Board early in March next a tender for the whole of the works, with the exception of those relating to the lighting of the hospital by electricity, a matter which will be dealt with by the Engineer to the Board.

Fountain Hospital.
Fire-resisting and other works

On the 5th September last, a tender (£12,950) was accepted by the Board for the execution of certain fire-resisting works, and the erection of sundry additional buildings, viz., extension of needleroom, scullery, and larder, and the provision of a new sorting room for staff laundry

at this hospital, at a total cost of £15,000. This amount is, however, exclusive of the cost of lighting the hospital by electricity, which will involve an additional expenditure of about £4,350, and which is being carried out under the supervision of the Board's Engineer.

With the exception of the electric lighting works, the whole of the above works were rapidly approaching completion at the end of 1903, and it is anticipated that when they are completed, not only will the risk of fire at the hospital be reduced to a minimum, but the stability of the buildings and their efficiency for hospital purposes will be materially enhanced.

Eastern Hospital. Plans for the reconstruction of the laundry and the remodelling and rearrangement of the heating system at this hospital, at an estimated cost of £20,000, which were approved by the Managers at the beginning of 1903, were subsequently abandoned in favour of an alternative scheme which we submitted to the Board on the 17th October last, and which provided for the rearrangement of machinery and plant in the patients' laundry, at an estimated cost of about £850, the washing for the staff of the Eastern Hospital being done in the laundry at the North-Eastern Hospital.

Minor works. Among the more important minor works for which tenders were accepted during 1903, at the infectious hospitals of the Board, may be instanced:—(i.) the erection of buildings at the pier head, Long Reach, £2,622; (ii.) sundry minor alterations and additions, £1,835, and fire hydrants, mains, and pump, £1,699, at the Northern Hospital; (iii.) installation of electric fire alarms at the Eastern and Western Hospitals, £425; (iv.) the completion of boundary wall at the Grove Hospital, £323; (v.) re-pointing works, £276, and the erection of a new destructor, £320, at the Park Hospital; (vi.) sundry paving works at the Eastern Hospital, £370; (vii.) repairs and alterations to the hot-water supply apparatus at the North-Eastern Hospital, £386; (viii.) fire mains and hydrants at the South-Eastern Hospital, £507; (ix.) re-forming pipe trenches and repairing corridor floors at the South-Western Hospital, £602; and (x.) experimental heating works at the Gore Farm Hospital, £240.

OPHTHALMIA SCHOOLS.

White Oak School. This school, which has been designed to accommodate 360 children, in 15 double cottages of 24 beds each, was opened for the reception of patients on the 20th March last, most of the buildings having been taken over from the contractor on the 28th January, 1903, or well within the contract period.

(i.) Opening of school.

(ii.) Laying out of grounds. Upon our recommendation the Managers, on the 21st March last, decided that the completion and laying out the grounds at this school should be carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the Children's Committee.

(iii.) Alleged right-of-way. On the 18th April last we were empowered to take steps for the defence of an action which had been brought against the Board at the instance of the Dartford Rural District Council respecting the interference by the Managers with a right-of-way alleged to exist over the eastern portion of the White Oak School estate at Swanley. In order to avoid a waste of money in litigation between two public bodies over what, after all, was not a matter of first-rate importance, the District Council subsequently agreed to stay the action if the Managers (who, solely for the sake of peace, and without in any way admitting the existence of the right-of-way, had previously constructed a path five feet wide along the whole length of the eastern boundary and had set back their fence five feet), would on their part take such steps as might be necessary for procuring the legal diversion of the footpath alleged to exist, the Council as surveyors of highways undertaking to facilitate proceedings provided the Managers paid the cost of the action. On the 17th October, the Managers agreed to the action being stayed upon these terms, and upon the understanding that they should be at liberty to continue to deny the existence of the right-of-way, and to continue their defence to the action in the event of the failure of the application to Quarter Sessions for the requisite authority to divert the footpath in question.

High Wood School. The contract for the erection of this school, which will contain the same accommodation for patients and staff as the sister establishment at Swanley, should have been completed on the 23rd January, 1903, but as a considerable amount of work still remains to be done it will probably be quite 15 months beyond the contract period before the buildings can be occupied by children.

When every allowance is made for the unavoidable delay due to the necessity of having to alter the position of the laundry (owing to the treacherous nature of the foundations at the site originally selected), the Managers have every reason to be dissatisfied with the dilatory manner in which the contract has been carried out, and we have on several occasions expressed our dissatisfaction both to the architects and to the contractors.

(ii.) Formation of roads and paths. On the 18th April last the Managers accepted Messrs. McCormick & Sons' tender for the formation of roads and paths at the sum of £2,789, the work of laying out the grounds being left to the Children's Committee.

SEASIDE HOMES.

Millfield Homes, Rustington. These homes, which have been erected at Rustington at a cost of £24,664, and which contain accommodation for 100 children and staff, were taken over from the contractors on the 2nd October last.

A considerable expenditure (nearly £4,000) over and above that originally contemplated has had to be incurred in connection (i.) with the drainage of the homes in order to meet the requirements of the Board of Trade that the effluent from the septic tanks should be carried to spring tide low water mark; and (ii.) with the water supply which the Managers have had to obtain from a well on the site.

It will be remembered that when the Managers purchased the estate at Rustington they were given to understand by the Children's Committee that water would probably be supplied to the homes by the Urban District Council of Littlehampton. When, however, the contract for the erection of the homes was entered into in October, 1901, it was found that the mains of the Littlehampton Water Company did not extend beyond a point a mile and a half distant from the site, and the Board were subsequently informed by the surveyor to the District Council that the question of the water supply to the Rustington district had only been lightly touched upon, and that possibly some two or three years would pass before a scheme could be introduced. The Managers were, therefore, compelled to provide their own water supply by sinking a well, heightening and strengthening the walls of the sanitary tower of the main home, and supplying and fixing thereon a tank of 5,000 gallons capacity, at an additional cost of £1,000.

It will also be remembered that when the Local Government Board issued their order for £20,500 in respect of the erection of the homes in November, 1901, they intentionally omitted a sum of £500 which had been provided for the probable cost of work of drainage, but, as a matter of fact, the drainage of the homes has cost altogether about £2,200, including £490 for drainage of the homes as far as the septic tanks, £590 for the septic tanks, and £1,064 for the sewage outfall.

**East Cliff
House.
Verandah.**

On the 2nd May last a tender for the erection of a new verandah to this seaside home at the sum of £378 10s. was accepted by the Board. This verandah was completed on the 28th October.

AMBULANCE STATIONS AND WHARVES.

**Contem-
plated
works.**

No works of any importance were carried out at the Ambulance Stations and Wharves during the last twelve months, but plans for the provision of additional accommodation for smallpox nurses at the South-Eastern Ambulance Station, at an estimated cost of £1,900, and for the erection of a new boat-house, workshops, &c., at the South Wharf (including the demolition of the old timber gantry), at an estimated cost of £1,150, were approved upon our recommendation, and subsequently received the sanction of the Local Government Board.

A proposal to build a shed for the motor ambulance waggon at the Mead Ambulance Station, at a cost of £160, was subsequently abandoned.

**Central
stores.**

On the 16th May last we were instructed by the Board to prepare sketch plans of a proposed new Stores Department at Peckham Rye, in accordance with details to be furnished by the Contract Committee, but as these details had not reached us at the end of the year we have been unable to take any action in the matter.

**Procedure
re works and
contracts.**

Among many improvements which we have effected during the past year, with the object of simplifying procedure in the carrying out of works, may be instanced:—

- (i.) The adoption of a printed form on which clerks of works are required to notify weekly to the Head Office full particulars of the general

progress of works under their supervision ; the number of men employed daily, with their hours of attendance ; materials delivered and rejected ; and any other matters of interest.

- (ii.) The keeping of a record of all works guaranteed by specialists and others, with particulars of the nature and duration of such guarantee.
- (iii.) The adoption of a regulation by which all architects are now required to forward to the Head Office, on the day of issue, certified copies of all variation orders issued by them on contractors.
- (iv.) The keeping of a "Black Book" in which are recorded all complaints against contractors ; the nature of such complaints ; and the action taken in regard thereto.

On the 10th January last the Board authorised the several central committees to refer direct to the Works Committee any works or repairs which may not require the previous sanction of the Board. This authorisation, which will save much time, has proved to be generally acceptable.

**Laundries—
Protection
of
machinery.**

With the approval of the several central committees, the steam calenders in the laudries at the various institutions of the Board have recently been fitted with finger-guards, so as to prevent accident. Additional guarding to machinery is still required.

Appendices.

We submit appendices showing—(1) the principal engineering works carried out by contract, and by temporary labour under the Engineer to the Board during 1903 (Appendix I.); (2) the principal building and other works, executed during 1903, under the Engineer to the Board (Appendix II.); (3) contracts entered into by the Managers during 1903, for works to be carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee (Appendix III.); and (4) the total cost (as ascertained on completion) of the more important contracts carried out under the Works Committee and reported to the Board during the year 1903 (Appendix IV.).

(Signed) J. T. HELBY,
Chairman.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing principal engineering works carried out by contract (c) and by temporary labour (T) under the Engineer to the Board during 1903 :—

Institution.	Nature of Works.
Leavesden Asylum	c Installation of new fire main, fire pump, and fire appliances generally. c Heating and hot water supplies for sanitary annexes. c Renewal of scullery ranges in blocks for female patients. c Alterations to flues in ward kitchens, iron covings, and canopies.
Caterham Asylum	c Repairs to disinfecter. c Installation of fire mains, pump and fire extinguishing appliances. c Heating and hot water supplies for laundrymaids' quarters. c Installation of new potato steamers. T New fire-pump house.
Darenth Asylum	T Repairs to brick settings to gas retorts. T Potato steamers. c Boiler for pavilions.
Tooting Bec Asylum	c Installation of laundry machinery. c Fire guards to open fireplaces. c New fire appliances. c Installation of motor and workshops, and supply of tools c " new boiler feed pump. c Electric lighting of children's home.
Rochester House	c Installation of fire alarm system.
Eastern Hospital	c Installation of fire alarm system. T New washing machine.
North-Eastern Hospital ...	c Repairs to laundry washing machine.
North-Western Hospital ...	c Repairs to refuse destructor. T " disinfecter. c Additional lighting to mortuary. c Installation of telephones.
Western Hospital	T Repairs to brickwork of boiler flue. c Remodelling of feed water services and blow-off sump. c Installation of new fire alarm and telephone system. T Repairs to refuse destructor.
South-Western Hospital ...	T Rectifying arrangements of exhaust steam service from pump at lower hospital. c Repairs to steam main at upper and lower hospitals. T " hydro in upper hospital. c Alterations to steam pipes, &c., in trench.
Fountain Hospital	T Repairs to steam mains and fitting of new blocks to boilers, also new low pressure steam main.
Grove Hospital	T Alterations to exhaust steam pipe to prevent oil being thrown on roof. T Repairs to rails under drying horses. c Telephone to engineer's house.
South-Eastern Hospital ...	c Extensions to fire mains. T Repairs to refuse destructor.

Institution.	Nature of Works.
Park Hospital	c Alterations to heating service to isolation blocks. T Repairs to Berry heaters. T „ fuel economiser. T „ fire alarm and telephone systems. T Heating and hot water supply to official block.
Brook Hospital	c Repairs to refuse destructor. c „ Baker's washing machine. T Installation of iron gantry over steam boilers. c Feed water heater. c Repairs to steam boilers. c „ rain water pump.
Northern Hospital	c Supply and fixing of new steam fire pump, fire mains, hydrants, and other fittings. c Repairs to portable steam fire engine. c „ battery meter and electric light engine.
Gore Farm Hospital . ..	c Repairs to refuse destructor. T Provision of water meter and isolation valves on main water supply. c Repairs to boiler house floor. c Drainage to weighbridge table at entrance. c Laundry machinery. c Heating of Block G.
Long Reach Hospital	c Special ambulance litters. c Repairs to steam boilers at sewage station. c „ fire main and hydrants. c Installation of gas lamps along tram route.
Southfield House	c New gas supply.
Orchard Hospital	c Installation of fire mains and hydrants. c „ alarms.
Joyce Green Hospital	c Installation of machinery in new laundry. c Additions to boiler feed requirements owing to Architects' omissions. T Connecting fire alarm system to Orchard Hospital. c Repairs to tram wheels.
Training Ship "Exmouth" ...	c Laying down double-wired armoured submarine electric light cables between ship and shore. c Repairs to water supply to galley boiler on board ship.
Brook Ambulance Station ...	T Rectifying faulty water supply service.
South-Western Ambulance Station	c Repairs to electric bell system.
Mead Ambulance Station ...	c New motor ambulance waggon. c Alterations to heating and ventilating appliances in laundry.
The Downs School	c Rectifying water supply and water service generally. c Installation of new telephone and fire alarm system.
White Oak School	c Installation of laundry machine. c „ dynamo for producing "X" rays.
Pentonville Road	c Additions to laundry.

Institution.	Nature of Works.
Western Ambulance Station ...	c Repairs to hot water supply.
S. Anne's Home	c Repairs to laundry coppers. c Installation of new heating boilers. c ,, fire alarms.
Head Office	c Installation of telephone service between Rooms 19, 20. and 40. c Repairs to gas fittings throughout. c Water supply for garden purposes. c Supply of pump for basement. c Repairs to tanks in roof and flag staff. c Installation of telephones in Engineer's Department.

In connection with the above works, liquidated damages were enforced in the following five instances, viz.:—

<i>Orchard Hospital</i>	..	Fire alarm system	..	£15
<i>Park Hospital</i>	..	Remodelling of heating in isolation blocks	..	£15
<i>Northern Hospital</i>	..	Laying down of new fire mains	..	£20
<i>South-Eastern Hospital</i>	..	Do. do.	..	£15
<i>Western Hospital</i>	..	Alteration to boiler feed arrangements	..	£10

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing principal building and other works carried out by contract (c) and by temporary labour (T) under the Engineer to the Board during 1903:—

Institution.	Nature of Work.
Leavesden Asylum	c Erection of isolation hospital. c Erection of sanitary annexes. T Cleaning and painting work in laundry. c Alterations to ward windows. c Rebuilding ironing stove flue in laundry. T W.C. to chaplain's house.
Caterham Asylum	c Erection of laundrymaids' quarters.
Darenth Asylum	c Sanitary work and corridor floors. c Cleaning and painting work (schools).
Tooting Bec Asylum	c New joinery fittings.
Eastern Hospital	c Wood block paving. T Cleaning and painting work. c Repairs to laundry roof.
North-Eastern Hospital	T Cleaning and painting work. T Repairs to roads. c Paving, weighbridge foundations, and gates.
North-Western Hospital	T Internal cleaning and painting work. c External " " " c Erection of waiting room to mortuary. c Rebuilding of gate pier.
Western Hospital	T Internal cleaning and painting work. c External " " " c Repairs to tar paving. c Fixing of soot doors.
South-Western Hospital	T Cleaning and painting work, 1903. c Demolition of temporary ward. c Reforming pipe trenches, &c. c Cleaning and painting work for the year 1904.
Grove Hospital	c Cleaning and painting work, 1903. T Repairs to roofs. T " manholes. T " paving in covered ways. T " road by house coal store. T Hot water supply to porter's lodge. T Repairs to cupboards in ward kitchens. T " fractures in brickwork. T " kitchen drain. T Railings to openings under wards. c Repairs to messroom floor. c Rebuilding of wall after demolition by flood and erecting hoarding. c Completion of boundary wall. T Cleaning and painting work for the year 1904.
Fountain Hospital	T Repairs to ward floors. T Cleaning and painting work.

T—Temporary labour.

c—Works by contract.

Institution.	Nature of Works.
South-Eastern Hospital	T Cleaning and painting work. c Demolition of temporary wards. c Erection of fire escape staircase.
Park Hospital	T Internal cleaning and painting work. c Re-pointing brickwork. T Alteration to coal lifts. T Repairs to roofs of covered ways. c Area to maids' home. c Erection of covered way from laundry. c Repairs to boiler flue.
Brook Hospital	T Construction of filter bed. T Cleaning and painting work. c Repairs to roof of water tower. c Building up openings in coal bunkers.
Northern Hospital	c Alterations and additions. T Internal cleaning and painting work. c Cold water tanks to Pavilion 17. c Demolition of Wards 19 and 20.
Gore Farm Hospital	T Cleaning, painting, and repairs. c Fire engine house.
Long Reach Hospital	c Erection of pier head buildings.
Joyce Green Hospital	c Repairs to Southfield House.
Western Ambulance Station ...	c New chimney pots.
South - Eastern Ambulance Station	c Repairs to drains. c ,, roofs.
White Oak School	c Ascertaining cause of subsidence.
Lloyd House	c Cleaning and painting work.
Pentonville Remand Home ...	c Repairs to dayroom floor.
Sherfield House	c Repairs to drains.
Head Office	c Cleaning officekeeper's rooms. c Repairs to roofs. c Treating stonework. c Repairs to stoves. c Fixing penstock, &c. c Repairs to casements and hopper cheeks.
Stores Department	c Repairs to brickwork in van dock.
Camberwell Green Remand Home	c Repairs to floors.

T—Temporary labour.

c—Works by contract.

APPENDIX III.

Contracts entered into by the Managers during the year 1903 for works to be carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee:—

Institution.	Nature of Works.	Professional Advisers.	Contractors.	Dates of Contracts.	Amounts of Contracts.
Leavesden Asylum...	(i.) Erection of home for female attendants	Newman & Newman ...	Henry Martin ...	May 11, 1903	£ 6,467 0 0
	(ii.) Supply and fixing of fire hydrants, main, and pump	Engineer to the Board	Rosser & Russell, Ltd.	June 17, "	1,659 0 0
	(iii.) Supply and fixing of hot water and gas services	Engineer to the Board	J. & F. May ...	July 30, "	610 0 0
	(iv.) Alterations to windows	Engineer to the Board	George Wiggs ...	Nov. 18, "	463 0 0
	(v.) Sanitary annexes	Engineer to the Board	R. L. Tonge ...	May 20, "	2,398 0 0
Caterham Asylum ...	(i.) Erection of laundrymaids' quarters ...	Surveyor to the Board	Thomas Cole ...	April 8, "	2,475 17 2
	(ii.) Supply and fixing of fire hydrants, main, and pump	Engineer to the Board	Rosser & Russell, Ltd.	June 17, "	1,611 0 0
	(iii.) Supply and fixing of hot water and heating services	Engineer to the Board	Rosser & Russell, Ltd.	July 29, "	221 0 0
	(i.) Cleaning and painting works... ..	Engineer to the Board	Arthur H. Inns	Sept. 10, "	2,841 9 0
	(ii.) Providing and fixing new sanitary fittings at the children's department, and renewing and repairing corridor floors at adults' and children's departments	Engineer to the Board	Arthur H. Inns	Nov. 19, "	6,792 17 4
Darenth Asylum ...	(iii.) Installation of telephones	Engineer to the Board	P. Dewhurst ...	Dec. 2, "	245 10 0
	(i.) Erection of disinfecting house and greenhouse, and provision of drying ground and refuse stalls	A. & C. Harston	Cropley Bros., Ltd. ...	May 11, "	893 0 0
	(ii.) Laying granite sets between trams of back entrance road	A. & C. Harston	M. Webb	June 19, "	136 9 9
	(iii.) Joinery fittings	Engineer to the Board	E. Chamberlain	July 1, "	92 0 0
	(iv.) Electric wiring of receiving home for children and ambulance station ...	Engineer to the Board	Buchanan & Curwen ...	Sept. 21, "	398 0 0
Eastern Hospital ...	Wood-paving	Surveyor to the Board	J. Sheehan ...	April 8, "	370 6 6
North-Eastern Hospital ...	Alterations and additions to hot-water supply apparatus	Engineer to the Board	G. Fawley & Son, Ltd.*	Dec. 23, "	386 8 6
North-Western Hospital ...	External cleaning and painting works ...	Surveyor to the Board	P. McCarthy ...	Mar. 25, "	599 0 0

* Messrs. P. H. Allin & Sons, whose tender (in response to previous advertisements) at the sum of £310 had been accepted by the Board, having withdrawn the same after its acceptance.

Institution.	Nature of Works.	Professional Advisers.	Contractors.	Dates of Contracts.	Amounts of Contracts.
Western Hospital ...	(i.) External cleaning and painting works...	Surveyor to the Board	Thomas Carr ...	Mar. 14, 1903	£ 817 0 0
	(ii.) Tar paving works and repairs...	Engineer to the Board	Grounds & Newton ...	July 1, "	129 13 0
Eastern & Western Hospitals	(iii.) Alterations, &c., to exhaust and condense steam and boiler feed arrangements	Engineer to the Board	Mather & Platt, Ltd. ...	Mar. 2, "	528 10 0
	Installation of electric fire alarms	Engineer to the Board	F. J. Coleby & Co. ...	Mar. 11, "	425 0 0
South-Western Hospital	(i.) Reforming pipe trenches and repairing corridor floors	Engineer to the Board	W. J. Coleman & Co. ...	July 15, "	602 15 0
	(ii.) Cleaning and painting works	Engineer to the Board	Higgs & Hill, Ltd. ...	Dec. 16, "	344 0 0
Fountain Hospital ...	(i.) Fire-resisting works, alterations, and additions	T. W. Aldwinckle & Son	C. B. Roberts & Co. ...	Sept. 22, "	12,950 0 0
	(ii.) Wiring for electric lighting purposes...	Engineer to the Board	Drake & Gorham, Ltd.	Dec. 24, "	2,792 0 0
Grove Hospital ...	(i.) Internal cleaning and painting works	Surveyor to the Board	Thomas Carr ...	Mar. 14, "	1,100 0 0
	(ii.) Completion of boundary wall	Engineer to the Board	Thomas Cole ...	Nov. 18, "	323 0 0
	(iii.) Supply and fixing of engines and dynamos in connection with the electric lighting of the Fountain Hospital...	Engineer to the Board	Belliss & Morcom, Ltd	Dec. 21, "	1,136 0 0
South-Eastern Hospital ...	Supply and fixing of fire main and hydrants	Engineer to the Board	T. Wood & Sons	May 25, "	507 17 9
Park Hospital ...	(i.) Repointing brickwork	Engineer to the Board	Thomas Robinson	June 17, "	276 12 5
	(ii.) Erection of covered way from laundry	Engineer to the Board	Thomas Cole ...	Nov. 30, "	99 13 0
	(iii.) Installation of refuse destructor	Engineer to the Board	Meldrum Bros., Ltd. ...	Jan. 20, 1904*	320 0 0
	(i.) Internal cleaning and painting works..	Surveyor to the Board	Thomas Carr ...	Mar. 14, 1903	1,111 0 0
Northern Hospital...	(ii.) Supply and fixing of fire-hydrants, main, and pump	Engineer to the Board	R. Harding & Son	May 6, "	1,699 19 0
	(iii.) Demolition of temporary wards Nos. 18 and 19...	Engineer to the Board	Wm. Downton & Co. ...	Nov. 18, "	43 0 0
Long Reach ...	(iv.) Alterations and additions	Engineer to the Board	H. Wall & Co.†	Dec. 2, "	1,835 0 0
	(v.) Cold water storage tanks	Engineer to the Board	Thomas Cole ...	April 22, "	87 10 0
	Extension of pier head buildings	Engineer to the Board	Enness Bros. ...	Mar. 11, "	2,622 13 4
Joyce Green Hospital	(i.) Supply and fixing of internal wrought-iron fencing and gates	A. & C. Harston	A. E. Wood ...	Mar. 23, "	1,535 10 0
	(ii.) Construction of surface water drains	A. & C. Harston	Alexander Wilson	June 16, "	665 11 0
	(iii.) Extension of tramway	A. & C. Harston	James Dickson	Oct. 12, "	430 0 0
Gore Farm Hospital	(iv.) Alterations and repairs to Southfield House...	Engineer to the Board	Enness Bros.	Oct. 7, "	374 0 0
High Wood School	Experimental heating of patients' block	Engineer to the Board	Dilworth & Carr	Aug. 1, "	240 0 0
East Cliff House ...	Formation of roads and paths	H. E. Milner & Son ...	McCormick & Sons	April 24, "	2,789 0 0
	Erection of verandah	C. & W. Henman	J. W. Woodhall & Sons, Ltd. ...	May 7, "	378 10 0

† Messrs. Voller & Goodfellow, whose tender at the sum of £1,757 had previously been accepted by the Board, having, at their request, been released from the performance of the Contract.
* Tender accepted in 1903.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the total cost (as ascertained on completion) of the more important works carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee, and reported to the Board during 1903:—

1. CATERHAM ASYLUM.

£ s. d.

Alterations at the laundry, engineering works in connection therewith, and provision of fittings and fixtures therefor:—

Quantity surveyor's commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	17	5
Building work—						£ s. d.			
Amount of contract	...	...	...	...	...	2,705	19	5	
Net extra works	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	0	
									2,712 14 5
Engineering works, &c.—									
Amount of contract	...	...	...	...	...	2,765	0	0	
Extra works	...	...	...	...	...	146	17	0	
									2,911 17 0
Gratuity paid to foreman of works for extra services	...	...	...	...	...		29	8	0
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	...				<u>£5,713 16 10</u>

2. SOUTH WHARF.

Erection of male staff quarters:—

Building work—						£ s. d.			
Amount of contract	...	...	...	...	...	5,949	0	0	
Add amount allowed in contract sum for old materials which were not received by them	...	...	...	...	£250	0	0		
Less amount for works executed and materials left by Messrs. Veale & Carter					161	9	1		
									88 10 11
									6,037 10 11
Total amount of omissions	...	...	...	...	£1,267	2	2		
Total amount of additions	...	...	...	...	1,100	3	0		
									166 19 2
									5,870 11 9
Architects' commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
Quantity surveyor's charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	17	6
Quantity surveyor's charges for measuring up variations	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6	2
Ditto and valuing Veale & Carter's work	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
Clerk of works' wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	2	6
Lithography	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	9
District surveyor's fee	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	0
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	...				<u>£6,588 3 8</u>

3. Tooting Bec Asylum.

£ s. d.

Erection of asylum—

Am unt of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204,523	7	10
Deduct difference in cost of laundry buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,769	19	11

 £202,753 7 11

By amount of variations on substituted laundry building—

								£	s.	d.
Additions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	0	10
Omissions	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	519	18	5
Net addition								...	...	212 2 5

By amount of variations on drains—

Additions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	2	6
Omissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	16	11
Net addition								...	...	305 5 7

 £203,270 15 11

By amount of variations on main asylum buildings—

Omissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,762	18	10
Additions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,042	19	11
Deduct net omission								...	...	719 18 11
Total expenditure								...	...	£202,550 17 0

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTRACT COMMITTEE FOR 1903.

April, 1904.

In this our annual report, for the year 1903, we submit to the Board a short account of some of the more important matters dealt with by us during that year, and other information which we think may prove of general interest.

Number and value of contracts entered into. The total number of contracts entered into by the Board at our instance during the year was 877, and the aggregate amount represented by them was approximately £320,100. Classified, the contracts in question were as follow :—

	Number of Contracts.	Approximate Total Value.
For Provisions	453	£ 169,000
For "Necessaries" (<i>i.e.</i> , soap, soda, oilman's goods, &c.)	137	24,000
For Stores Goods (<i>i.e.</i> , linen and woollen goods, clothing, uniforms, ironware, tinware, boots and shoes, brooms, brushes, baskets, &c.)	159	48,000
For Coal and Coke (delivery included)	72	72,400
For Furniture and Equipment ...	56	6,700
Grand Totals	877	£320,100

The total number (877) of contracts dealt with during the year was 28 more than during 1902 (notwithstanding the fact that in that year an exceptional number of contracts was made in consequence of, or in connection with, the

smallpox epidemic), but the approximate total value (£320,100) was £101,400 less in amount. The increase in the number of contracts was practically due to two causes:—(i.) additions to the number of the Board's institutions, and (ii.) the extension of the system of subdividing schedules whenever any advantage could be gained thereby—such, for instance, as enabling actual makers to tender for their own lines of goods.

Obviously, any increase in the number of contracts entails correspondingly increased work on all concerned. In the case of additional institutions, increased work is inevitable in any circumstances; but, in the case of increased work through direct trading, or through the subdivision of schedules and consequent increase in the number of contracts, the point to be considered is, in our judgment, whether or not the advantage to the Board is commensurate with the increased work entailed. We are able to say that, in every change made up to the present in the Board's contract work, the benefit has been unquestionable, and we are satisfied that the policy recently pursued is thoroughly sound and such as the Board will be well advised to adhere to.

As instances of the advantage gained by subdividing schedules we mention the following:—

- (i.) Firewood was formerly included in the general schedule for oilman's goods, the average price paid in those circumstances being 45s. per thousand bundles. Last year it was contracted for separately at 30s. (London institutions), 31s. 8d. (country institutions), or an average of 30s. 9d. per thousand. The consequent saving was upwards of £250 for the year.
- (ii.) Portland cement was formerly included in the general contract for oilman's goods, and the average price paid under that system was 59s. 2d. per ton delivered at all institutions. Last year it was contracted for separately with actual makers, and the average price was 30s. per ton delivered at all institutions. The quantity required for the year exceeded 50 tons, so that the difference in price represents an aggregate saving of about £70.

These instances are only cited as being typical; many more such instances could be pointed out in the various schedules, and considering the Board's supplies as a whole, the aggregate saving effected by the subdivision of the contracts will be found to be very substantial.

Port Wine: The scheme adopted by the Board on our recommendation in December, 1902, for obtaining port wine direct from shippers has been successfully carried into effect, with resultant reduction in the price, and, we are advised, improvement in the quality, of the wine obtained. Compared with the price paid during the preceding three years a reduction of 14 per cent. was effected on the last purchase of port, and as some such reduction (as compared with old prices) may be reasonably expected on each occasion of purchasing under the new system, the ultimate saving through its adoption should be considerable.

Direct
purchase from
shippers.

**Supply of
Starch, &c.**

A new departure has been made in this connection. Formerly certain named brands of starch only were included in the schedule; last year, in addition to those brands, "pure rice starch" was specified without maker's name, and a tender was accepted at a price $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the average price of the named brands in contract. The purity of this rice starch is readily ascertainable by analysis, and its satisfactoriness in use has been demonstrated at several institutions of the Board where it has been thoroughly tried. We hope that in time it will supersede the named brands at *all* the institutions, which would result in a total saving of not less than £160 per annum. Even at the present extent of its use a saving of £110 per annum has been effected by its introduction. In the near future, we propose to deal in a similar manner with laundry blue and sundry other preparations largely used by the Board.

**Purchase
of potatoes
on the open
market.**

On the 21st October, 1903, we reported to the Board on the working and results of the system, commenced in November, 1902, of employing a broker to purchase the potatoes required for the Board's institutions, on the open market, and to arrange for their distribution as required. Our report shewed that the financial results of that system had been as satisfactory as could be reasonably expected, in view of the exceptionally unfavourable season and consequent shortage in supplies, and that, in the opinion of the responsible officers concerned, the results in other respects compared favourably with their experience of the contract system previously in force. The report concluded with an expression of our unanimous opinion that the new system should be given another year's trial and with a recommendation to that effect. The Board adopted that recommendation, the assent of the Local Government Board was subsequently obtained, and the system will accordingly be continued until the end of October, 1904, when the matter will again be reviewed.

**Supply of
miscel-
laneous
articles not
in contract.**

The practice of requisitioning on the contract department for miscellaneous articles, not in contract, required from time to time, has extended among the Board's committees and sub-committees during the past year, and can be shown to have made for economy. It is not practicable to give a detailed statement showing the saving effected on each small transaction as there were so many of them during the year, but the aggregate saving on a year's dealings must be appreciable. The department is in touch with manufacturers of, or wholesale dealers in, practically everything likely to be required for the Board's institutions, and in every case, so far, has been able to obtain remarkably favourable terms from the firms approached. One small instance of recent occurrence may be mentioned as an illustration of the advantage to be gained. Some musical instruments were required at an institution, and the sub-committee were asked to sanction orders for their purchase at a total cost of £18 13s. 6d. The sub-committee referred the matter to the contract department, and the instruments required were obtained by that department, direct from the makers, at a total cost 70 per cent. less than the amount above mentioned.

**Coal
Supplies.**

The system commenced early in 1902 of obtaining coal direct from collieries has been continued during the past year, with entirely satisfactory results.

In a report on the tenders accepted for the year (submitted to the Board, 16th May, 1903) it was shewn that the prices obtained were more favourable all round than those for the preceding year to an extent representing a decrease of over £3,000 in the cost of the total quantities estimated to be required. It will, no doubt, be remembered that a saving of over £3,500 per annum has been demonstrated to be attributable to the system of direct dealing with collieries; moreover, we are now able to say, on the authority of the Engineer to the Board, that, in addition to the decrease in the cost per ton, there is evidence that the various descriptions of coal obtained under the present system are, on the whole, better suited to the Board's requirements, and consequently more economical in use, than those formerly supplied by merchants. No difficulty has been experienced in keeping every institution regularly and satisfactorily supplied, nor, indeed, are we aware of any disadvantage whatsoever connected with the system as now worked; therefore, and in view of the indisputable advantages secured by the system, we think it should be permanently adopted for the future.

**Supplies of
proprietary
articles.**

Many proprietary specialities, such as meat essences and other preparations for invalids, are in regular demand for certain of the Board's institutions, and, at the request of the respective committees controlling those institutions, have been added to the contract schedules from time to time. Formerly such goods were included in general schedules, and were contracted for by general provision dealers, but recently they have been taken out of those schedules and special terms for their supply obtained direct from the actual makers. These terms are in all cases more favourable than any obtained under the old system; in one instance, that of a well-known meat essence extensively used, the price now paid to the makers direct is $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than that formerly paid to general contractors.

We take this opportunity of stating that in general we are not in favour of specifying proprietary articles in the Board's contract schedules at all, as tending to create monopolies. In certain special cases, such as those of invalid preparations, the provision of such articles to some extent may, in existing circumstances, be unavoidable, owing to their being prescribed by medical officers; but we strongly deprecate the introduction into the Board's regular supplies of other kinds of proprietary preparations, intended simply for use in place of articles already in contract, unless there is conclusive evidence that they are not only superior to and more economical than those articles, but also superior to and more economical than other similar preparations on the market. It is, we think, obvious that, in the absence of such evidence, the inclusion of any particular proprietary preparation must be not only invidious, but also contrary to the Board's interests.

**Analyses
of Contract
Supplies.**

In our report for the year 1902 we stated, in this connection, that we had decided to include in all future contracts for provisions and "necessaries" a clause to the effect that, in the event of an average sample of any delivery of goods being shewn on analysis to be not in accordance with the contract, the whole cost of such analysis should be chargeable against the contractor and recoverable by action or otherwise. On the next occasion of re-printing tender forms and schedules (viz., for issue in March, 1903) such a clause was accordingly embodied in the conditions of contract.

During the year 146 samples of various descriptions of provisions “necessaries,” lubricating oils, painters’ colours and oils, varnishes, &c., have been analysed. Of these analyses 24 showed unsatisfactory results, and the clause above-mentioned was enforced; also wherever practicable, the faulty goods were rejected and steps taken in each case to secure better supplies. In every case where milk was found on analysis to be unsatisfactory the local authorities were communicated with so that proceedings might be taken under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

**Revision
and
condensa-
tion of
Contract
Schedules,
&c.**

The revision and condensation of contract schedules and other forms used by the contract department, commenced in 1902, has been carried further during the past year. In their present form these schedules, &c., are much handier and far less costly to print than they were before the revision, and this has been effected, not by the sacrifice of any useful features, but by the omission of surplusage and repetitions, by re-arrangement, and by typographical alterations. As instances, we may mention that the complete contract form for builders, smiths, and engineer’s ironmongery and electrical sundries (a long and important schedule) has been reduced from 51 pp. to 33 pp., and the form for cheesemongery from 17 pp. to 5 pp., while many other forms have been reduced from 8 pp. to 4 pp.

As the charge per page for printing contract schedules is very heavy, and there are upwards of 70 separate schedules, of each of which an average of 250 copies is required every year, it will be seen that in this connection a large and recurrent saving has been secured. On the contract prices current in 1903 a saving of not less than £345 for the year (*i.e.*, over 60 per cent.) was effected by the changes made.

**New stores
premises
and needle-
rooms.**

Our report for the year 1902 contained full particulars of a property at Peckham Rye, consisting of two houses, Nos. 155 and 157, Peckham Rye, with their grounds, which the Board, at the close of that year, were about to purchase, subject to the assent of the Local Government Board, as a site for new stores and needlerooms. The assent of the Local Government Board was obtained in February, 1903, and the purchase of the property was completed in August, 1903. On the 16th May, 1903, the Managers, on our recommendation, instructed the Works Committee to take steps for the preparation, in accordance with details to be furnished by us, of sketch plans of the proposed new stores department, &c., at Peckham Rye, for approval by the Board, and we have now before us a comprehensive scheme for the proposed buildings, and hope that active operations for their erection may shortly be commenced. The insufficient capacity of the existing stores and needlerooms has been severely and increasingly felt for a long time past, and would, we fear, prove seriously detrimental to the Board’s interests if a time of pressure should occur before the new premises are available for use. It is, therefore, eminently desirable that no avoidable delay should take place in the erection and equipment of the necessary buildings, and we understand that the Works Committee are prepared to proceed with the work with all possible rapidity as soon as the preliminary details have been settled, and sanctioned by the Managers and the Local Government Board.

(Signed) EDWARD WHITE,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1903.

April, 1904.

I.—GENERAL.

**Scope of
the report.**

1. With the conclusion of the sixth year of our work there appears to be a near prospect of the completion of the provision for the separate treatment and education of those classes of children, chargeable to the metropolitan guardians of the poor, whose separation from normal children was decided upon as a result of the labours of the departmental committee on poor law schools in 1896.

In the following sections of this report will be found set forth the present position with regard to the five classes of children referred to, viz.:—

- (a) Children suffering from ophthalmia or other contagious disease of the eye;
- (b) Children suffering from contagious disease of the skin or scalp;
- (c) Children requiring either special treatment during convalescence or the benefit of seaside air;
- (d) Children who, by reason of defect of intellect or physical infirmity, cannot properly be trained in association with children in ordinary schools; and
- (e) Children who are ordered by two justices or a magistrate to be taken, under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866 [and Youthful Offenders' Act, 1901], to a workhouse or an asylum of the district.

Meetings.

2. During the year we held 23 meetings, and in addition our various sub-committees held 259 meetings, of which about 40 were at the office of the Board and the remainder away from that centre.

The corresponding figures for previous years were:

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Committee meetings ..	24	21	23	23	22	23
Sub-committee meetings	40	76	107	135	193	259
Total	64	97	130	158	215	282

Growth of routine work.

3. With the opening of so many homes and schools, our routine work has grown to such an extent as to demand a very large amount of time from the members of the committee. In our last report we took occasion

point out that this routine and detail work, though lacking the popular interest which attaches to the inception and early development of large schemes, is none the less of great importance both from the financial and the administrative point of view. With our present numerical strength it has become a matter of no little difficulty to carry on this work with efficiency, and yet to leave sufficient opportunity for the satisfactory conclusion of those questions which remain to be dealt with, and for taking our share in the consideration of incidental questions relating to the various branches of our work, which may arise from time to time.

Sub-Committees

4. The increase in the number of sub-committees has not been unattended with difficulties in securing sufficient members to fill all the vacancies that arose. We, therefore, developed a plan limiting to some extent the number of sub-committees of each class on which a member could serve in order to secure as wide a distribution of work as possible.

We have adhered to the arrangement mentioned in previous reports by which one place was left vacant on each sub-committee to be filled from a monthly rota, thus giving facilities for each member of the parent committee to become practically acquainted with each branch of the work. We also enlarged the scope of the Special Purposes Sub-Committee, now called the Special Purposes and Finance Sub-Committee. This sub-committee considers questions relating to more than one group of institutions, the half-yearly financial statement so far as it affects the children's homes and schools, questions of exceptional expenditure, accounts for payment and proposals for modifying the wages and uniform scales.

Chairman and vice-chairman.

5. In May last the limit of the period of three years during which it was possible for Mr. W. Crooks, M.P., to occupy the chair of the committee, came to an end. We then expressed to Mr. Crooks our cordial thanks for his services during this important period, and our obligation to him for the large part he had taken in the rapid and substantial progress which had been made and in securing the commendations which had been gained.

Mr. W. B. Cochran, who had for three years previously occupied the vice-chair, was elected to succeed Mr. Crooks, and the latter replaced Mr. Cochran as vice-chairman.

Inspection of schools.

6. As long ago as June, 1900, the Board passed a resolution concurring in the opinion which had been expressed by a committee of poor law school managers, that in the interests alike of teachers and children, poor law schools should, for educational purposes, be placed under the Board of Education. In January last, our chairman was delegated to join a deputation from various poor law authorities to the Local Government Board with the view of pressing forward the consideration of this subject, and there is reason to believe that this desirable reform will soon be carried out.

Minimum age of admission.

7. We have also proposed to the Local Government Board that as the ophthalmia schools are educational establishments, admissions should be restricted to children over three years, at any rate until we are in a position to ascertain what accommodation may remain available after all the

children over that age have been dealt with, and we have been given to understand that the Local Government Board concur in our view.

Fire precautions 8. A question which has been prominent during the past year has been that of precautions against outbreaks of fire. The subject has had careful attention at the several homes and schools, and without resorting to panic measures, steps have been taken to ensure that the appliances are all that could be needed and are kept up to date. The question of framing sufficient regulations for the training and practice of officers and children in approved methods of dealing with fire outbreaks is under consideration at present.

Use of the schools and homes by guardians. 9. We conclude this section of our report, as we did last year, with a statement which, unfortunately, promises to become an annual one. It is that, so far as we are able to form a judgment, the Boards of Guardians do not all make the fullest use of the homes and schools which have been provided for the benefit of many of the children in their care. There is no reason to doubt, for instance, that there are more than sufficient cases amongst the several thousand London poor law children to fill the beds provided at the seaside for "children requiring special treatment during convalescence or the benefit of seaside air," yet candidates for these homes are not forthcoming.

During the last few years there has been a widely spread movement amongst public authorities for some special provision for consumptive cases, and so failing a supply of other cases, we decided to set aside the Millfield Home on the South coast at Rustington, near Littlehampton, for children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in its early stages. Eight weeks after the issue of a circular-letter stating that this home was ready for opening for the purpose specified some fourteen cases were presented.

The medical officer for East Cliff House, Margate, refers (see Appendix IV.) to the fact that "the possibilities of East Cliff House as a place for the treatment of surgical cases of tuberculous disease do not appear to be sufficiently realised by those in charge of the metropolitan infirmaries."

The returns which from time to time have been obtained, with regard to the incidence of ophthalmia in London, show that many cases are retained in the guardians' institutions although the Board have, by direction of the Local Government Board, provided special schools in which expert treatment is afforded side by side with the continuance of the scholastic work.

It frequently happens that the cases for whose admission urgent applications are made are those which, like the feeble-minded child or the ill-disciplined boy with undesirable habits, give the maximum amount of trouble wherever they may be; and while we do not minimise the necessity for dealing with these cases, we desire to urge strongly upon the guardians that they should use to the fullest extent for all suitable cases those institutions towards the cost of which, whether they use them or not, they contribute their shares.

We may again suggest, as a means to this end, that the guardians should cause a list of the children coming under the various classes to be submitted to them at each meeting.

10. There is some danger lest with the lapse of years since this work was inaugurated with the almost unanimous approval of those interested in the care of children, a certain amount of indifference should follow the widespread sympathy and interest which were evoked at the outset. We hope that the issue of our annual report will help to stimulate progress in dealing with the many and complicated problems connected with the welfare of children, and that a not unwholesome desire for economy will find some other and proper outlet, and will do nothing to impede activity in this particular direction.

II.—OPHTHALMIA SCHOOLS.

Opening of the White Oak School.

11. On March 20th the White Oak School was opened for the reception of children, when 151 children were admitted from the temporary ophthalmia school of the Central London School District at Hanwell. The 52 children remaining in that institution were transferred on March 24th. As the period allotted in the contract for the completion of the buildings did not expire until January 30th, we think the Board had reason to be satisfied with this result.

The formal opening ceremony was performed on May 23rd, in the presence of a large and representative gathering, by the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P., who was President of the Local Government Board at the time of the issue of the order imposing upon the Metropolitan Asylums Board the care of these children.

Administration of the school.

12. Last year we reported at length upon the question of the government of the cottage groups at the ophthalmic schools. There are, it will be remembered, at each school five groups of six cottages each, and to each group there is added a fourth building containing a kitchen, store rooms, rooms for the medical treatment of the children, and rooms for the charge nurse, cook and general servant of the group, who all live in this fourth building.

After consideration of the various alternatives which suggested themselves, we decided that the scheme which was best in theory was for each cottage to be governed by its house mother, who would be responsible to the matron only for the children while "at home." This last plan was approved because it seemed that the home life would probably be smoother if the house mother were solely under the matron and not under the constant supervision of the charge nurse, and the White Oak School was opened on this basis. We did not, however, omit to state that much would depend on the early experience gained after the opening of the school. As a matter of fact, it has been found desirable to have closer supervision over the house mothers of the cottages, and we have therefore decided, as an experiment, that the charge nurse of each group of cottages should have the oversight of the group and should be responsible to the matron for the efficient discharge of their duties by the house mothers in the group.

Statistics.

13. Particulars of the first year's working of the White Oak School, together with statistics of the cases treated, will be found in the report of the ophthalmic surgeon, Mr. E. Treacher Collins (Appendix II.).

High Wood School building.

14. During the year the building works at the High Wood School, Brentwood, the second of the two schools planned for the accommodation of ophthalmic cases has been approaching completion, and this school will be ready for occupation by the summer of 1904.

Proposed opening of High Wood School.

15. There can be little doubt, however, that the removal of large numbers of cases of ophthalmia from different centres to the White Oak School has already had an appreciable effect in decreasing the total number of cases of this disease. At the same time there appears to be considerable likelihood of outbreaks of cases of ophthalmia occurring from time to time. In this connection it may be mentioned that although, as has been stated above, the whole of the ophthalmia cases at the temporary school at Hanwell were removed by March 24th, when that school was closed, correspondence which the Board received early in May showed that an outbreak of ophthalmia of a mild character occurred at the Hanwell Schools, which had then reached such dimensions (195 cases) as to place the managers of those schools under the necessity of re-opening their temporary ophthalmia school. There is no doubt that the whole question of the incidence of ophthalmia in the metropolis will call for serious attention in connection with the proposed opening of High Wood School.

Appointment of officers.

16. For the post of matron at the High Wood School, the Board on our recommendation selected Miss Emily Baker, who had been matron of the Bridge School, Witham, since its opening, while the list of principal officers at the White Oak School has been completed by the appointment of the Rev. A. W. F. de Spailier to the post of chaplain.

III.—RINGWORM SCHOOLS.**Accommodation completed: The Downs School.**

17. The accommodation planned for children suffering from ringworm was completed by the opening for the reception of children on February 26th of the girls' school in the Banstead Road, Sutton, taken over from the Managers of the South Metropolitan School District. This school continued at first to be known as Banstead Road School, but as some confusion with other institutions in the district was caused by the retention of this name the Board decided that the school should in future be known as The Downs School.

Possession of the building was obtained in June, 1902. The interval between this date and that of the opening was occupied by the task of adapting the school for the entirely new purpose for which it was to be used in future, by carrying out necessary works, including painting and cleaning, provision of baths and lavatories, and by the completion of the equipment and appointment of officers.

Statistics.

1. Statistics of the cases treated at The Downs School, as also at Bridge School, Witham, where the work has continued without any special feature, during the year, will be found with the report of the dermatologist (Dr. T. Colcott Fox) in Appendix III.

Necessity of retaining both schools for ringworm.

19. It was originally thought that the school at Banstead Road would afford all the accommodation required for cases of the ringworm class, and the use of Bridge School was looked upon as a temporary expedient until The Downs School could be opened. In point of fact both schools have for some time past been well filled, and there are a considerable number of cases still outstanding.

20. Experience will prove whether the establishment of these two schools will result in a diminution of the occurrence of cases of ringworm, or whether, as now appears to be the case, the conditions which bring about the disease will continue to outweigh the results of the isolation with treatment of cases at the special schools.

Matron of Bridge School. 21. Miss E. Firth was at the end of the year appointed to succeed Miss Baker as matron of Bridge School.

IV.—SEASIDE HOMES.

Tuberculous cases. 22. We reported last year that the approaching opening of the Millfield Home, Rustington, would necessitate the re-consideration of the allocation of children between the three seaside homes. Up to this time the allocation of children had been settled on the basis of age and sex alone. We had now to approach the question from the points of view both of age and sex and of the complaint from which the children were suffering on admission.

We found that a great portion of the accommodation was used by children suffering from tubercular disease in some form or other, viz., lungs, hip joint, spine, bones or glands.

The medical officers of the homes informed us that they considered that it was only cases of the first class, viz., tubercular disease of the lungs, which should be separated from the other children.

East Cliff House, as we stated last year, had become a home for tubercular bones and glands, cases requiring surgical treatment, while the inmates of S. Anne's Home were mostly bigger boys and infants, only a small proportion having tubercular disease in any form.

Of the three homes, Millfield and East Cliff House afford exceptional opportunities for internal classification and isolation of one group of children from another, the former consisting of four separate blocks of 25 beds each, and the latter of the old house with 41 beds and two separate blocks of 25 beds each.

We, therefore, decided that cases of pulmonary tuberculosis should be separated from cases not suffering from that form of tuberculosis, and should be received at Rustington, which we were advised was a good place for them, provided they could live in the open air. The cases sent down should be children suffering from the early stages of the complaint, they should be fit to travel with safety, and able to avail themselves freely of the open air, either on the beach or in the grounds or on the verandah.

Distribution of children. 23. The plan of allocation between the homes was, therefore, settled as follows; viz.:—

S. Anne's Home.

Non-tubercular cases—all boys; girls under 12.

East Cliff House.

Non-tubercular cases—girls over 12.

All cases of tubercular bones and glands (surgical cases).

Millfield.

All cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Physically-defective children. 24. We also had under consideration the question of making provision for physically-defective children, which class properly belongs to the next section of our report, but in view of the number of vacancies at S. Anne's Home, we decided before obtaining further accommodation elsewhere to receive a certain number of physically-defective children at that home.

**Applica-
tions for
admission.**

25. We have already called attention to the lack of readiness on the part of the guardians to use this accommodation at the seaside, and to the paucity of applications received for the admission of children to the homes. We need only here again call attention to the report of the medical officer of East Cliff House (Mr. W. Greenwood Sutcliffe), printed in Appendix IV., with regard to the completion of the verandah at that home, and to the advantages it affords for the treatment there of surgical tubercular cases.

**Appoint-
ment of
officers.**

26. Miss G. Kingcott was selected for appointment as matron of Millfield, and Miss Palmer to replace Miss Forsyth, who resigned the post of matron of S. Anne's Home.

Dr. C. E. Last and the Rev. J. H. Bebbington were appointed medical officer and chaplain, respectively, at Millfield.

V.—HOMES FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.**Medical
officer's
reports.**

27. Particulars of the work of the small homes for feeble-minded children at Lloyd House, and 12, Lloyd Street, Pentonville, 60-64, Kingwood Road, Fulham, and 16, Elm Grove, Peckham, are detailed by the medical officer for these homes in her reports (Appendix V.).

Training.

28. The training has been continued on the same lines as before. The summer holidays of the children to the Board's homes at Herne Bay and Margate were repeated, and the various experiments mentioned last year have been continued, including drill lessons for the children, their employment in purchasing small articles at local shops, visits to various places of interest, and the issue of pocket money, which could be wholly or partially stopped for misbehaviour, and which we hoped would help to teach the children the value of money and other lessons incidental thereto. Some of the boys were allowed to join local branches of the Church Lads' Brigade.

**Opening of
new homes.**

29. The two homes at Wandsworth acquired last year have been equipped and opened. No. 81, Earlsfield Road, has been set aside for the accommodation of girls; No. 66, St. Ann's Hill, which the Board have named Surrey House, for boys.

**Home for
elder boys.**

30. The need had for some time been felt of a separate home to which boys could be transferred on arriving at the age of 13 or 14 years, and in which they could be placed under some stronger control than can in the ordinary course be exercised by a housemother.

Surrey House appeared to be the most suitable home for this purpose, and the School Board agreed to receive these elder boys at a special centre. In charge of the home we placed a man and wife as foster parents, the foster father being skilled and competent to instruct the boys in a trade, in the present case tailoring and shoemaking. Some of the boys will become half-timers at school, or be entirely withdrawn in order to receive instruction at and to assist in the work of the home.

**Defective
Children
over 16.**

31. In March last a reply was received from the Local Government Board in connection with our scheme, set forth in the report of 1901, for dealing with defective children over school age, and that Board issued an order authorising the retention of the children in separate homes until they reach the age of 21 years.

32. As has so often been our experience, great difficulty was encountered in obtaining a suitable property for this experiment; and when towards the end of the year we found a place which commended itself to us, the Board were deterred from purchasing it by some doubt which arose as to the suitability of the locality, and also as to the possibility of utilising for the purpose some of the existing accommodation at their disposal. We agree that this possibility, if such exists, should first be determined, and it is now receiving our attention.

33. We feel that the Board has been in the very forefront of the movement for dealing with the mentally defective class, and we earnestly hope that it will continue to remain so, and that we shall be enabled to take some active steps in the near future to carry on this work, the necessity of which has been thoroughly realised by every body which has had any dealings with the feeble-minded.

After-care. 34. The School Board for London, which has had a large experience in the training of this class in their special centres, find that the most important question which faces them is that of after-care, and points out that while all that is possible is done for these children before they reach the age of 16, it is of national importance that all the training and discipline gained during that time should not be lost through want of after-care.

35. We have kept ourselves fully acquainted with the experience of other authorities, and we notice with pleasure the general advance in public opinion on this subject. It is now recognised that the defective child should have every advantage that training and treatment can afford, and that everything should be done to make the child fit to take a place in the world. If this, unfortunately, is only possible in a very few instances, then the faculties of the child should be so developed that it may grow up to be self-supporting under care and supervision as far as may be, and not, in the case of the poor law child, a total burden upon the community.

Cost of training. 36. No doubt the training of these children in the small homes is comparatively costly, but we hope that in these homes a valuable means has been afforded for carrying into effect the views we have expressed, and it is, at any rate, no unworthy object to secure for these poor children in their early years the happiness and brightness of home life, and the great improvement which is possible under these conditions.

General. 37. With the provision of accommodation for cases over 16 years of age, a fairly complete provision will have been made by the Board for the accommodation and classification of the poor law imbecile and feeble-minded children, either in the asylums for hopeless cases, or for improvable and educable cases, or in the homes for the feeble-minded. There is much difficulty in settling a proper line of demarcation between the respective classes, and there is the further question of the provision for that class of the population above the grade which accepts relief from the guardians, and the whole subject is under the joint consideration of the Home Office, the Board of Education, and the Local Government Board, which departments have been approached by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, in conjunction with the School Board for London and the London County Council, and it is not unlikely that the subject will, in the near future, receive the attention of a Royal Commission.

VI.—**REMAND HOMES.**

Statistics. 38. We submit (Appendix VI.) interesting statistical tables concerning the occupants during the past year of the Remand Homes, where children remanded from the metropolitan police courts have been received, instead of being sent as heretofore to the workhouse, in which the circumstances were necessarily not favourable to their proper treatment.

Treatment of juvenile offenders. 39. The important questions in relation to the treatment of juvenile offenders, to which we called attention at some length last year, have since that time received much notice in the press and from various societies interested in work amongst children. It will be remembered that we pointed out that only a small part of the useful purpose which they might serve was at present being formed by the Remand Homes, in securing the removal of the juvenile offender on remand from the workhouses, and that much remained to be done towards the prevention of criminal development in the young by a total separation of the juvenile offender from the police court environment.

At present, the young prisoner frequently spends the first night after arrest in a police cell, pending the obtaining of an order from a magistrate remanding him to a home. The journey to and from the home is made in the company of a uniformed police constable, and the time of waiting at the court for the hearing of the case is not infrequently spent in circumstances which would certainly not tend to the moral improvement of any child.

A great advance has been made in other places, notably in some of the colonies and in some American towns, as well as in Ireland, in the treatment of the juvenile offender, and we are loth to see the metropolis behind them.

We have again brought the subject before the Board, and have, with their authority and approval, approached the Home Office and asked the Secretary of State to receive a deputation from us for the purpose of more fully reporting our experience and explaining our views. Up to the present, however, we have not received a reply.

VII.—**APPENDICES.**

The following is a list of the appendices to this report:—

- I. Particulars of homes and schools, p. 80.
- II. Ophthalmia schools—ophthalmic surgeon's report, p. 83.
- III. Ringworm schools—dermatologist's report, p. 87.
- IV. Seaside homes—report of the medical officer of East Cliff House, p. 90.
- V. Homes for defective children—medical officer's reports, p. 91.
- VI. Remand homes—statistical tables, p. 96.
- VII. Return of cases admitted from the several unions and parishes, p. 100.
- VIII. General statistical statement, p. 101.
- IX. Financial statement, p. 102.

(Signed) WILL. B. COCHRAN,
Chairman.

APPENDIX I.

PARTICULARS OF HOMES AND SCHOOLS.

(i.) OPHTHALMIA SCHOOLS.

- (1.) *High Wood School, Brentwood, Essex.*—Site, 28 acres.

A school for 360 children is in course of erection, and will be ready in 1904.

- (2.) *White Oak School, Swanley, Kent.*—Site, 49 acres.

Accommodation, 360 children.

Opened for the reception of children March 22nd, 1903.

Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon Mr. E. Treacher Collins, F.R.C.S.

Matron Miss E. D. Lynch.

Assistant Medical Officer .. Mr. F. A. C. Tyrrell, M.B., B.C., F.R.C.S.

Chaplain Rev. A. W. F. T. De Spailier.

(ii.) RINGWORM SCHOOLS.

- (1.) *Bridge School, Witham, Essex.*—Purchased, with contents, from the South Metropolitan School District Board. It was originally a workhouse, but has been used as a school for the past 18 years. Site, $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Accommodation, 160 children. Opened February 12th, 1901.

Visiting Dermatologist .. Dr. T. Colcott Fox, F.R.C.P.

Matron Miss Emily Baker.

Medical Officer Dr. K. C. Gimson.

Chaplain Rev. Canon Ingles, M.A.

- (2.) *The Downs School, Sutton, Surrey.*—Purchased from the South Metropolitan School District Board, by whom the school was erected in 1882. Site, 20 acres. Possession given June, 1902. Opened for the reception of children suffering from ringworm and other contagious diseases of the skin or scalp, 26th February, 1903.

Accommodation, 420 children.

Visiting Dermatologist .. Dr. T. Colcott Fox, F.R.C.P.

Matron Miss Emily Turton.

Medical Officer Dr. Geo. Rice.

Chaplain Rev. A. H. Stanway.

(iii.) SEASIDE HOMES.

- (1.) *S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent.*—Purchased from the South Metropolitan School District Board, with contents, and taken over 26th December, 1897. (Originally established in 1874.)

There is a playground and a garden (in all about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres) at the rear of the house.

Accommodation, 134 children. Non-tubercular cases all boys and girls under 12 years of age.

Matron Miss Elizabeth Palmer.

Medical Officer Dr. C. K. Bowes.

Chaplain Rev. T. B. Watkins, M.A.

- (2.) ***East Cliff House, Margate, Kent.***—Purchased from the Guardians of St. Pancras, with contents, and taken over 26th June, 1898. (Originally established 1895.)

There is a playground and a garden (in all about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres) at the rear of the house, on part of which two houses, to hold 25 children each, have been erected. These were opened 13th September, 1901.

Accommodation, 91 children. Non-tubercular cases of girls over 12 years of age and all cases of tubercular bones and glands (surgical cases).

Matron Miss Emily K. Jacob.

Medical Officer Mr. W. G. Sutcliffe, F.R.C.S.

- (3.) ***Millfield, Rustington, near Littlehampton, Sussex.***—Site, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Accommodation, 100 children in four blocks of 25 each. Early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in both sexes.

Opened for the reception of children April 6th, 1904.

Matron Miss G. Kingcott.

Medical Officer Dr. C. E. Last.

Chaplain Rev. J. H. Bebbington, B.A.

(iv.) DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

- (1.) ***Lloyd House, Lloyd Street, Pentonville, W.C.***—Opened 16th January, 1899.

Accommodation, 20 girls of defective intellect.

The children attend the special classes at the Hugh Myddelton Board School, Clerkenwell Close, E.C.

Matron, Miss Annie Green.

Ages of admission, 7–14.

- (2.) ***12, Lloyd Street, Pentonville, W.C.***—Opened 18th October, 1901.

Accommodation, 8 girls of defective intellect.

The children attend the special classes at the Hugh Myddelton Board School, Clerkenwell Close, E.C.

House-mother, Miss E. C. M. Bennett.

Ages of admission, 7–14.

- (3.) ***16, Elm Grove, Peckham, S.E.***—Opened 25th January, 1901.

Accommodation, 14 boys of defective intellect.

The children attend the special classes at the Choumert Road Board School, Peckham.

House-mother, Mrs. Mahony.

Ages of admission, 7–14.

- (4.) ***60, 62, 64, Kingwood Road, Fulham, S.W.***—Two of these houses were opened on the 17th September, 1900. They were subsequently closed for alterations, and the three houses opened together on the 18th April, 1901.

Accommodation, 22 boys of defective intellect.

The children attend the special classes at the Kingwood Road Board School.

Matron, Mrs. Turner.

Ages of admission, 7–14.

- (5.) **81, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth.**—Opened 7th July, 1903.

Accommodation, 10 girls of defective intellect.

The children attend the special classes at the Garratt Lane Board School, Duntshill, S.W.

House-mother, Miss E. Mason.

Ages of admission, 7–14.

Medical Officer for the above homes, Miss Rose Turner, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

- (6.) **Surrey House, 66, St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth.**—Opened 11th December, 1903.

Accommodation, about 15 boys of defective intellect, ages about 14 to 16 years. Some of the boys attend the special classes at the Earlsfield Board School. The others are occupied and trained in the home.

Foster Parents Mr. and Mrs. Sugden.

Medical Officer Dr. R. C. Kirkby.

(v.) REMAND HOMES.

(For children remanded from the Metropolitan Police Courts.)

- (1.) **70, 72, 74, Pentonville Road, N.**—Opened 1st January, 1902.

Accommodation, about 45 boys and 10 girls.

Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Seal.

- (2.) **203, 205, Harrow Road, W.**—Opened 1st January, 1902.

Accommodation, about 45 boys.

Superintendent, Mr. W. E. Tull.

- (3.) **36, 37, 38, Camberwell Green, S.E.**—Opened 1st January, 1902.

Accommodation, about 40 boys and 10 girls.

Superintendent, Mr. W. Craig.

APPENDIX II.

OPHTHALMIA SCHOOLS.

WHITE OAK SCHOOL, SWANLEY.

REPORT OF THE VISITING OPHTHALMIC SURGEON (MR. E. TREACHER COLLINS, F.R.C.S.)

January, 1904.

The White Oak School was opened for the reception of children on March 20th, 1903.

204 children were transferred from the Hanwell School, and 421 other children have been admitted during the year, making the total number of admissions for 1903, 625.

The affections of the eye from which the children were suffering may be classified as follows :—

Trachoma	..	..	..	..	292 cases.
Follicular conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	65 „
Acute muco-purulent conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	62 „
Chronic conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	180 „
Phlyctenular ophthalmia	..	..	..	..	9 „
Lacrymal obstruction	..	..	..	..	6 „
Marginal blepharitis	..	..	..	..	11 „

226 children have been discharged cured :—

Trachoma	..	..	..	..	64 cases.
Follicular conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	37 „
Acute muco-purulent conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	39 „
Chronic conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	79 „
Phlyctenular ophthalmia	..	..	..	..	3 „
Marginal blepharitis	..	..	..	..	4 „

57 children have been removed by the guardians before they could be certified as cured.

6 children, Roman Catholics, were transferred to the Chigwell School.

2 children absconded.

334 children were still in the school on December 31st, 1903.

10 children who had left the school were readmitted ; 2 of these had been removed by the guardians, the other 8 had relapsed.

The following table shows the number of trachoma and non-trachoma cases admitted from each of the metropolitan parishes and unions. Though the numbers with which it deals are small from which to draw any general conclusions, it is worthy of note that the largest number of cases of trachoma have been received from districts in the vicinity of the docks—from Poplar, Greenwich, Bermondsey, and Stepney—whilst the number of cases coming from the metropolitan parishes to the west, south, and north of London are comparatively few.

This difference in the source of the cases may possibly be explained by there being in the districts about the docks many people arriving from the countries where the disease is rife, some of whom, being contaminated, import infection into this country.

ANNUAL REPORT,

PARISH OR UNION.	Non-Trachoma.	Trachoma.	TOTAL.
Bethnal Green	23	25	48
Bloomsbury	5	6	11
Camberwell	21	17	38
Chelsea	2	...	2
Fulham	1	1	2
George's, St.	1	4	5
George, St., in-the-East	7	11	18
Greenwich	23	46	69
Hackney	15	10	25
Hammersmith	1	...	1
Hampstead	1	...	1
Holborn	1	3	4
Islington	10	7	17
Kensington	4	4	8
Lambeth ... ..	...	3	3
Lewisham	1	1	2
London, City of ... ..	...	...	...
Marylebone, St.	13	...	13
Mile End Old Town ...	4	4	8
Olave's, St.	29	32	61
Paddington	2	...	2
Pancras, St.	9	16	25
Poplar	43	45	88
Southwark	78	22	100
Shoreditch	2	2	4
Stepney	10	10	20
Strand	3	2	5
Wandsworth & Clapham	17	8	25
Westminster	1	...	1
Whitechapel	3	...	3
Woolwich	3	10	13
London School Board ...	...	3	3
TOTAL	333	292	625

The establishment of regular systematic work in the medical department of a new institution of this kind necessarily took some little time. The way in which it is now being carried out may be briefly described.

Cases sent from the various unions with a medical certificate stating that they are considered fit applicants for admission to the ophthalmic school are seen by me at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital in the City Road. I there examine their eyes, rejecting any in which I consider the affection not really of a contagious nature, signing the papers for admission of the others, filling in a diagnosis as to the nature of the case and the treatment which is to be proceeded with on their admission to the school.

After their papers have been filled in the children are handed over to the care of an attendant from the school, and at once taken down to Swanley by train.

On arriving at the school they are inspected in the admission block by the assistant medical officer. He examines into the condition of their general health, tests their vision, conducts a bacteriological examination of the discharge from their eyes, and allocates them to their respective cottages according to the character of the affection from which they are suffering. Any cases which have much discharge from the eyes are at first kept in their cottages, and are not permitted to attend school until it has been reduced to only a slight amount, which, in the large majority of cases, takes about one or two weeks.

The children attend at the staff cottage attached to the group of cottages to which they belong, three, or as many times a day as is prescribed, for the application of treatment by the staff nurse.

All applications of strong caustics, which are usually made only once a day, and all other special treatments are carried out by the assistant medical officer.

Each charge nurse inspects all the children under her care in the mornings before they wash, and records by means of a dot and a stroke in a note-book the amount of discharge from their eyes under one of the following four headings—much, slight, very slight, none.

All the children in the school are examined by me with the assistant medical officer every Tuesday in the medical room attached to the school building.

A more detailed note as to the condition of the eyes is then made of the cases admitted since my last visit; the progress of others is recorded together with any alterations in the treatment.

Cases which are cured have their papers signed for discharge from the school.

It may be mentioned that as a general rule no non-trachomatous case is considered fit to leave the school until it has been a month without treatment, during the whole of which time it has shown no discharge from the eyes.

The trachomatous cases usually require to be retained much longer than a month after all treatment has been stopped on account of the great tendency the affection has to relapse.

It will be remembered that in the construction of the children's lavatories very special precautions were taken to prevent one child at any time using the same water as another for washing. Great care has also been taken to keep each child's towel and washing utensils separate so as to prevent the possibility of the transference of infection by their means. It is satisfactory to note that no case which was definitely non-trachomatous to start with has subsequently become infected with trachoma.

Shortly after the school was opened, and before the systematic working had been satisfactorily established, some children who were nearly well apparently became freshly infected with an acute muco-purulent conjunctivitis from some new arrivals. Those so infected were separated from the others, and under treatment the acute symptoms soon subsided without producing any permanent bad results. Since that time, though many similar cases of acute muco-purulent conjunctivitis have been admitted, there has been no further spread of infection.

Unfortunately two of the staff have during the year contracted trachoma, one of the assistant nurses and one of the house mothers. This is a most regrettable

occurrence, but affords a striking confirmation of the contagious character of the affection.

In both cases the disease first manifested itself by muco-purulent discharge and much papillary thickening of the inner surface of the lids; as this thickening subsided the granulations characteristic of trachoma became apparent. In the house mother both eyes were involved, in the nurse only one eye was affected. The house mother left the institution, by her own desire, uncured. The nurse is still working at the school; her eye has much improved, but still requires treatment.

Trachoma or granular ophthalmia is an affection which, if left untreated, generally results in some impairment of sight, and in many cases leads to practical blindness. It is, therefore, a pleasing fact to be able to record that in only one child of all those admitted to this institution has the sight in any way deteriorated, and in that case the loss of sight is attributable not to the ophthalmia, but to constitutional courses.

The marked contrast of this disease under regular supervision at this school and as I have seen it in a country like Persia, where for the most part it runs its course unchecked, is very striking. It is like comparing the ferocity of a wild animal with the placidity of a domesticated one.

Several cases of trachoma have been treated with X rays, high-frequency currents and radium bromide, but sufficient experience has hardly yet been had of these new methods to say what their relative value is, as compared with the older ones of caustic applications and operative procedures.

It may, however, be definitely stated that some cases have shown marked improvement as the result of exposure of their eyes to X rays.

The general health of the children at the school has been remarkably good, and several who have been admitted in a debilitated condition have become stronger and more robust during their sojourn there.

A girl admitted from Marylebone with chronic conjunctivitis on June 16th, after being at the school 21 days, developed an attack of mumps. Three other cases subsequently occurred. Each case as it arose was at once removed to the isolation cottage, and they all made a good recovery.

A child admitted from St. Olave's on November 9th, with muco-purulent ophthalmia, the following day developed measles. All the children living in the same cottage as she was were kept isolated; only one of them caught it.

In conclusion, I wish to record the willing and able assistance I have at all times received from Dr. F. A. C. Tyrrell, the assistant medical officer, both in the organisation and in the carrying out of the medical work.

(Signed) E. TREACHER COLLINS.

APPENDIX III.**RINGWORM SCHOOLS.**

REPORT OF THE DERMATOLOGIST (Dr. T. COLCOTT FOX).

*January, 1904.**(a) BRIDGE SCHOOL.*

On the 31st December, 1902, there were left in the school 164 children, and during the year 1903 55 new cases of ringworm of the scalp have been admitted, making a total of 219 cases under treatment during the year 1903. Of these new cases 2 were re-admissions and 12 were transferred from The Downs School.

Of the 219 cases, 63 were discharged cured and 12 others were taken out of the institution still uncured.

(b) THE DOWNS SCHOOL.

From the first reception of patients on February 26th, 1903, to the close of the year 1903 there were 618 children admitted. Of these, 207 were discharged—44 at the request of the guardians, 151 cured, and 12 were transferred to Bridge School, Witham—and 1 child died; thus leaving 410 children in the school.

As far as possible a microscopical examination has been carried out in each case. The large number of undetermined cases is accounted for by the fact that some cases were already cured on admission and many others nearly so.

I have also cultivated the fungus in all the cases recorded as trichophyton in order to determine the different species and their origin if possible.

The tables appended show (i.) the age and sex of the children admitted and the character of the ringworm, (ii.) the parishes or unions from which the different cases come.

I called attention in last year's report on Bridge School to the large proportion of trichophyton cases, and the same feature is noticeable in the returns here presented. It is an insidious ringworm, and many cases may easily escape detection, but the percentage of those cases admitted appears to be growing less of late.

I may also report that we experience no difficulty in preventing contagion in the institutions.

The average stay of children at the schools is prolonged by intercurrent ill-health necessitating a certain proportion of children being sent to the infirmary blocks, and by the tedious regrowing of the hair on the damaged scalp after cure of the ringworm.

Table (i.) showing the age and sex of children admitted in 1903, and the character of ringworm, for which they were under treatment.

AGE.	Microsporum Ringworm.				Trichophyton Ringworm.				Favus.				Undetermined.				TOTAL.			
	Bridge School.		The Downs School.		Bridge School.		The Downs School.		Bridge School.		The Downs School.		Bridge School.		The Downs School.		Bridge School.		The Downs School.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 year	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2
2 years	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	6
3 "	...	1	22	10	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	1	33	19
4 "	2	1	30	27	1	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	12	4	1	46	43
5 "	...	1	34	26	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	9	...	4	50	44
6 "	1	4	13	24	...	...	12	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	7	3	4	35	41
7 "	2	...	18	20	1	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	19	5	5	1	50	29
8 "	...	1	9	17	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	8	2	1	24	34
9 "	2	3	10	8	...	2	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	5	2	6	29	20
10 "	2	1	13	7	1	1	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	4	3	3	25	18
11 "	3	...	5	3	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	4	1	13	7
12 "	3	1	5	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	4	1	15	4
13 "	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	...	6	4
14 "	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	6	3
15 "	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5
Total ...	16	13	163	150	7	4	77	62	...	...	1	...	9	6	98	67	32	23	339	279

Table (ii.) showing the parishes and unions to which the cases admitted during 1903 were chargeable:—

PARISH OR UNION.	Microsporum Ringworm.		Trichophyton Ringworm.		Favus.		Undetermined.		Total.	
	Bridge School.	The Downs School.	Bridge School.	The Downs School.	Bridge School.	The Downs School.	Bridge School.	The Downs School.	Bridge School.	The Downs School.
Bethnal Green	1	16	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	20
Bloomsbury ...	..	...	...	2	..	...	...	2	...	4
Camberwell ...	...	25	...	3	...	...	..	9	...	37
Chelsea ...	...	14	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	30
Fulham ...	1	5	...	4	...	...	..	1	1	10
George's, St. ..	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	6
George, St., in-the East	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Greenwich ...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	1	..	10
Hackney ...	...	32	1	29	...	...	...	10	1	71
Hammersmith ...	1	12	...	1	...	...	2	5	3	18
Hampstead ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holborn ...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7
Islington ...	1	27	...	3	...	...	...	14	1	44
Kensington ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Lambeth ...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	8
Lewisham ...	3	19	...	5	...	...	...	8	3	32
London, City of ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Marylebone, St. ..	7	32	2	15	...	...	3	14	12	61
Mile End Old Town	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Olave's, St. ...	2	20	...	4	...	...	2	14	4	38
Paddington ...	2	10	1	2	...	...	...	7	3	19
Pancras, St. ...	6	12	4	6	...	...	4	8	14	26
Poplar ...	...	22	2	23	...	...	...	24	2	69
Southwark ...	1	17	...	12	...	...	...	14	1	43
Shoreditch ..	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	5	2
Stepney ..	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	8
Strand ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wandsworth and } Clapham ... }	1	16	...	8	.	...	1	12	2	36
Westminster...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitechapel...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4
Woolwich ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bromley, Kent(from } the "Exmouth") }	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	31	314	10	139	...	1	14	164	55	618

(Signed) T. COLCOTT FOX.

APPENDIX IV.

SEASIDE HOMES.

EAST CLIFF HOUSE, MARGATE.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER (MR. W. G. SUTCLIFFE, F.R.C.S.).

December, 1903.

I beg to submit the enclosed report for the information of the Children's Committee.

These are all typical cases of surgical tuberculous disease, and if they are admitted sufficiently early the results are as favourable as can possibly be obtained. A number of cases of hip joint disease have been treated from an early stage to the end of the complaint; all have recovered with a minimum of deformity, and in no case has the utility of the limb been impaired by an excision, and the often excessive shortening that follows that operation.

In a recent paper (*Lancet*, November 14th), I have alluded to the operative treatment of tuberculous glands of neck, and my experience is that the results obtainable by the possibilities of open-air treatment following operation as there described are better than can be obtained in any London hospital or infirmary.

The cases of spinal disease requiring, as they do, prolonged rest, have been provided for by the sub-committee obtaining a sufficient number of long boxes in which the affected children remain as much as possible in the open air, until they are sufficiently recovered to be able to walk, and the recent provision of a large verandah, with a southern aspect, will allow these cases to receive such treatment under the most favourable conditions.

It will also allow children afflicted with hip joint disease to remain out of doors, and for the limb to undergo extension at the same time. As in all cases that come to East Cliff House, if it is found that by attaching a weight and pulley to a deformed limb an improvement in its position can be effected, that has been done.

My excuse for troubling the committee with this report is that, judging from the cases of advanced disease that occasionally reach us, the possibilities of East Cliff House as a place for the treatment of surgical tuberculous disease do not appear to be sufficiently realised by those in charge of the metropolitan infirmaries.

The committee will note with satisfaction that the number of children admitted this year reaches a total of 250, making, with those in the home on the 1st January, nearly 350 cases. We could with very little difficulty, even while increasing considerably our numbers of fairly long cases, take 500 cases in the year.

(Signed) W. GREENWOOD SUTCLIFFE, F.R.C.S.

Summary of detailed report of surgical cases treated at East Cliff House under the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Tuberculous glands of neck	57 cases.	Tuberculosis of spine	.. 16 cases.
Tuberculosis of hip joint	.. 34 „	Otitis media	.. .. 2 „
Tuberculosis of knee joint	.. 18 „	Necrosis of various bones	.. 6 „
Tuberculosis of ankle joint	1 „	Lupus	.. .. 1 „
Tuberculosis of tarsus	.. 3 „	Lardaceous disease	.. .. 2 „
Tuberculosis of shoulder joint	1 „	Empyæma	.. .. 1 „
Tuberculosis of elbow joint	2 „	Congenital dislocation of hips	1 „
Tuberculosis of meta carpus	1 „	Amputation stumps	.. .. 5 „

Of the glands of neck cases, 21 were treated by operation. The joint cases were treated throughout by prolonged rest and extension, only 6 operations being necessary on 34 cases of disease of the hip joint, many of them acute, and with considerable deformity. Of the 18 knee joint cases, all recovered with sound limbs but 2; 1 of them had been operated on in a London hospital, and had in addition extensive disease elsewhere; the other, an advanced case, was treated by amputation, and made a perfect recovery. Hardly any other operations were performed on the knee joint, except the occasional opening of a superficial abscess. Of the other 8 joint cases, excision of the elbow joint was performed with satisfactory results, the child being discharged as cured after a stay of some 18 months, and the results in the other cases were equally satisfactory. Some of the best results have been obtained in the spinal cases, 16 of which have been under treatment: 2 of these had paralytic symptoms on admission and recovered completely without operation, and with very little deformity.

APPENDIX V.

HOMES FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER (MISS R. TURNER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.).

(a) *LLOYD HOUSE, AND 12, LLOYD STREET, PENTONVILLE.*

General medical report.

I am pleased to be able to report that during the past year (1903) there has been very little illness of a serious nature at this home.

There have been 4 cases of follicular tonsilitis, 1 child has had a whitlow which required to be opened, and another has had her tonsils and adenoids removed at the Throat and Ear Hospital by Mr. Dundas Grant.

The girls have, without exception, improved physically, and have increased well in height, weight, and girth during the year; 1 child, A. Wooler, who has some lateral curvature, has been having massage and special exercises for this condition, which have had a very beneficial effect.

Eyesight.

8 children have been under treatment for their eyes; of these, 3 have internal strabismus (squint), 4 have some error of refraction, and 1 is suffering from retino-choroiditis. Mr. Flemming, of Moorfields, reports improvement in every case.

Mental and moral.

There has been a marked improvement in the mental condition of many of the girls, and nearly all have improved in temper and disposition. There are now, I am pleased to say, only 3 children in this home who suffer with nocturnal incontinence, and these only occasionally.

Admissions and discharges.

6 new girls have been admitted during the year, 1 of whom was discharged about a month after her admission because her temper was so violent that it was considered unsafe to keep her with the other children. There have been 5 other discharges in 1903, 1 of these also on account of temper, and the remaining 4 because they were considered unsuitable cases, and as unlikely to profit by the special training.

3 of the oldest girls are at work. 1 is in service at the Soho Home for Working Girls. This girl used to have a very bad temper, but it is reported that she has improved much both in her work and in general behaviour. The 2 others

work at Lloyd House, and of them the matron reports that they need strict supervision as they are slow and somewhat untrustworthy.

Pocket-money.

The experiment of giving to each child a penny a week as pocket-money has been given in this home a very careful trial. It was hoped that the matron, in giving or withholding this reward, would have an extra means of encouraging good and checking bad behaviour, and that the children would gain practice in making small purchases. The pocket-money has been given regularly in this home since October, 1902, and the matron reports that it has answered exceedingly well from the first.

As it has proved such a signal success, it may be of interest to explain the method in accordance with which the money is given. Every child receives 1 mark each day for good conduct, and she must gain 5 out of the 7 marks to earn the weekly penny. (More than 1 mark is never taken off for the same offence.) At night, after prayers, the names are called over, and the children answer "yes" or "no," according as they have or have not gained their mark. In a book kept for the purpose the marks are registered against each name and a space is reserved for "remarks," under which head the offence is described for which a mark is forfeited. On Saturday night the money is given out, and the children are allowed to spend it on their way home from school on the following Friday afternoon. They buy sweets, fruit, toys, hair ribbon, or crochet cotton. Before the summer holidays they are allowed to save for a few weeks that they may have money to spend at the sea-side.

Drill.

The experiment of weekly drill for the girls has also proved most satisfactory, and the children go through their exercises with a very fair amount of smartness and order. The drill was commenced on November 8th, 1902, and I think the improvement is most satisfactory.

Basket work.

During the last three months 13 girls have had lessons in basket work, and the results in so short a time are most encouraging. In every case the children have gained in neatness and rapidity of manipulation.

I think that when the home for big girls is opened, and special training is given in laundry and other manual work, we may look for even greater success than in the past.

(Signed) R. TURNER.

87, Gower Street, W.C., *December 31st, 1903.*

(b) 60, 62, & 64, *KINGWOOD ROAD, FULHAM.*

It is with much pleasure that I lay before the committee the following report dealing with the most important events in the past year (1903) which concern the physical and mental condition of the children in the Fulham Home.

General medical report.

In the first place I think we may be very much satisfied with the small amount of illness there has been during the year, especially if the return of illness for the year 1903 is compared with that of the previous year. Early in the spring there was an epidemic of mumps, when 7 boys were attacked, and there was about the same time 1 case of stomatitis, but

beyond this, with the exception of a few very small ailments there has been no illness.

With regard to general physical development I am glad to say there has been marked improvement: the boys have all gained in height, weight, and girth, in some cases most satisfactorily; the boys also who are constitutionally delicate have improved.

Eyesight. This, fortunately, may also be said of all the boys, except 2, who are under treatment for defective eyesight. Mr. Flemming, of Moorfields gives me a favourable report, and in 2 cases has ordered weaker glasses. Of the 2 boys who show no improvement, 1 is an extreme case of internal strabismus (squint), which will necessitate operation the other a case of old corneal ulceration which never can improve.

Mental and moral. Although it cannot be too frequently insisted upon that improvement in deficient children is essentially of slow growth, yet I can, happily, give it as my definite opinion that there has been improvement in the mental and moral condition of the boys. They are less quarrelsome and more easily controlled, and there is a growing spirit of emulation among them.

There are two cases I should like to mention particularly. One is the boy J. Watson, removed from the Peckham Home on account of various thefts. He was placed in this home in order that he might have another chance, and since being here he has not, I am glad to be able to state, been detected in any dishonest action. For several months he has blown the organ in the church for the children's service, and the curate speaks well of him, and is sending him a small present as a mark of appreciation of his services.

The other boy to whom I wish to call attention is A. Heat. He came to us from his infirmary in February, with a bad character for violent fits of temper, in which he would become quite uncontrollable and do much damage. Since being in the home, there have been no exhibitions of this kind; on one or two occasions an attack has seemed imminent, but it has been found possible to divert or control it.

In another respect, connected with the mental and moral aspect, namely, that of nocturnal incontinence, the boys who have been any length of time in the home show decided improvement; 2 have been quite free this year, who, last year suffered occasionally in this way.

Admissions and discharges. During the year, 5 new boys have been admitted, 2 of whom were subsequently transferred to the new home at St. Ann's Hill [Surrey House], together with the 4 oldest boys from the Fulham Home; 3 boys have been discharged, 2 being considered hopeless cases, the third was claimed by his relatives.

Pocket money and drill. It is possible now to report on the result of the two new means lately adopted for developing the children, I refer to the weekly physical drill and to the allowance of pocket money of one penny weekly to each child.

The experiment of giving pocket money is said not to have produced in this home the expected results. It was hoped that good conduct would be thereby encouraged, and experience in the use of money gained. The matron reports that

the boys thoroughly appreciate the weekly penny, but that they are apt to do sly things, and to tell untruths to cover any delinquencies on account of which the money may be forfeited. Personally, I am of opinion that if the reward had been given in accordance with a methodical plan, the results might have been more satisfactory as is the case in another home where such a plan has been adopted. (*Vide* Report on Lloyd House.)

With regard to the beneficial results of the drill there can be, I think, no difference of opinion. In consequence of the exercise the boys have become altogether smarter. Whereas at first they were slow and clumsy in executing the commands of the sergeant, hesitating over the difference between right and left, they now move smartly and in time. The good results can also be seen in the boys' physical development and general bearing.

5 of the biggest boys have joined the Church Lads' Brigade, and every week attend the drill or march with other boys of normal intelligence. This has proved not only a congenial occupation, but one of the best means for developing a spirit of emulation. It is, I think, a most encouraging fact that the captain of the corps to which the boys belong, when writing to the matron on other business, voluntarily expressed the following opinion: "The boys you sent were a credit to my company both in discipline and behaviour."

**Employ-
ment
outside
home.**

A few of the older boys have, for some time past, been working outside the home on Saturdays from 10 to 1, and receive a small wage for their services. The three following cases may be quoted:—

A. Dexter has worked for two years at an ironmonger's, helping in various ways. Before he left to go to Surrey House, his master gave him a written character, which was greatly to his credit.

The boy C. Chambers, has worked 15 months at a baker's, delivering bread to customers and doing light jobs.

E. Griffiths, also for 15 months, has been working at a greengrocer's, weighing out goods and taking orders.

All have good characters from their employers, but all, of course, need supervision.

Suggestions.

Before closing, I should like to make two suggestions. In the first place, it seems to me a matter of importance that the training of these boys in handicrafts should be commenced as early as possible, as all manual training will improve the mental capacity of these children, besides being a preparation for their work in the industrial colony. It would be a great advantage if they could have a weekly lesson in some practical industry, such as shoemaking, for which a local man might be found.

In the second place, I am most anxious, in order to get the best results from their stay in the home, that the boys should be admitted as young as possible—at seven, if not a year younger. Indeed, I may venture to add that I hope the time is not far distant when the Metropolitan Asylums Board may start homes for deficient *infants*, 3 to 7 years old, as the influences which are brought to bear on a child during these years seem to me of paramount importance. In favour of this, may not the well-known maxim of the Jesuits be quoted: "Give me the education of a child until he is seven." It would be an ideal system under which

a child, as soon as he is pronounced deficient, should be placed under special supervision. At the infant home the training might begin with the elementary mechanical actions of life (as to button a button, to handle knife and fork, &c.), and lead on to the simplest kindergarten training. Our deficient children would then be under the supervision of the Metropolitan Asylums Board from the age of 3 to 21, and the best possible results would be ensured.

(Signed) R. TURNER.

87, Gower Street, W.C., *December 31st*, 1903.

(c) 16, *ELM GROVE, PECKHAM.*

**General
medical
report.**

I am pleased to be able to report that there has been very little illness in this home during the past year (1903). In the spring there were 4 cases of follicular tonsilitis, but otherwise there has been no sickness among the boys worth recording. Nearly all the boys have improved very much in general health, including those who are constitutionally delicate.

Mental.

Mentally also, I am pleased to say, most of the boys have improved. It will be remembered that in last year's report it was mentioned that the boy C. King had been moved from the special to the ordinary school; it is an encouraging fact that during the past year it has been found possible to remove another boy, H. Dunbar, to the ordinary school.

**Admissions
and
discharges.**

3 boys have been discharged, one because he was subject to epileptic fits, and the other 2 because they were considered unsuitable cases. In addition to these, 5 of the biggest boys have been transferred from this home to St. Ann's Hill [Surrey House].

4 new boys have been admitted during the year.

**Pocket-
money and
drill.**

With regard to the experiment of giving one penny weekly as pocket-money to each boy, the matron reports that, in her opinion, the plan has not worked satisfactorily, and it was therefore discontinued in September, but as I have suggested in my report on the Fulham Home, I am inclined to think that if that money had been given with more method the results might have been more satisfactory.

The weekly drill, on the other hand, has proved here, as in the other homes, an unqualified success.

(Signed) R. TURNER.

87, Gower Street, W.C., *December 31st*, 1903.

APPENDIX VI.

REMAND HOMES.

(a) Table showing number of children admitted during the year 1903 to each home :--

HOME.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Camberwell Green	...	...	...	671	114	785
Harrow Road	...	...	...	413	...	413
Pentonville Road	...	...	...	897	190	1,087
Total	...	...	...	1,981	304	2,285

(b) Table showing ages of the children admitted during the year 1903, and the number of children in each case :—

AGE IN YEARS.				Camberwell Green.	Harrow Road.	Pentonville Road.	Total.
$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
2	...	...	..	4	...	1	5
3	...	...	...	7	...	2	9
4	...	...	...	5	...	4	9
5	...	...	...	24	1	12	37
6	...	...	...	19	1	15	35
7	...	...	...	32	12	42	86
8	...	...	...	43	23	63	129
9	...	...	...	50	24	80	154
10	...	...	...	76	38	123	237
11	...	..	...	84	35	113	232
12	...	...	...	143	60	152	355
13	...	...	...	107	74	159	340
14	...	...	...	102	54	99	255
15	...	...	.	42	62	165	269
16	...	...	...	43	22	50	115
17	...	...	..	3	7	6	16
18	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
19	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total	...	...	...	785	413	1,087	2,285

(c) Table showing periods for which children were remanded during 1903, and the number of children in each case :—

NUMBER OF DAYS.	Number of Children at Camberwell Green.	Number of Children at Harrow Road.	Number of Children at Pentonville Road.	Total.
1	31	9	2	42
2	8	5	25	38
3	10	4	25	39
4	16	6	6	28
5	22	6	49	77
6	21	8	43	72
7	43	10	495	548
8	370	219	165	754
9	76	41	38	155
10	24	9	26	59
11	13	2	20	35
12	9	2	23	34
13	4	3	14	21
14	7	3	87	97
15	51	43	27	121
16	27	19	20	66
17	9	3	1	13
18	5	1	4	10
19 ... ..	...	...	1	1
20	5	2	2	9
21	6	...	5	11
22	10	9	4	23
23	8	2	...	10
24	1	...	1	2
25	1	...	...	1
26 ... ..	...	...	...	...
27	3	...	2	5
28	1	1	1	3
29 ... ..	...	3	1	4
30	1	1	...	2
31 ... ..	...	1	...	1
32	1	...	...	1
33 ... ..	...	...	...	...
34 ... ..	...	1	...	1
35	1	...	...	1
36 ... ..	...	...	...	...
48	1	...	...	1
Total	785	413	1,087	2,285

NOTE.—The longest period of remand allowed is seven days. Cases staying over this period have been sent back from the courts from time to time.

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(d) Table showing the schools attended by the children prior to arrest :—

SCHOOL.	At Camberwell Green.	At Harrow Road.	At Pentonville Road.	Total.
Board schools	527	226	708	1,461
Roman Catholic schools	92	58	190	340
Grammar schools	5	1	6	12
Poor Law schools	5	6	2	13
Church of England schools	109	101	92	302
Nonconformist schools	3	...	...	3
Private schools	8	...	...	8
Jewish schools	2	3	14	19
Industrial schools	12	10	6	28
Schools for Defectives	2	...	...	2
Higher grade schools	5	...	4	9
Dr. Barnardo's Homes ... ..	...	...	2	2
Public school ... ..	...	...	3	3
Infants and unknown	15	8	60	83
Total	785	413	1,087	2,285

(e) Table showing the offence with which the children were charged during 1903 :—

CHARGES.	Camberwell Green.	Harrow Road.	Pentonville Road.	Total.
Defrauding railway company ... ..	...	1	...	1
Felony	315	165	192	672
Unlawful possession	7	3	14	24
Larceny	12	2	149	163
Found on enclosed premises	8	2	...	10
Assault or maliciously wounding	5	4	23	32
Begging	70	72	102	244
Wandering or without visible means	170	87	373	630
Beyond control or not under control	56	24	33	113
Residing in a house of ill-fame	40	1	31	72
Suspected persons	6	12	18	36
Pocket-picking	3	2	2	7
Wilful damage	10	5	3	18
Burglary and house-breaking	14	6	27	47
Disorderly conduct	3	1	20	24
Sacrilege ... ..	...	3	...	3
Sleeping out	2	12	7	21
Missile throwing	9	3	5	17
Obtaining money by false pretences	22	1	1	24
Embezzlement	18	3	6	27
Gambling	3	2	10	15
Cruelty to animals ... ..	...	...	3	3
Trespassing	4	...	6	10
Truants	7	...	51	58
Attempted suicide ... ..	...	...	4	4
Obstruction ... ..	...	1	...	1
Forgery ... ..	...	1	2	3
Indecent assault	1	...	4	5
Obscene language ... ..	...	...	1	1
Total	785	413	1,087	2,285

(f) Table showing the result of the last appearances of the children before the magistrate during 1903:—

RESULT.	Camberwell Green.	Harrow Road.	Pentonville Road.	Total.
Discharged to homes	395	150	120	665
Birched	11	18	16	45
Fined or bound over	34	34	24	92
Taken by police court missionary	11	24	9	44
Sent to reformatory training ships	38	44	30	112
Sent to reformatory or industrial or truant schools	229	118	202	549
Sent to workhouses and various homes	20	15	16	51
Sent to prison	5	6	4	15
Committed to the sessions ... ..	...	1	2	3
Escaped from police	2	...	...	2
Foreigners sent back to their countries ... ..	...	...	2	2
Sent to infirmaries	4	3	6	13
Result unknown	36	...	656	692
Total	785	413	1,057	2,285

(g) Table showing the religious persuasion of the children admitted during 1903:—

RELIGIOUS PERSUASION.	Camberwell Green.	Harrow Road.	Pentonville Road.	Total.
Church of England	619	352	745	1,716
Roman Catholic	131	58	225	414
Nonconformists	22	...	74	96
Presbyterians	2	...	...	2
Jews ... ..	...	3	27	30
Baptists	5	...	8	13
Wesleyans	6	...	8	14
Total	785	413	1,087	2,285

(h) Table showing clothing given away during 1903 to children requiring it either in consequence of their not having sufficient on admission or of their own clothing having to be destroyed:—

ARTICLES.	Camberwell Green.	Harrow Road.	Pentonville Road.	Total.
Complete outfits	28	1	21	50
Coats... ..	13	3	45	61
Vests	2	3	24	29
Trousers	5	7	50	62
Braces	5	1	15	21
Shirts	28	10	68	106
Socks	24	8	116	148
Stockings	5	1	12	18
Articles of girls' underclothing	2	...	21	23
Hats and caps	9	...	25	34
Girls' jackets	1	...	1	1
Dresses	8	...	11	19
Boots and shoes (pairs)	15	10	135	160

APPENDIX VII.

Return of cases admitted from the several Parishes and Unions.

PARISH OR UNION.	Ophthalmia.				Ringworm.				Convalescents.				Defectives.			
	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1902.	Admitted during 1903.	Discharged during 1903.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1903.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1902.	Admitted during 1903.	Discharged during 1903.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1903.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1902.	Admitted during 1903.	Discharged during 1903.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1903.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1902.	Admitted during 1903.	Discharged during 1903.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1903.
Bethnal Green	...	48	26	22	5	21	3	18	2	23	21	4	14	...	1	13
Bloomsbury	...	11	2	9	...	4	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1
Camberwell	...	38	20	18	7	37	13	31	7	9	14	2	...	4	...	4
Chelsea	...	2	...	2	...	30	12	18	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
Fulham	...	2	1	1	9	11	5	15	16	14	23	7	2	1	1	2
George's, St.	...	5	2	3	9	7	8	8	27	30	41	16	1	...	...	1
George, St., in-the-East	...	18	2	16	...	4	1	3	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...
Greenwich	...	69	25	44	13	10	8	15	22	25	39	8	5	3	...	8
Hackney	...	25	13	12	25	72	29	68	10	46	31	25	1	2	...	3
Hammersmith	...	1	1	...	1	21	6	16	10	10	17	3	...	...	...	...
Hampstead	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	1	...	1
Holborn	...	4	...	4	...	7	1	6	2	5	5	2	...	...	...	3
Islington	...	17	10	7	12	45	28	29	12	12	20	4	3	3	2	5
Kensington	...	8	4	4	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lambeth	...	3	1	2	3	8	5	6	...	13	6	7	...	...	...	...
Lewisham	...	2	2	...	3	35	6	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London, City of	2	2	...	4	1	5	...	3	1	...	1	...
Marylebone, St.	...	13	12	1	5	73	25	53	7	18	16	9	2	2	...	4
Mile End Old Town	...	8	4	4	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Olave's, St.	...	61	37	24	4	42	15	31	3	...	11	4	...	...	...	...
Paddington	...	2	1	1	...	22	9	13	10	26	25	11	...	2	...	2
Pancras, St.	...	25	9	16	13	40	17	36	18	9	23	4	4	2	4	2
Poplar	...	88	27	61	20	71	31	60	30	44	38	36	1	2	...	3
Southwark	...	100	72	28	16	44	24	36	3	18	17	4	3	1	1	3
Shoreditch	...	4	...	4	1	7	...	8	7	13	14	6	4	...	1	3
Stepney	...	20	7	13	11	8	10	9	7	10	12	5	...	1	1	...
Strand	...	5	1	4	...	1	...	1	4	5	7	2	1	1	1	8
Wandsworth and Clapham	...	25	7	18	3	38	15	26	7	20	22	5	7	1	...	...
Westminster	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
Whitechapel	...	3	1	2	...	4	2	2	1	22	18	5	4	...	1	3
Woolwich	...	13	1	12	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
School Board for London	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra Metropolitan	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	625	291	334	164	673	283	554	212	402	437	177	59	27	14	72

GENERAL STATISTICAL STATEMENT, 1903.

CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE, 1903.

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HOMES.			NUMBER OF CHILDREN.																							
Description and Name.	Total accommodation.	Date of Opening.	Remaining on 1st January, 1903.			Admissions.						Discharges.						Died during the Year.			Remaining on 31st December, 1903.			Total Number of Children admitted from opening of Home to 31st December, 1903.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Direct to Unions or Parishes.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	From other institutions of the Board.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	To other institutions of the Board.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>I.—Ophthalmia.</i> White Oak School, Swanley	360	22 March, 1903	...	...	...	304	309	613	7	5	12	146	144	290	1	...	1	164	170	334	311	314	625	
<i>II. Ringworm.</i> Bridge School, Witham	160	12 Feb., 1901 ...	87	77	164	21	22	43	11	1	12	36	37	73	2	...	2	81	63	144	189	182	371			
The Downs School, Sutton ...	420	26 Feb., 1903 ...	...	...	...	337	270	607	2	9	11	114	75	189	14	4	18	209	201	410	339	279	618	
<i>III.—Seaside.</i> S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay	134	26 Dec., 1897 ...	92	31	123	114	25	139	2	2	4	126	36	162	2	8	10	74	14	88	642	398	1040			
East Cliff House, Margate ...	91	26 June, 1898 ...	11	78	89	62	131	193	32	34	66	63	128	191	33	28	61	8	81	89	276	559	835			
<i>IV.—Defective Children.</i> Lloyd House, Pentonville ...	20	New Buildings opened 13 Sept., 1901. 16 January, 1899	...	18	18	...	7	7	...	18	18	...	6	6	...	18	18	...	19	19	...	...	33	33
Lloyd Street, Pentonville, No. 12 For Girls only.	8	18 October, 1901	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	...	8	8
Elm Grove, Peckham, No. 16 For Boys only.	14	25 January, 1901	14	...	14	5	...	5	13	...	13	3	...	3	19	...	19	10	...	22	...	...	22	22
Kingwood Road, Fulham, Nos. 60, 62, and 64 For Boys only.	13	17 September, 1900	19	...	19	4	...	4	22	...	22	3	...	3	24	...	24	18	...	18	44	...	44	44		
Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, No. 81 For Girls only.	10	7 July, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	8	8	...	8	8	8
Surrey House, S. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth For elder Boys.	15	11 December, 1903	11	...	11	11	...	11	11	11	11	
<i>V.—Remand Homes.</i> Pentonville Road, Nos. 70, 72, and 74	55	1 January, 1902	7	3	10	897	190	1087	...	...	...	898	191	1089	...	...	...	6	2	8	1617	344	1961	1961
Harrow Road, Nos. 203 & 205 For Boys and Girls.	45	Do	5	...	5	413	...	413	...	...	...	418	...	418	...	...	...	...	...	..	790	...	790	790
Camberwell Green, Nos. 36, 37, and 38 For Boys and Girls.	50	Do.	7	2	9	671	114	785	...	...	...	677	115	792	...	...	...	1	1	2	1364	195	1559	1559
TOTALS	...		242	217	459	2828	1076	3904	100	79	179	2484	734	3218	95	68	163	582	565	1147	5605	2314	7919	7919		

* Deducting 267 children transferred from one home to another, the total number of children admitted is found to be 7,652.

APPENDIX IX.

COST PER HEAD.

SCHOOL OR HOME.	Average Daily Number of Inmates.	Percentage of Average Daily Number to Normal Accommo- dation.	Permanent Officers (all Grades), Highest Number.	Mainten- ance and Clothing per day.	Total cost per day, including all charges except rent.
OPHTHALMIA SCHOOLS—				s. d.	s. d.
I. White Oak School ... (b)	297	82	87	0 10 ³ / ₄	2 3 ¹ / ₄
RINGWORM SCHOOLS—					
I. Bridge School ... (a)	159	99	41	0 5 ¹ / ₂	1 9 ¹ / ₄
(b)	155	97	45	0 5 ¹ / ₂	1 8 ¹ / ₂
II. The Downs School ... (b)	374	89	88	0 7 ³ / ₄	1 11 ³ / ₄
SEASIDE HOMES—					
I. S. Anne's Home ... (a)	120	89	33	0 6 ¹ / ₂	1 11
(b)	108	81	30	0 6 ¹ / ₂	2 0 ¹ / ₂
II. East Cliff House ... (a)	90	99	28	0 7	2 0 ¹ / ₄
(b)	91	100	27	0 6 ³ / ₄	1 11 ¹ / ₄
HOMES FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN—					
I. Lloyd House, and 12, Lloyd Street ... (a)	26	93	8	0 7 ³ / ₄	2 0
(b)	26	93	8	0 8 ¹ / ₂	2 4
II. 16, Elm Grove ... (a)	14	100	5	0 6 ¹ / ₄	1 10
(b)	12	86	5	0 6 ³ / ₄	1 11
III. 60, 62, 64, Kingwood Road (a)	19	86	6	0 9	2 0
(b)	17	76	6	0 10 ¹ / ₂	2 1 ³ / ₄
REMAND HOMES—					
I. Pentonville Road ... (a)	29	53	6	0 7 ¹ / ₄	2 1 ³ / ₄
(b)	23	42	6	0 6 ¹ / ₂	2 2 ³ / ₄
II. Harrow Road ... (a)	10	22	5	0 6 ¹ / ₂	2 2 ³ / ₄
(b)	12	24	4	0 7 ³ / ₄	2 3 ¹ / ₄
III. Camberwell Green ... (a)	21	42	5	0 6 ¹ / ₂	2 4 ¹ / ₄
(b)	19	38	6	0 6 ³ / ₄	2 2 ³ / ₄

(a) Half-year ending Lady-day, 1903.

(b) Half-year ending Michaelmas, 1903.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH" FOR THE YEAR 1903.

April, 1904.

1. The year 1903 has been one of the most noteworthy in the history of the "Exmouth." Three features of special importance in the year's work were the selection of an officer for the important post of captain-superintendent, the discussion and settlement of questions arising from the need for replacing the existing ship, and the revision of the rules and regulations for the administration of the ship.

Captain-superintendent. 2. As we reported last year, the officer selected to succeed Captain Bouchier resigned the appointment after a year's service. Every effort was made to bring the vacant appointment to the notice of those naval officers qualified to fill it, and after careful consideration of the applications received we selected, for appointment by the Board, Commander R. B. Colmore, R.N. At the time of his appointment Commander Colmore had been for two years in command of H.M. Training Ship "Black Prince," Queenstown, and he retired from the navy with the rank of captain to take over the "Exmouth" command. Commander Colmore's record in the navy, as well as the reports on the condition of, and the training on, the "Black Prince," lead us to believe that the Board have secured an officer well qualified to carry on with success the work so admirably conducted by Captain Bouchier for 26 years.

Condition of the ship. 3. Throughout the year the question of replacing the ship has received our constant attention. It will be remembered that in May, 1902, as the result of a report made by the captain-superintendent on the condition of the ship, the Board, on our recommendation, asked the Admiralty to have the vessel surveyed. On the 18th October in that year we submitted to the Board the report of the official appointed by the Admiralty, which practically condemned the vessel, and we were then authorised to enter into negotiations with the Admiralty with a view to obtaining the loan of another ship.

in place of the "Exmouth." In answer to our inquiries, the Admiralty made an offer of the "Edgar" (old), a three-decker—only four years younger than the "Exmouth." After an examination of the vessel had been made on our behalf, we had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that her condition was not such as to render it desirable for the Board to accept the offer.

4. In January, 1903, we received another report from the captain-superintendent as to the urgent need for attention to the state of the "Exmouth," and we thereupon caused a further survey of the ship to be made which confirmed the previous reports we had received condemning the vessel. A deputation then waited upon the Controller at the Admiralty, and was informed that the Admiralty had not sufficient ships suitable for such a purpose to supply their own needs. On the 18th May, Captain Colmore, who had meanwhile taken over the command, reported as to the great difficulty and expense of even temporarily repairing the ship, and urged that the question of a new ship should be speedily dealt with, as the state of decay existing in the present ship was rapidly spreading.

5. Accordingly, on the 27th June we submitted a further report to the Board, in which after pointing out that we had exhausted the possibility of acquiring a vessel on loan from the Admiralty, we stated that on the information then before us, the best course appeared to be to obtain offers from ship owners and ship-building firms of vessels suitable for adaptation for the purposes of a training ship. The Board having adopted this suggestion, we then obtained such offers by advertisements and letters of invitation, but the number of vessels which were likely to prove suitable was quickly reduced, on consideration of dimensions and other requisites, to three or four.

6. In approving of this course, the Board expressed a desire that a further attempt should be made to secure a vessel from the Admiralty, and especially that a definite reply should be obtained to the application (21st May) for the loan of the "Jumna." To a question asked in the House of Commons on the 2nd July, by the Vice-Chairman of the Board, the Right Hon. J. G. Talbot, a reply was made by the Secretary to the Admiralty that "owing to the very limited number of vessels that could possibly be suitable for a purpose of this kind it is feared that it may be found impracticable to meet the wishes of the Board." The Admiralty further replied by letter (30th July) that the "Jumna" could not be spared, and that "their Lordships regret they are unable to grant this request." Subsequently (11th September) an offer was made of the "Forte" and "Algiers," built in 1848 and 1854 respectively. The "Forte" was far too small, and in any case the Admiralty put the life of these vessels, with considerable repairs and adaptations, at ten to fifteen years. Moreover, we were informed that, apart from the cost and short life of these vessels, they were altogether unsuitable and unhealthy, and we therefore declined the offer.

7. As long ago as the 5th February, 1903 we were informed by letter that the Admiralty could do nothing further in the matter, and this was confirmed verbally, as already stated, by the Controller of the Admiralty in the reply to a deputation sent by us. The subsequent applications we have made to, and the negotiations we have conducted with, the Admiralty on behalf of the Board, both officially and unofficially, only confirmed this result, and it is clear that the supply of ships such as the "Exmouth" is exhausted, with the exception of a few old hulls of the same age and in a condition as bad as, or even worse than, the "Exmouth."

8. In July we were authorised by the Board to obtain expert advice on questions arising in connection with the replacement of the ship, and we engaged the services of Professor J. H. Biles, M.I.N.A., M.I.C.E., Professor of Naval Architecture at the University of Glasgow, and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Biles, Gray, & Co., naval architects and marine engineers. The commission entrusted to Professor Biles was to survey and report on the two most suitable vessels of those offered to the Board. We received a report from Professor Biles to the effect that both vessels were in a fair condition and might be adapted to the purpose of a training ship for boys, but indicating that the question of the cost involved in the purchase and adaptation of an old vessel was very different from that which we had hoped would be the case, and indeed was such as to render it desirable for us to reconsider our proposal to adopt this course and to further consider the alternative one of building a suitable float.

9. It appeared that the purchase of an old vessel was attended with absolute uncertainty as to her probable length of life. It would not be possible to obtain such a vessel in which corrosion in some form or other had not set in, and no matter with what care the vessel might be overhauled at the outset, the detection and removal of all traces of this deteriorating influence could not be guaranteed. The life of such a vessel, as far as it was possible to estimate, might vary from 10 to 30 years, or slightly more. The purchase price of the vessels which were surveyed on our behalf would not be less than £20,000. When the question of the adaptation of such a vessel was approached, we were faced with a very large but uncertain expenditure. The only guide in actual experience was the case of the Training Ship "Shaftesbury," a very much smaller vessel, where the cost of adaptation alone amounted to £37,000.

10. It was pointed out that in designing vessels of the class in question, the conditions and requirements most needed in a training ship were specifically and carefully excluded, while features which form no part of these requirements are no less carefully and expensively introduced. In short, an old vessel would almost require to be gutted and refitted throughout at a very large cost.

11. The result of this operation would be uncertain, the cost of maintenance of the renovated old structure would be large, and its life a matter of grave doubt. While no doubt as suitable a training ship would be obtained as possible in the circumstances, the result would not be commensurate with the expenditure involved.

12. Turning to the alternative proposal of building a suitable float, it was clear that the following advantages would be secured. The vessel would be constructed for the special purpose of a stationary training ship, and while, on the one hand, those points which have a pronounced effect on the cost and life of a vessel built for the sea could be neglected, on the other, all those features which from past experience with the "Exmouth" are known to be essential, would be specially provided for. In particular, the vessel would be so constructed that she would have a very shallow draught, so that no part of the life or work of the boys would be under the level of the water; this would not be possible in an old ship. She would also have a suitable height between decks, ample air space for the boys, and a system of ventilation which would not be open to reproach. The height between decks would be nearly 30 per cent. more than could be obtained in an old vessel. Each part would be open to easy and periodical inspection so that the first setting

in of corrosion or deterioration in any form could be prevented, while questions of sanitation and hygiene could be dealt with in a way not possible in an adaptation. The maintenance of such a vessel would be considerably less than that of an old vessel, and with reasonable care and precautions we were advised that there was no reason why she should not be serviceable for a hundred years at least.

13. For these reasons the Board, on the 26th October, sanctioned our proposal to cause plans to be prepared for a suitable vessel to replace the "Exmouth" as a stationary training ship. On the 12th December we submitted to the Board the plans for the new ship.

The new ship.

14. The dimensions of the vessel are 300 ft. by 53 ft. by 39 ft. to the upper deck. The structure generally will be built of mild steel, except the outer plating below the water line, which will be of iron to avoid corrosion. There will be four complete decks—upper, main, lower, and orlop, with poop and forecastle—all the decks being laid with pitch pine and the sides lined with the same material in removable sections. Externally the vessel will present a similar appearance to a three-decker line-of-battle ship; she will have three masts, the forward one being square rigged.

15. The spaces above the orlop deck will be utilized for the accommodation of the officers and boys, and below there will be space for the various storerooms and heating arrangements. The upper deck will have the width necessary for the proper performance of the exercises and drills, and will be kept as clear as possible for that purpose. Under the poop on the upper deck is arranged the main part of the captain's quarters. Under the forecastle on the upper deck are arranged the boys' lavatories and closets with the drying-room, and right forward is the band room. The practice of the band in this position will interfere as little as possible with the other work of the ship and with the schoolrooms, which will be placed aft on the orlop deck.

16. On the main deck arrangements are provided for slinging a maximum of 200 hammocks, and for seating the ship's company at church or for any other purpose when they are assembled. The tailor's and carpenter's shops are forward on this deck, and accommodation for some of the officers and for the committee is aft.

17. On the lower deck, which is the mess deck, a maximum of 236 hammocks can be slung, while mess tables, seats, and lockers are provided for the boys. The galley and scullery are arranged forward on this deck, so that the disadvantage experienced on the present ship by having the kitchen on a different deck from the mess deck has been overcome.

18. On the orlop deck a maximum of 164 hammocks can be slung, while in the after part of this deck are six schoolrooms accommodating 48 boys each, the maximum number likely to be under instruction in the schoolrooms at any one time, as while one watch is in school the other watch is at seamanship and gunnery instructions. The air space per boy on the sleeping decks is about 400 cubic feet, and the air space in the schoolrooms 121 cubic feet.

19. In designing the ship, special attention has been given to providing those features which would naturally be expected in a vessel specially constructed for the purposes of a training ship for young boys, and which have been enumerated above. The estimated cost of building this ship was stated at £47,000.

20. In order that the fullest possible consideration might be given to these proposals, the Board adjourned consideration of our report and of the plans until early in the new year, and on the 6th February the plans were finally passed.

21. The necessary sanction of the Local Government Board was forthcoming immediately, and tenders for building the new ship were invited by advertisement.

22. After consideration of the tenders received from leading shipbuilding firms all over the country, the Board accepted the lowest, that of Messrs, Vickers, Sons, & Maxim, Ltd., of Barrow-in-Furness, at the sum of £55,525; the ship to be delivered at Grays within twelve months. A considerable portion of the excess in this tender (£8,000) over the original estimate is accounted for by the extra cost of some additional works which were embodied to meet objections raised to certain details of the plans while they were under consideration. These items included the deepening of the draught of the ship, provision of water-tight compartments, an outside platform around the upper deck, and an extra boiler. The remainder of the excess was accounted for by the increased price of material and the improved state of the shipbuilding market since the original estimate was prepared.

23. A further sum estimated at £2,500 will be incurred in connection with the electric light plant. The existing plant in the boiler house on shore is very old, and it appeared after expert inspection that it would be insufficient for the requirements of the ship, and also that it could not be run much longer without considerable repairs and renewals. In these circumstances we decided that it would be advisable to place the plant on board the ship, as we considered that the risk of corrosion to the bottom plating of the vessel by introducing electric cables would be avoided, and that considerable simplification both in arrangement and in working expenses in connection with the heating and lighting plant would be effected by having the whole plant on board. There would also be a reduction in the first cost and cost of maintenance due to having no cables from the shore, more efficient control of the plant and lighting and increased opportunities for instructing the boys, and, in the event of the ship being moved from her present moorings to any other place, either temporarily as for docking, or permanently, the plant would remain serviceable and efficient, which would not be the case if it remained on shore.

24. Every precaution will be taken against danger from fire, while the question of vibration and noise will, we are advised, be overcome by the use of turbine engines.

25. The final estimate of the cost of the work, including the building contract, electric light, and all incidental expenses, is £63,000.

New ship: 26. The proposals and policy of the Board, as set forth in this report,
Objections met with general approval, but exception has been taken in some
dealt with. quarters to them and it may be well to record in this place both the objections and the answer to them.

27. In the first place, the cost of the scheme has been criticised, and it has been urged that the Board should have prolonged their efforts to obtain a suitable ship from the Admiralty. There is no doubt, however, that those by whom this objection was formulated were unaware of the prolonged negotiations with the Admiralty recorded in this report, and which will set at rest any doubt which may have been felt as to the possibility of replacing the "Exmouth" from this source.

New ship: 28. The financial aspect of the case may be briefly dealt with as
Financial. follows:—

- (i.) The original cost of fitting up the “Exmouth” was £16,217. Had it been possible to obtain another vessel of her class, it may be safely contended that in addition to this sum there would have been an unknown but large expenditure at the outset on repairs to the hull, with a duration of life stated by the Admiralty officials to be about ten to fifteen years.
- (ii.) Our expert advice as to the difference in cost between the purchase and adaptation of an old vessel and the building of a new one for the purpose is that while the former proposal might be carried through at a perceptibly lower cost than the latter, the results as set forth above would be greatly inferior.
- (iii.) A suitable provision for 600 boys at a cost of £63,000 may be regarded in itself as extremely economical. The Board have recently built two schools for housing and instructing 360 children on shore at a cost of £112,000 and £85,000 respectively; the Stepney Guardians have provided homes for 207 children at a cost of £50,000; the Greenwich Guardians for 600 children at a cost of £175,000; and the St. Olave’s [Bermondsey] Guardians for 600 children at a cost of £172,000, and such buildings would not be available as assets for a longer period than that contemplated for the proposed new “Exmouth.”

There are, of course, instances in which charitable and semi-charitable foundations are alleged to have made provision on shore at a cost proportionately lower than that of the “Exmouth” proposal, but it is obvious that the circumstances under which public authorities carry out such undertakings are widely different from those which limit charitable or voluntary institutions, and that a comparison can only justly be made with the actual cost of public works such as those enumerated above.

Policy 29. Another objection has been taken to the proposal on the ground that the Admiralty are removing some of their training establishments to the shore. It is probable that the abolition of sail power in H.M. ships may have influenced this decision, but whatever the reason may be for the adoption of this course, it is clear that expert naval opinion has by no means pronounced, either collectively or individually, in favour of shore establishments. Last year two departmental committees issued reports. The Naval Reserves Committee appointed by the Admiralty, of which Sir Edward Grey was chairman, and on which Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Rear-Admiral Henderson, and Rear-Admiral Lambton served, reported that in their judgment the Admiralty “should encourage any well-considered scheme of training-ships or homes which were established for the advantage of the mercantile marine.” The Board of Trade Committee, over which Sir Francis Jeune presided, and which included the following among its members:—Mr. W. F. G. Andrews, Captain Acton Blake, Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., Captain A. J. G. Chalmers, Colonel J. M. Denny, M.P., Mr. Walter J. Howell, C.B., Vice-Admiral R. M. Lloyd, C.B., laid down that “the system of such training ships as the ‘Indefatigable’ deserves every commendation and such assistance as can properly be given.”

30. This opinion appears to be shared by His Majesty’s Government, for the

President of the Board of Trade recently announced that "with the sanction and co-operation of the other departments of the Government, the Board of Trade has arranged for the circulation of a memorandum inviting local educational authorities to give their assistance and encouragement to training ships."

31. It may be added, that in the protracted correspondence between the Board and the Admiralty there is no suggestion that the Board should place their establishment on shore; on the contrary, it appears that when the Admiralty could find no suitable vessel to replace the "Exmouth," the idea of building was mooted and encouraged rather than disapproved of by that department.

32. The "Exmouth," too, trains at least as many boys for the mercantile marine as for the navy, and drill aloft forms a valuable portion of their education, and the life and training on board the ship are great attractions to boys, and important elements in recruiting for the ship.

33. Before arriving at any decision with regard to the new ship, some of our members (who, it may be added to avoid any misconception, travelled at their own expense) had visited many of the principal training ships in the United Kingdom as well as similar institutions abroad; they had witnessed the training and conferred with the officers in command, and found a practically unanimous body of opinion in favour of continuing the training on ships, and in agreement with that of their own commanding officer, who has himself had a very large experience in the training of boys for sea service.

Revision of rules and regulations. 34. At the beginning of the year we appointed a special sub-committee to revise the rules and regulations for the administration of the ship, and to make such recommendations with regard to the organisation and working of the ship as might be desirable.

35. This sub-committee devoted to the consideration of the questions referred to them 26 meetings in all. They visited the various mercantile, industrial, reformatory, and Government naval training ships, on which, by the courtesy of the commanding officers, they had ample opportunities of observing the routine, seeing the boys at meals, school, and instructions, watching the performance of the drills and physical exercises, and inspecting the arrangements generally. A mass of evidence was taken on matters relating to the training of boys for sea-service from the officers of these ships and from other available sources of information, including that of Captain Bouchier, who so long and so successfully commanded the "Exmouth."

36. A manual of orders and regulations for the administration of the ship was prepared by the sub-committee, and adopted by the Board on July 25th. It practically codified the best of those in actual practice with the authoritative suggestions for improvements which were received. The manual follows largely the form in use for the government of naval training ships, but has been drafted to meet the needs of the "Exmouth," and is based upon knowledge of the requirements of that ship, upon the experience gained, as above related, of the working of other training ships, and upon expert advice and evidence, and it meets with the complete and cordial approval of the present captain-superintendent.

37. The sub-committee concluded their report by saying that: "In so far as the boys are concerned we desire to express our profound conviction that the secret of the success of the "Exmouth" in the past lies in the development at an

“ early age of the power to undertake responsibility and in a system of training in
 “ which discipline and physical and musical exercises are placed on a level with
 “ intellectual and technical training, and in which the greatest importance is
 “ attached to the formation of character by religious principles and practice. It
 “ was on this basis that the ship was established and administered by the Managers
 “ during the long period of Captain Bouchier’s command, and any innovations that
 “ may be found in the new rules and regulations which we now submit as the result
 “ of the long and difficult inquiry we have been directed to undertake, are only intended
 “ to enforce under new circumstances, the sound doctrines of our predecessors in office,
 “ under whose auspices during the last 27 years no less than 2,690 poor law boys
 “ have entered the navy, 1,157 the army, and 2,861 the mercantile marine.”

Accommo- 38. In many of our reports we have had occasion to call attention
dation. to the lack of interest taken by many metropolitan Boards of
 Guardians in the ship. There is accommodation on board the present
 “ Exmouth ” for 600 boys, and there has for some time past been a considerable
 number of vacancies, and this notwithstanding the fact that the Board enter into
 agreements with the guardians of country unions for the maintenance and training
 on board of boys from those unions.

39. The Board have decided not to reduce the accommodation in the new
 ship. In the first place, a comparatively small diminution in the accommodation
 provided would not be attended with a corresponding decrease in the cost of the
 ship. In the second place it cannot be said, considering the area from which the
 selection has to be made, that 600 places is too large a number to be provided for
 boys suitable for sea service.

There has been in recent years not only a very serious decrease in the number
 of British seamen in the mercantile marine, for which training ships are recognised
 as the best means of supply, but there is an ever-increasing demand for seamen for
 the royal navy. The poor law authorities, therefore, who directly and indirectly
 encourage and support a training ship like the “ Exmouth ” are performing a great
 national service.

The question which next arises is whether from the point of view of the boys
 themselves the guardians are not doing the best that can be done for them in
 sending them to the “ Exmouth.”

In the first place the life is a healthy one for the boys, their physical develop-
 ment is carefully attended to, their education from an intellectual point of view is
 adequate, and they receive at the age at which they can most readily profit by it
 that technical training which, as far at any rate as the sea is concerned, can only be
 properly acquired at an early age. More than all, the so-called stigma of pauperism
 is removed, and the boys are sent out into the world with a profession of national
 utility and under the *ægis* of the name of their training ship, and when the train-
 ing ship has an established position, it is an enormous advantage to a boy in after-life
 to be able to claim association with it.

The advantages of the navy as a career can hardly be over-estimated. Quite
 apart from the great traditions of the service and the universal respect which the
 uniform inspires, there is the substantial fact that a boy who goes from the
 “ Exmouth ” into a naval training ship can at the age of 40 secure a pension of
 over £50 for life. What is more, there are few, if any, recorded instances of a
 bluejacket receiving relief from the poor law.

In the merchant service the career is not quite so satisfactory, but a boy once launched into any of the first-class lines has only to do his work well and his worldly success is assured.

He is also well cared for, if incapacitated by accident. For instance, quite recently an "Exmouth" boy employed by the White Star Line was hurt during the discharge of cargo, and was granted a guinea a week until able to resume duty.

40. In the meanwhile boys are received from unions outside the metropolis and at a charge which, while it more than covers the cost of "maintenance," does not cover the full proportion of the establishment or "common" charges, but, as has been stated, the Board believe that the accommodation provided would not be more than sufficient for the needs of the metropolis, and it has always been their endeavour to arouse such an interest in the ship as will ensure the whole of the accommodation being taken up by the metropolitan Boards of Guardians. Until this is the case, however, it is obviously better that vacancies should be filled by boys from country unions, whose payments, after deducting the cost of maintenance, afford a contribution towards the establishment charges, which are incurred in any case and could not be reduced even if the vacancies were left unfilled. In this way it will be seen that, pending the filling of the ship by the metropolitan guardians, the admission of country boys represents a saving to the metropolis.

41. It must be added, too, that the ship has gained in other directions by receiving boys from the country, as the country guardians in selecting boys for the ship, appear to be generally guided by the physique, disposition, and desire of the boy. In London, on the other hand, it is too often true that the guardians look to the "Exmouth" as a way of getting rid of boys who are under-sized, ill-disciplined or otherwise troublesome.

42. The Board encourage visits from members of the boards of guardians and others interested, and they are willing to send parties of boys to district schools, and generally to do everything in their power to arouse and sustain interest in the ship.

Central poor law conference. 43. Early in 1904 our chairman read a paper at the meeting of the central poor law conference at the Guildhall on the advantages of training ships for poor law boys.

44. The President of the Local Government Board (the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P.) addressed the members of the conference as follows:—

"I believe, try how and what we may, it is very difficult to help the people who have become, not only broken down in mind, but often broken down in health as well; but when we are dealing with the children the field is a much wider one, the prospects a much brighter one, and the inducement to hard and enlightened work very real and very great. Now I have had the pleasure of visiting the 'Exmouth' training ship on more than one occasion, and I think I have always wondered why it is there should ever be a vacant hammock on board that ship. I believe myself that you will find, those of you who intend to take advantage of the opportunity afforded you in the shape of the visit this afternoon, that the work is being carried on there in a way that will surprise even those who have heard something of it already. It is remarkable to see these lads before they go on board the 'Exmouth,' and afterwards realise how very rapidly the material that looks frequently very unpromising is turned into a real good product for the country's service. It is remarkable above all to see—

“and I commend this feature of life on board especially to your notice—with what enthusiasm, with what whole-hearted energy and spirit the lads of the ‘Exmouth’ go into all their work and all the duties that they have to perform. That is, to my mind, the best feature of it all. You can, of course, teach boys to do a great many things, in athletics, in drill, and in many other branches of work which they can perform, but it is very difficult to put into them, particularly the lads who have been reared, as many of them have been, in gloomy and depressing surroundings in early childhood, it is very difficult to put into them that spirit of enthusiasm and real interest in their work which you will find displayed by every one of those 500 ‘Exmouth’ lads. I venture to say it is a branch of poor law work that well deserves the careful study and attention of boards of guardians, and I hope that boards of guardians throughout the country may see their way to take further advantage of a ship like the ‘Exmouth,’ and I for one hope that the ‘Exmouth’ will soon cease to be the only ship of her special kind. I hope that others will be established, because I believe that, looked at from the pounds, shillings, and pence point of view, it is the cheapest way of dealing with that particular class of lad. I know that there are contrary opinions on this branch of the subject, naturally there should be, but I can only say that having given some considerable attention to that part of the subject since I have been on the Local Government Board, I find myself increasing in the confidence which I have in it, and in the belief that it affords perhaps the best field for the training and the starting in life of a great number of lads who have to take refuge under the poor law.”

45. On the same day members of the conference to the number of 360 visited the ship and were thoroughly satisfied with all they saw, and with the advantages which it offered as an establishment for the training of poor law boys. The members of the conference were indeed so pleased with the exhibition of drill and gymnastics given by the boys that they presented a large challenge cup to be competed for in drill and gymnastics between the watches of the ship.

Admissions and discharges. 46 During the year 221 boys were admitted, and 240 discharged. Of the boys discharged, 42 went to the navy, 54 to the army, and 95 to the mercantile marine; 48 boys were discharged to their friends or returned to the unions from which they came, and 1 boy died. There were 524 boys remaining under training at the close of the year. The number entered into the navy was much lower than in previous years. This, as pointed out by the captain-superintendent in his report, is due to the raising of the age of entry, to the suspension of entries into naval bands, and to the low physique of the boys admitted.

Shipping home. 47. The work of the Shipping Home at Limehouse has been carried on during the year on the same lines as before, and boys have been found employment in the mercantile marine through this agency. We endeavour to encourage the use of this home as a place of call for boys during their stay in London between voyages, and also for boys who find themselves at the end of a voyage without further employment, and for such as these, the services of the shipping officer have frequently been useful in finding new berths.

Navy 48. The sub-committee to which we have already referred have recorded their conviction, based on inquiries which they have made, of the superiority of the naval service as a permanent career for boys, and of the

advantages it offers. The rapid progress made by many "Exmouth" boys in the navy in the past is the best testimony to the preparation for the navy given on the "Exmouth," and we hope that in the future it will be found possible to do even better with the entry of boys into the navy than in the past.

Merchant service. 49. There is always a proportion of the boys who cannot be entered into the navy, and for whom berths have to be found in the merchant service. The advantages of the merchant service, under modern conditions, as an opening for boys are sometimes questioned, and there is no doubt that the placing of boys in that service requires to be done with great care, as in many berths which might be found the conditions are such as to quickly remove from the boy any taste for further experience at sea after his first voyage. We are glad to say that during the past year we have been very successful in obtaining berths for boys with some of the leading lines.

After-care. 50. The question of the after-care of "Exmouth" boys has also engaged our attention. It is one which presents many difficulties, but we hope that in the future a thoroughly systematic attempt will be made to deal with the after-care of the boys. With regard to boys entered into the navy, their future is assured, they are well looked after, clothed and fed, and provided they re-engage for a further period, they leave the navy at the age of 40 with a pension that will always keep them from want, and the most we can obtain for these boys is for the chaplain to get into touch with the chaplains of the ships to which the boys go.

51. The difficulty is greater in the case of boys sent into the army or mercantile marine, where there is no continuous service. Many of these boys have parents and friends who have deserted them in early life, but have been kept informed of their whereabouts and know when the boys leave the "Exmouth" and are in a position to earn a few shillings. This applies especially to boys returning from a voyage in the merchant service with their savings, and they are liable to fall an easy prey to their so-called friends.

52. In the case of army bands we again hope that the good offices of the chaplain will be of great service, and in the case of the mercantile marine we hope to make use of such agencies as the Mission to Seamen, whose chaplains and officers meet ships away from the Port of London and give the boys help and advice, and who could also communicate with the captain-superintendent if necessary.

Annual inspection. 53. The annual inspection of the ship by the Board was held on June 20th. Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, who was accompanied by Lady Fremantle, kindly distributed the prizes, and subsequently addressed the Managers and their friends on the work of the ship. We have again to thank the gentlemen named in Table IV. for their kindness in presenting silver watches to the boys.

Visitors' records. 54. We quote the following records made by visitors during the past year :—

(1.) *Guardians of St. Olave's Union [Bermondsey Parish] (12th January, 1903):—*

We have this day visited the Training Ship "Exmouth," and interviewed the 17 lads chargeable to St. Olave's Union. We found them all looking well and happy, and the training they appeared to have was of a beneficial character.

We found the berths and all appurtenances of the ship scrupulously clean, and a system of order and discipline exercised of a most excellent and capable kind.

We have to record our appreciation of the captain-superintendent, who most courteously showed us over the ship, and supplied us with every information.

(2.) *Rear-Admiral E. Rolfe (27th February, 1903):—*

The accuracy and care with which the boys had been instructed and the cheerful alacrity with which such very young boys carried out their drills was excellent.

The ship was very clean and sweet, and decks free from any appearance of damp.

The hull of the ship, in my opinion, appeared to show signs of some decay and weakness, especially marked at the fore and after ends.

(3.) *The Rev. T. Norman Rowsell (March 4th, 1903):—*

Paid a prolonged visit to the "Exmouth," and have been received with the greatest courtesy and kindness. Watched the whole of the movements at drill and gymnastics which were excellently carried through, and have since inspected the various quarters of the ship. Am returning with a sense of great appreciation of the good work carried on here for the youth of the old country. Having been for 21 years a guardian of the Lewisham Union, I have watched the careers of many of the "Exmouth" boys, and am thankful to see the good traditions so well sustained."

(4.) *Dr. A. H. Downes, Local Government Board Inspector (15th March, 1903):—*

To-day I visited the Training Ship "Exmouth" for the first time since the retirement of Captain Bouchier, and I was entirely satisfied with all that I saw in each department of the administration. It was a pleasure to be among so bright and keen a set of lads, and to observe the good tone prevailing throughout the ship. The fitness of the boys was very remarkable: it struck me as quite exceptional, and it testified to the excellence of their physical training.

Captain Bouchier was entirely justified when, in the final sentence of his last official report, he said he could hand over the work of his life "crowned with complete success."

I can confidently endorse also his appreciation of the excellent staff of officers placed under his command. Great credit is due to the Committee of Management and to the chief officer and his staff for their successful work.

The "Exmouth" has been described on high authority as "a model training ship," and I am assured of the determination of the Managers to maintain and to extend that reputation.

There can be no doubt of success on such excellent foundations. My only regret is that there are no more "Exmouths" for such ships are national assets of high value.

(5.) *Guardians of Strood Union (20th May, 1903):—*

A committee from the Strood Board of Guardians this day visited the "Exmouth" and were very pleased with everything, especially with the cleanliness of the boys and the good discipline displayed. The committee desire to compliment the officers of the ship on the tact and management of the boys.

(6.) *Guardians of the Kingston Union (24th June, 1903):—*

The deputation from the Kingston Union desire to record the high appreciation of the order of the ship, the drills, and the happy and contented spirit shown by the boys.

They desire to thank Captain Colmore for his kindness, and congratulate him on the ship and ship's company.

(7.) *Guardians of the Richmond Union (July, 1903):—*

We visited the "Exmouth" this day. It gives us very much pleasure to state our perfect admiration of everything we saw. At the time of our arrival drill was going on, and we were very much struck with the smartness shown by the boys in their gun drill, everything being performed accurately and smartly; the exercise on the cross bar was beyond praise, but the evident enjoyment of the boys and their perfect health is after all the best evidence of the beneficial use of their life on the "Exmouth."

(8.) *Guardians of the West Ham Union (10th July, 1903):—*

We report that we inspected the West Ham boys on the above date and were very pleased with their smart appearance, which reflected great credit on the officers.

We received an excellent report from the captain-superintendent as to the progress

made by the boys, who have secured a large proportion of the various prizes offered for competition. The ship affords a good opening, and the boys sent down from the schools are the best of any sent there, both physically and in their manners and training.

(9.) *The Rev. Manley Power* [*Poplar Board of Guardians*] (26th August, 1903):—

Visited the ship this day and especially the boys chargeable to the Poplar Union. Found everything perfectly satisfactory.

(10.) *The Hon. Gerald Walsh, Assistant Local Government Board Inspector* (27th August, 1903):—

I have to-day visited the Training Ship "Exmouth," and am very pleased with smartness and healthy appearance of the boys.

(11.) *Guardians of the Fulham Parish* (17th September, 1903):—

Visited the ship this day and were very pleased with all we saw. The boys all appeared smart and well trained.

(12.) *Guardians of the Lewisham Union* (23rd September, 1903):—

(a) R. W. FLOOD, Esq.

Visited the Training Ship "Exmouth" and have seen all the boys chargeable to the Lewisham Union. They all seemed thoroughly contented and happy, and were evidently in the enjoyment of excellent health.

We saw the ship's company go through their drill and their physical exercises, and we were very much pleased with everything we saw, and we are satisfied that the Board will do well to send any available boys who may wish to join.

(b) Major A. CROFT.

I have the greatest pleasure in endorsing the above. I may further remark that I was particularly struck with the splendid gun drill. The courtesy of the captain and his officers we appreciate to the utmost.

(13.) *The Guardians of Kingston Union* (September, 1903):—

We have been more than delighted with all that we have witnessed, and desire to express our gratitude for the courtesy shown and our reception.

(14.) *The Lord Bishop of Barking* (21st October, 1903):—

I should like to say how very much I was pleased with the order and attention of your lads on the "Exmouth" to-day, and how greatly I enjoyed my visit. I was particularly struck by their excellent discipline combined with evident happiness and freedom.

(15.) *The Guardians of the Watford Union* (November, 1903):—

We were extremely pleased with what we have seen; system admirable; and shall have great pleasure in reporting same to our Board.

(16.) *Hon. Secretary of the Navy League* (18th November, 1903):—

As one who sincerely believes that

"The Fleet of England
Is her all in all,"

I have been intensely pleased and interested with all I have seen on board the "Exmouth," and could only wish that there were twelve such ships.

**Consulting
surgeon.**

55. We accepted a very kind offer by Mr. T. H. Openshaw, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., surgeon to the London Hospital, to act as honorary consulting surgeon to the ship.

**Cost per
head.**

56. The cost per head per day for maintenance and clothing for the two half-years ending Lady Day and Michaelmas, 1903, was 8·82d. and 8·72d. respectively, and including all charges (except outfits for boys going to sea and repayments of amounts raised on loan) 1s. 8½d. in each case.

Appendices. 57. We append the annual report of the captain-superintendent and the usual statistical tables.

(Signed) GEOFFREY DRAGE,
Chairman.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1903.

1st January, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,

To the Committee of the Training Ship "Exmouth."

I beg to submit the twenty-eighth annual report.

Table I. shows admissions and discharges in 1903, as well as in previous years.

I regret to have to record the death of one boy during the past twelve months.

Table II. shows the number of boys admitted from each of the metropolitan unions and parishes and from country unions during 1903, and also during the time the ship has been established.

Table III. shows the number of boys shipped each year from the home at Limehouse to the mercantile marine. During the past year no less than 65 boys were entered as probationers in the royal naval reserve; 38 boys were also assisted to get ships a second and sometimes a third time. These lads left the sea thinking they could do better on shore, but becoming tired of it applied to go to sea again.

The Shipping Home is also a place for boys to look up their old chums who were on board the "Exmouth," and to get general news of merchant ships.

**Seaman-
ship.**

Two new steering models, mounted on compass boards marked in brass, have been fitted by the ship's staff, which enable boys to have practical lessons in steering when the weather is too cold and wet to allow them to go out in the two boats fitted with a steering wheel.

The launch fitted with platforms for heaving the lead has been constantly in use, these exercises giving the youngsters a thorough practical knowledge of the most important duties of a seaman.

The boat-pulling and sailing has also been frequently practised, the former being now carried out every forenoon in fine weather for about half-an-hour by the watch at seamanship and gunnery.

The signal classes under a new yeoman of signals from the royal navy have made rapid strides in morse and semaphore with both flags and flashing lanterns, the latter having been specially purchased by the advice of the commander of the Royal Naval School of Music.

The riggers' class, that is boys who have passed out of all instructions, have been busily engaged making the new sails and repairing the old ones belonging to the brigantine. This will not only effect a great saving of expense, but prove most useful instruction to the boys.

The progress made in this most important branch of a seaman's duty can be gauged by the fact that one-fifth of the boys now possess the gold badge of efficiency.

The numbers given below are those in the various classes of seamanship :—

Riggers' class	..	..	..	109
1st class	..	..	..	90
2nd „	..	..	..	90
3rd „	..	..	..	90
4th „	..	..	..	87
5th „	..	..	..	71
				<hr/> 537 <hr/>

**Brigantine
"Steadfast."**

The cruising of the brigantine was continuous from April to October, inclusive and no fewer than 165 boys have been practically trained.

In August the vessel met with very severe weather in the Channel, making four separate attempts to get round Beachy Head. After seeing all the vessels one by one return to the Downs for shelter, the master, Macfarlane, wisely determined to do the same.

On her return to Grays I inspected the lads, who looked the picture of health ; and of the crew of 40 no fewer than 37 passed a very good examination in helm, lead, and compass. I consider this a most creditable performance.

Gunnery.

Great progress has been made in this subject, the drills being short and frequent. The old pattern Martini-Henri rifles have been returned, and Lee-Metford magazine rifles substituted.

Every possible endeavour has been made to make the boys at this early stage of their career resourceful ; and the new drill of dismounting the field guns and carriages, getting them over an obstacle, and remounting the other side, is a feature of the Wednesday afternoon drill. To keep touch with naval requirements, the aiming drill, so useful, not only to boys but also to men in all stages of gunnery, has frequently been practised. The numbers given below are those in the various classes in gunnery :—

Leading gunners	..	..	..	43
1st class	..	..	..	73
2nd „	..	..	..	67
3rd „	..	..	..	101
4th „	..	..	..	253

**Ambulance
class.**

A certain number of the leading boys and bandsmen were formed into an ambulance class to afford first aid to injured persons. Dr. Coates, R.N., gave the lectures. The examiner appointed by the St. John's

Ambulance Association was Dr. McNalty ; 4 boys requalified, and 28 passed the examination and were awarded the certificate.

Gymnastics.

The results of this most important branch of the boys' training require no comment from me, after the following report from

Mr. James Harvie, Associate of British College of Physical Education :—

10th June, 1903.

I judged the boys belonging to the gymnastic class at their competition on Tuesday last, and it is with great pleasure I can report of their physical training as being very efficient, and this not of a few but of all the competitors. The tests were such as to try them on all sides for strength, courage, endurance, style, and the alertness of both mind and body, which

is so necessary in making the handyman. I cannot conclude this report without a word of commendation for the careful interest which must have been shown by the gymnastic master to have produced such excellent results.

School. J. R. Mozley, Esq., H.M. School Inspector, paid his annual visit on 24th March to 26th March, and after three days' examination of all the boys on board certified their work as "generally good."

The lads were also examined in drawing, and were awarded "excellent" for the tenth successive year.

The boys in standard I. being abnormally large, owing to the entry of boys of a low standard of education, another schoolmaster was appointed. Standard was then divided into halves with a schoolmaster to each, and these lads attend school twice daily until they are capable of passing into standard II.

Band. Owing to the transfer of the naval bands from the naval training ship "Impregnable" to the Royal Marines at Eastney, the entry into this service was suspended by order of the Admiralty.

The various classes, however, were put through a very stiff examination by Mr. Lidiard, the inspecting bandmaster of H.M. ship "Impregnable." His report is given below, and, I think, fully testifies to the efficiency of this department:—

DEVONPORT,

28th April, 1903.

To the Captain-Superintendent.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report of my examination of the bands of the training ship "Exmouth."

This examination in accordance with your directions took place on the 21st and 22nd inst., and was conducted firstly, in classes, and secondly, in individual tests.

The first-class band played two pieces, which, considering that with one exception all the boys have been less than twelve months in this band, the performances were very creditable.

The boys, individually, in playing their respective parts, as also in the playing of scales, and with quick replies to questions, were very satisfactory and are making good progress.

The second-class band was an individual examination in the playing of scales and in general knowledge.

The majority of the boys in replying to questions were very quick and mostly correct, there being some very bright and promising boys amongst them, and were quite as satisfactory for the time they have been under training as many of the boys in the first-class band.

The third-class band were given tests in elementary questions only, not yet having had any practice on instruments.

To the questions written by me on the black board I received many quick replies, and the lessons for slate work were done equally satisfactorily as the verbal replies had been.

The bugle band was very good, and played a series of marches in good style; and in the blowing of bugle calls, which was taken individually, the boys proved very smart, several being good at articulation, and the knowledge of the various calls was also good.

As a general result, I consider the four classes were each good and satisfactory in their respective work, especially being such young boys

It is a very large number of boys (147) for one teacher to have the instruction of, it being obvious that with a lesser number of boys, or with the assistance of another teacher, many boys would have the benefit of more individual instruction, and would, therefore, be further advanced as instrumental performers.

I herewith submit attached lists with names of boys recommended by me for prizes.

I am,

Yours obediently,

H. E. LIDIARD,

For the band prize list, see Table IX.

H.M.S. "Impregnable."

Swimming. I cannot speak too highly of the progress made in this department, no fewer than 473 boys having been taught to swim. Mr. W. Henry, honorary secretary of the Life-saving Society, came and gave the boys lessons in that most valuable work of saving life.

Our first-class swimmers are now thoroughly familiar with all the different methods.

The swimming competition took place in June—see Table X.

The number of boys on board on 31st December who could not swim, *i.e.*, those recently admitted, was 30.

Tailoring. The following is the list of work done in the tailor's shop during the year :—

190 Serge frocks altered to fit.	175 Sou'westers repaired.
125 Serge jumpers repaired.	24 Shoulder-belts made.
320 Serge trousers repaired.	60 Hand-signal flags made.
275 Serge trousers altered to fit.	12 Mast-head vanes made.
148 Duck trousers altered to fit.	24 Boxing gloves repaired.
220 Flannels repaired.	600 Gold badges made.
275 Stripe shirts re-taped.	1500 Soap bags for use in lavatory.
36 Pilot jackets repaired.	1200 Eyelet holes in boys' towels.
130 Straw hats repaired and ribboned.	2 Harmonium covers made.
150 Oilskin jackets repaired.	3 Harmonium covers repaired.

Cooking. This has been further extended to the higher arts, and it is hoped that soon we shall be able to supply a long-felt want in H.M. navy.

Domestics. The salary of the stores porter was raised in consideration of his training boys in the duties of domestics. All boys before leaving are personally examined by me in waiting and laying out clothes for morning and evening wear. I hope to see this further extended, as I was enabled to get some boys into the R.N. College, Greenwich, and I have received, I am glad to say, most excellent reports of them.

Dentist's report. The surgeon-dentist, Mr. E. Keene, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., in his report to me for the year 1903, says :—

I have visited the ship regularly on the mornings of the first two Tuesdays in each month, and have inspected a watch of one division as well as all the boys who have joined the ship since my last visit. In this way every boy is inspected twice a year. The remainder of my time has been spent at the infirmary, where all operations are done, as tabulated below :—

Stoppings.	Extractions.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.
607	53	279

One boy has been fitted with two artificial teeth in front.

Other minor operations, such as scaling, have also been performed, which can hardly be tabulated.

Religious instruction. The chaplain, Rev. F. Haslock, reports :—

The prescribed course of instruction has been much as in past years, and the whole of the educational work has gone very smoothly and successfully throughout the year. The Sunday services have been regularly conducted, and both boys and officers have shown

an intelligent interest in them, and an earnest desire to take their part in trying to make them bright and hearty. Altogether there is a marked advance upon last year. The visits to the ship on the mornings of Tuesdays and Fridays, with the addition of Thursdays during the time of special preparation for confirmation, for the purpose of instruction and examination, have been regularly carried out with much care and attention, and the boys have responded to it.

On 21st October, the Lord Bishop of Barking paid his annual visit to the ship, when 156 boys were presented for the sacred rite of confirmation. A few days afterwards the whole of the boys confirmed attended All Saints' temporary church, and made their first communion. Twice during the year all the boys on board who have been confirmed attended at the same church for a special service, and administration of Holy Communion, which the boys highly appreciated.

The infirmary also has been constantly visited, and many pleasant and cheering talks held with the less serious cases amongst the boys there.

Of the aim and earnestness of the work done on board there can be no question, and one cannot but be impressed with the improved tone and bearing of the boys.

Health. Dr. Partridge, the medical officer, reports as follows:—

Throughout the year the general health of the boys has been satisfactory. There have been few cases of serious illness. The more important medical cases that I have to mention are those of pneumonia that occurred during the month of March. They were six in number, and all recovered.

There have been two deaths—one officer and one boy; the latter died from acute nephritis.

The majority of admissions to the infirmary have been on account of small injuries and minor ailments. Among the surgical cases I have had one of dislocation of elbow joint, the result of a fall in the gymnasium.

Injuries to the feet have been common, and are to some extent due to splinters from the decks.

Several cases of ophthalmia occurred during the months of August and September. Frequent inspection of the boys, isolation, and quarantine of those who presented the slightest sign of the complaint, very soon resulted in a disappearance of the malady.

The improvement that has been effected in the ventilation of the sleeping quarters, and the greater amount of exercise that the boys have had on shore, appear to have been productive of good results. There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of throat affection. No cases of zymotic disease have occurred.

General remarks.

You will be glad to know the conduct of the boys has been excellent during the past year. The physique of the lads presented for entry has not been up to the standard of former years, and this necessitated finding other outlets for those who could not come up to the standard for admission into the navy as seamen, or obtain billets in the mercantile marine.

The White Star Line has now by the efforts of your esteemed chairman, Mr. Geoffrey Drage, consented to take our boys for the first time, I believe, in the history of the ship. One of our boys who met with an accident on board one of these ships was granted £1 1s. per week until able to resume duty.

I regret to say the entries into the navy have not been so numerous as in recent years. This is due to three causes—

1. The raising of the age on entry (a) from $15\frac{3}{12}$ to $15\frac{6}{12}$ (b) from $15\frac{6}{12}$ to $15\frac{9}{12}$;
2. The suspension of entry into the naval bands already referred to in my band report;
3. The low physique of the boys.

Our one aim and object should be to get as many boys as possible into the royal navy, where they are kept under strict discipline until they arrive at an age to know what is good for them.

The recreation of the boys has engaged my serious attention. My efforts in this direction have been strongly supported, and the greatest enthusiasm has been shown by the boys during the competition by divisions and watches for the two magnificent silver cups so very kindly presented by the Earl of Stamford and Mr. Geoffrey Drage.

The watch of boys out of school lands every night, weather permitting.

The officers too have given most excellent performances during the winter evenings, in addition to the magic lantern entertainments so ably conducted by the head schoolmaster.

There have been several changes among your staff. One officer, I regret to say, died, two were superannuated, and two resigned. The vacancies were filled by younger men, who with one exception had considerable experience in the naval training service.

The annual confirmation service was held by the Lord Bishop of Barking, who was accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. J. W. Eisdell. The excellent behaviour of the lads as testified by two of your committee, the Earl of Stamford and Mr. Thomas, who were present at the ceremony, shows how carefully they had been prepared by the chaplain and head schoolmaster.

Our annual prize and inspection day on the 20th June was very well attended. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, who was accompanied by Lady Fremantle, distributed the prizes, and subsequently addressed the boys, pointing out how much they contributed to the needs of the empire by joining the royal navy and mercantile marine. The boys were smart and active at the various drills.

The past year has been one of unprecedented activity, the training regulations having been thoroughly revised and the plans for a new ship have been prepared to replace the old "Exmouth," now on her last legs.

The competition for vacancies in the royal navy and mercantile marine is very keen, and it is only by perfecting our boys in every branch of a seaman's duties that we can hope to compete successfully for them. This I might say is fully recognised by all the staff, who from our excellent chief officer downwards have shown the greatest zeal and ability in the performance of their duties.

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to thank you for the great kindness and support I have received from you during this the first year of my command of the "Exmouth."

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

REGINALD B. COLMORE.

TABLE II.

Number of boys admitted from each of the metropolitan unions and parishes and from country unions during 1903 and during the whole time the ship has been established.

Year ending Dec. 31st, 1903.	Union or Parish.	From Mar. 31st, 1876, to Dec. 31st, 1903.	Year ending Dec. 31st, 1903.	Union or Parish.	From Mar. 31st, 1876, to Dec. 31st, 1903.
	Number of boys in the ship when it was taken over from the managers of the Forest Gate School District	12	Bro. } 169 for. }	Brought forward	8,189
			—	Richmond	14
			—	Gateshead	1
			1	Bicester	2
			—	Hendon	1
			—	Hambledon	1
2	City of London	122	1	Epsom	10
1	Fulham	281	1	Leeds	2
5	Greenwich	430	—	Dewsbury	3
5	Hackney	304	3	Watford	19
3	Holborn	279	—	Warwick	1
1	Hammersmith	17	1	Croydon	27
10	Lewisham	665	—	Haslingden	1
6	Mile End	215	—	Eastbourne	5
7	Poplar	410	5	Isle of Thanet	33
—	St. George's-in-the-East	127	2	Maidstone	27
2	St. George's Union	279	—	Gravesend	4
—	St. Giles, Bloomsbury	39	2	Steyning	12
17	St. Giles, Camberwell	450	13	West Ham	119
—	St. John, Hampstead	32	1	Chelmsford	8
—	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	145	—	Newbury	—
—	St. Luke, Chelsea	151	2	Kettering	5
7	St. Mary, Islington	262	—	Reigate	3
1	St. Mary Abbots, Kensington	192	—	Chippenham	2
5	St. Mary, Lambeth	446	—	Westhampnett	3
—	St. Marylebone	496	—	Dorking	3
1	St. Mary, Paddington	143	—	Banbury	2
7	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	224	—	Thakeham	2
3	St. Olave's	290	—	Derby	13
5	St. Pancras	470	—	Cuckfield	2
22	Southwark	466	1	Brighton	2
—	Stepney	107	3	Orsett	5
2	Strand	34	1	Hemel Hempstead	2
17	Wandsworth and Clapham	285	—	Wilton	2
3	Westminster	60	—	Portsmouth	1
2	Whitechapel	161	—	Sculcoats	1
10	Woolwich	353	1	Horsham	4
			1	Great Yarmouth	4
			—	Maldon	2
7	Willesden	23	—	Guildford	3
2	Stockport	7	—	Colchester	12
2	Bromley	16	5	Nottingham	9
—	Bedford	20	—	Foleshill	1
—	Strood	49	—	Windsor	35
—	Medway	21	6	Chesterfield	8
9	Kingston	62	—	Stow	1
—	St. Albans	3	1	Eton	1
—	Martley	3	1	East Retford	1
3	Worcester	27	1	Lewes	1
2	Brentford	11	1	Leigh	1
Car. } 169 for. }	Carried forward	8,189	Total 223	Total	8,580

Admissions from country unions commenced only in the latter part of 1892.

TABLE III.—BOYS SHIPPED FROM THE SHIPPING HOME.

Year.	Number Shipped.	Year.	Number Shipped.	Year.	Number Shipped.	Year.	Number Shipped.
1876	53	Bro. for....	730	Bro. for. .	1,573	Bro. for....	2,211
1877	19	1884	106	1891	75	1898	112
1878	126	1885	91	1892	69	1899	135
1879	115	1886	107	1893	90	1900	145
1880	105	1887	93	1894	87	1901	146
1881	107	1888	141	1895	96	1902	112
1882	109	1889	171	1896	109	1903	93
1883	96	1890	134	1897	112		
Car. for...	730	Car. for....	1,573	Car. for....	2,211	TOTAL ...	2,954

TABLE IV.--PRIZE LIST FOR SPECIAL GOOD CONDUCT AND ABILITY.—Prize Day, 20th June, 1903.

No. on Ship's Books.	No. on Watch Bill.	NAME.	PARISH.	RANK.	PRIZE.	KINDLY GIVEN BY	QUALIFICATIONS.	DESTINATION.
7750	526	W. Atkins ... (<i>Special Good</i>)	West Ham ... (<i>Conduct and Ability</i>).	Chief Petty Officer	Silver Watch ...	Sir R. M. Hensley, J.P., Chairman of the Board	Very good chief petty officer, has done duty as chief store-room boy, and also as captain of his division, and given every satisfaction; he is now promoted to captain's coxswain.	Mercantile Marine.
7226	488	W. Wheeler ... (<i>Most "Us</i> <i>ful Boy."</i>)	Lambeth ...	Petty Officer ...	Ditto	Mr. R. Strong, J.P., formerly Chairman of Ship Committee	A most energetic petty officer boy ...	Royal Naval College, Greenwich, as domestic. Still on board.
7649	545	A. Yeomanson ... (<i>"School"</i> <i>Watch.</i>)	Camberwell ...	Petty Officer ...	Ditto	A Member of the Ship Committee	Capital school monitor and sub-instructor boy; well-behaved, clean, and smart	
8286	312	W. Barker ... (<i>"Popular</i> <i>Boy" Watch.</i>)	Hackney ...	... ..	Ditto	From Captain Brown's Legacy Fund.	" <i>Popular Boy</i> ."—Selected by his ship-mates, and thoroughly deserves it	Army.
7422	418	G. Riches ... (<i>First Boy</i> <i>in Gun Drill.</i>)	West Ham ...	Petty Officer ...	Ditto	Mr. Geoffrey Drage, Chairman of Ship Committee.	A petty officer boy, and the smartest sub-instructor in gun drill	Royal Navy.
7728	121	T. Baines ...	Derby ...	Chief Petty Officer	Silver Medal ...	The Managers ...	Smart, active, and intelligent sergeant of band	Still on board.
7134	63	W. Holland ...	Greenwich ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Chief signal boy; won his rating after severe competition	Ditto.
7719	145	H. Wood ...	West Ham ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Most trustworthy; has always done well ...	Ditto.
7627	426	H. Rutland...	Watford ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Good all-round trustworthy captain of division	Royal Navy.
7298	551	S. Anslow ...	Camberwell ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	An exemplary, clean, and tidy captain of division	Ditto.
7240	521	T. Coller ...	Wandsworth ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Capital chief petty officer, and very good sub-instructor boy	Ditto.
7956	219	G. Blenkins ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Capital sub-instructor, and very good captain of division	Ditto.
7300	180	J. Lloyd ...	Camberwell ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Smart and steady captain of division ...	Ditto.
7726	40	S. Clifford ...	Derby ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Very reliable chief petty officer ...	Mercantile Marine.
7488	378	H. Blake ...	Camberwell ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Very good chief petty officer, and best oarsman in the ship.	Ditto.
7668	558	A. White ...	Fulham ...	Petty Officer ...	Ditto	Ditto	Happy, clean, and smart petty officer ...	Ditto.
7799	313	A. E. Cole ...	Lewisham ...	Chief Petty Officer	Ditto	Ditto	Well-behaved, attentive chief petty officer	Army.

TABLE V.—BOYS WHO HAVE OBTAINED CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

No. on Ship's Books.	No. on Watch Bill.	Name.	Destination.	No. on Ship's Books.	No. on Watch Bill.	Name.	Destination.
8604	575	C. Abrams	Still on board.	7950	131	F. Lehman	Still on board.
7328	20	E. Andrews	M. Marine.	8147	9	G. Leigh	M. Marine.
7840	449	E. Bigg	Still on board.	7937	483	W. Lewis	Still on board.
7010	585	E. Baldwin	Royal Navy.	8008	295	J. Lansdowne	"
7029	218	R. Bishop	M. Marine.	8115	34	F. Murray	M. Marine.
7783	100	E. Brian	Still on board.	7931	163	F. Murray	Still on board.
7740	240	A. Clark	Army.	7676	71	W. Nichols	"
6985	217	A. Cross	M. Marine.	7569	324	R. Page	M. Marine.
7910	406	C. Crook	"	7463	73	J. Palmer	Still on board.
7618	513	E. Cooper	Still on board.	7714	83	H. Ramsay	"
7895	120	W. Dines	Army.	7959	320	B. Rogers	M. Marine.
7342	510	J. Eckett	Still on board.	7520	62	A. Sinnett	Still on board.
8329	94	F. Fysh	"	7902	109	R. Skinner	Army.
8037	80	W. Ferguson	"	8168	347	H. Tulley	Still on board.
8071	419	J. Friston	Royal Navy.	7775	562	W. Thomas	Royal Navy.
7935	578	G. Griffin	Still on board.	8279	286	W. Wilkins	"
7713	557	W. Huggett	"	7588	95	S. Williams	Still on board.
7712	569	J. Huggett	Royal Navy.	7867	152	F. Williams	"
7874	242	W. Hulbard	Still on board.	8180	297	A. Watson	Royal Navy.
7709	54	W. Hanby	Army.	8053	181	T. Welham	Still on board.
8228	437	W. Inman	Royal Navy.	7460	223	W. Williams	"
8123	372	G. Joslin	Still on board.	7721	154	W. Wilson	Army.
7089	305	S. Jarvis	Army.	7765	136	W. Woodman	M. Marine.
7830	478	W. Parsons	Royal Navy.	7674	423	F. Young	Royal Navy.

TABLE VI.

The boys discharged to the army since 25th March, 1876, joined the under-mentioned regiments as band boys, viz. :—

1 to the Royal Horse Artillery.	9 to the 20th Hussars.	1 to the West Riding Regiment.
24 " Royal Artillery.	2 " 21st Hussars.	12 " East Lancashire Regiment.
1 " Royal Engineers.	8 " Grenadier Guards.	8 " Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.
13 " Dragoon Guards.	4 " Coldstream Guards.	17 " South Lancashire Regiment.
1 " 3rd Hussars.	1 " Scots Guards.	8 " Lancashire Regiment Royal.
1 " 4th Hussars.	20 " Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.	8 " Leicester Regiment.
2 " 5th Lancers.	7 " Northumberland Fusiliers.	4 " Leinster Regiment.
1 " 11th Hussars.	13 " Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	4 " Lincolnshire Regiment.
29 " Berkshire Regiment, Royal.	17 " Rifle Brigade.	3 " Liverpool Regiment.
18 " Border Regiment.	21 " Royal Fusiliers.	86 " Manchester Regiment.
13 " Cheshire Regiment.	3 " Royal Highlanders.	14 " Middlesex Regiment.
55 " Connaught Rangers.	1 " Royal Marine Light Infantry.	2 " Munster Fusiliers, Royal.
21 " Derbyshire Regiment.	40 " Scots, Royal (Lothian Regiment).	6 " Cameron Highlanders.
2 " Devonshire Regiment.	24 " Scots Fusiliers, Royal.	16 " Northamptonshire Regiment.
9 " Dorsetshire Regiment.	7 " Scottish Rifles.	6 " Wiltshire Regiment.
32 " Dublin Fusiliers, Royal.	2 " Seaforth Highlanders.	17 " Worcester Regiment.
7 " Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.	8 " Shropshire Light Infantry.	21 " York & Lancaster Regiment.
20 " Durham Light Infantry.	32 " Somersetshire Light Infantry.	32 " Yorkshire Light Infantry.
37 " Essex Regiment.	1 " Staffordshire Regiment, North.	10 " Yorkshire Regiment.
5 " Gloucestershire Regiment.	29 " Staffordshire Regiment, South.	13 " East Yorkshire Regiment.
13 " Gordon Highlanders.	26 " Suffolk Regiment.	8 " West Yorkshire Regiment.
5 " Highland Light Infantry.	7 " Surrey Regiment, Royal West.	1 " Army Hospital Corps.
9 " Inniskilling Fusiliers, Royal.	30 " Sussex Regiment, Royal.	11 " Royal Army Medical Corps.
21 " Irish Fusiliers, Royal.	16 " South Wales Borderers.	14 " Surrey Regiment, East.
13 " Irish Rifles, Royal.	46 " Warwickshire Regiment, Royal.	5 " Bedford Regiment.
9 " Kent Regiment, East.	15 " Welsh Fusiliers, Royal.	2 " 18th Hussars.
5 " Kent Regiment, Royal West.	34 " Welsh Regiment.	3 " "The Queen's" Regiment.
5 " King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
27 " King's Royal Rifle Corps.		
52 " Lancashire Fusiliers.		
1 " 13th Hussars.		1,208 Total.
1 " 19th Hussars.		

TABLE VII.—SCHOOL PRIZE LIST.

School Standard.	No. on Ship's Books.	No. on Watch Bill.	Name.	Union or Parish.	Prize.	Destination.
					s. d.	
VI.	7713	557	Huggett, Wm.	Steyning	6 0	Still on board.
"	8322	200	Stevens, Geo.	Woolwich	6 0	M. Marine.
"	8145	139	Palmer, B.	Dorking	4 0	Royal Navy.
"	8162	98	Cortez, W.	Whitechapel	4 0	Still on board.
"	8253	373	Wigzell, W.	Hackney	3 0	"
"	8199	124	Elliott, E.	Wandsworth	3 0	"
V.	7649	545	Yeomanson, A.	Camberwell	6 0	Still on board.
"	8079	384	Kellaway, J.	Fulham	6 0	Army.
"	7731	407	Record, J.	Derby	4 0	Still on board.
"	7773	396	Potter, J.	Strood	4 0	M. Marine.
"	7739	417	Stone, S.	Kingston	3 0	Still on board.
"	8195	414	Ryan, T.	Hackney	3 0	M. Marine.
"	8249	547	Oddy, G.	Bethnal Green	2 0	"
"	7877	132	Skinner, H.	St. Olave's	2 0	Still on board.
IV.	8021	341	Orchard, W.	Wandsworth	6 0	Still on board.
"	8155	400	Falconer, A.	Camberwell	6 0	Royal Navy.
"	7795	489	Thatcher, F.	Paddington	4 0	Still on board.
"	7874	242	Hubbard, W.	Greenwich	4 0	"
"	7753	387	Perryman, G.	Kensington... ..	3 0	Army.
"	7740	540	Marchant, F.	Kingston	3 0	Still on board.
"	8146	57	Delieu, T.	Lewisham	2 0	"
"	8181	224	Riddles, A.... ..	Greenwich	2 0	"
III.	8024	531	Kitson, C.	Watford	5 0	Still on board.
"	7790	436	Overton, G.	Croydon	5 0	Royal Navy.
"	7460	223	Wilson, W.... ..	Camberwell	3 0	Army.
"	8304	194	Tucker, R.	Woolwich	3 0	Still on board.
"	7134	63	Holland, W.	Greenwich	2 0	"
"	8100	560	Tremaine, S.	Strood	2 0	"
"	7637	525	Bowers, A.	Fulham	1 0	"
"	8251	580	Newell, F.	Hampstead... ..	1 0	M. Marine.
II.	8144	135	Wilson, A.	Nottingham	5 0	Still on board.
"	8240	188	Woodford, F.	West Ham	5 0	"
"	8053	259	Welham, L.	Colchester	3 0	Army.
"	8119	490	Coyle, F.	Lewisham	3 0	Still on board.
"	7930	51	Marmion, E.	"	2 0	"
"	8175	64	Duckling, W.	Hammersmith	2 0	"
"	8036	225	Phillips, J.	West Ham	1 0	"
"	7744	240	Clarke, A.	Islington	1 0	Army.
I.	8125	529	Coppen, J.	St. George's	4 0	Still on board.
"	8083	118	Simmmons, C.	West Ham	4 0	"
"	8042	425	Barr, J.	"	2 6	"
"	8335	328	Henderson, M.	St. Pancras	2 6	"
"	8399	43	Bolton, R.	West Ham	1 0	"
"	8043	168	Nunn, B.	"	1 0	"

TABLE VIII.—PASSED OUT STANDARD IV.

No. on Ship's Books.	No. on Watch Bill.	Name.	Union or Parish.	Prize.	Destination.
				s. d.	
7956	219	Blenkins, G.	Wandsworth	5 0	Royal Navy.
7728	121	Baines, T.	Derby	5 0	Still on board.
7292	429	West, G.	West Ham	5 0	Royal Navy.
7714	83	Ramsay, H.	"	5 0	Still on board.
7588	95	Williams, S.	Holborn	5 0	"
7618	513	Cooper, E.	Fulham	3 0	"
7660	537	Fackney, G.	Stepney	3 0	Friends.
7668	558	White, H.	Fulham	3 0	M. Marine.
7298	551	Anslow, S.	Camberwell	3 0	Royal Navy.
7902	109	Skinner, R.	Steyning	3 0	Army.
7750	526	Atkins, W.	West Ham	2 0	M. Marine.
7592	366	Topliffe, A.... ..	Holborn	2 0	Still on board.
7932	399	Mudd, H.	Islington	2 0	"
7520	62	Sinnett, A.	West Ham	2 0	"
7836	190	Humphries, S.	Bethnal Green	2 0	Army.
7499	92	Fysh, E.	Wandsworth	1 0	M. Marine.
7422	418	Riches, J.	West Ham	1 0	Royal Navy.
8134	495	Parris, W.	Hammersmith	1 0	Still on board
7931	71	Nichols, W.	Islington	1 0	"
7840	449	Bigg, E.	Hackney	1 0	"

TABLE IX.—BAND PRIZE LIST.

No. on Ship's Book's.	No. on Watch Bill.	Name.	Parish.	Prize.	Destination.
		1ST CLASS BAND.		s. d.	
		<i>Best Playing and Reading at Sight—</i>			
7728	121	T. Baines	Derby	10 0	Still on board.
8112	453	W. Jesse	Fulham	5 0	Army.
8278	229	J. Warren	Holborn	2 6	Royal Navy.
		<i>Best General Knowledge of Music—</i>			
8351	367	T. Theobald	Wandsworth	10 0	Still on board.
7728	121	T. Baines	Derby	5 0	"
7902	109	R. Skinner	Steyning	2 6	Army.
		<i>Best Solo Performers—</i>			
7029	218	R. Bishop	Southwark	10 0	M. Marine.
7460	223	W. Wilson	Camberwell	5 0	Army.
7863	349	F. Gunning	Woolwich	2 6	Still on board.
		<i>Boys who have taken greatest care of their Instruments—</i>			
7979	88	W. Knight	Croydon	5 0	Still on board.
7721	154	J. Williams	West Ham	3 0	"
7902	109	R. Skinner	Steyning	2 0	Army.
8190	196	R. Abrams	Hackney	2 0	Royal Navy.
		2ND CLASS BANDS.			
		<i>Best Progress—</i>			
8055	430	E. Whittam	Bethnal Green	5 0	Army.
7771	401	A. Tumber	Strood	3 6	"
8306	222	C. Buxton	Mile End	2 0	"
7676	163	T. Murray	St. Olave's	1 6	Still on board.
		3RD CLASS BAND.			
		<i>Best Progress—</i>			
7681	496	R. Smith	Bedford	5 0	Still on board.
8344	291	G. Williams	St. Pancras	3 6	M. Marine.
8322	200	G. Stevens	Woolwich	2 0	"
8338	189	F. Sherlock	"	1 6	Army.
		BUGLE BAND.			
		<i>Most Efficient—</i>			
7709	54	W. Hanby	Wandsworth	5 0	Army.
7765	136	W. Woodman	Lewisham	3 0	M. Marine.
8085	96	A. Harrison	Foleshill	2 0	"
8159	195	T. Wyatt	Southwark	1 6	Still on board.

TABLE X.—SWIMMING PRIZE LIST.

No. on Ship's Books.	No. on Watch Bill.	Name.	Union or Parish.	Distance.	Prize.	Kindly given by	Destination.
7908	114	A. Robinson ..	Greenwich ..	Mile. Yds. 1 480	Silver Watch	Mr. Lambert, a Member of the Committee ..	Still on board.
8255	555	A. Leigh	Hackney	1 400	Silver Medal	The Managers ..	"
7463	73	J. Palmer	Dorking	1 320	12s.	"	"
8008	295	J. Lansdowne ..	Camberwell ..	1 280	10s.	"	"
7240	521	T. Collier	Wandsworth ..	1 240	8s.	"	Royal Navy.
8198	410	R. Mason	"	1 160	7s. 6d.	"	"
7300	180	J. Lloyd	Camberwell ..	0 1,580	2s. 6d.	"	"

TABLE XI.—GYMNASTIC PRIZE LIST.

No. on Ship's Books.	No. on Watch Bill.	Name.	Parish.	Prize.	Kindly given by	Destination.
7292	429	G. West	West Ham	Silver Watch ..	The Board	Royal Navy.
7908	114	A. Robinson ..	Greenwich	15s.	From Captain Brown's Legacy Fund	Still on board.
7463	73	J. Palmer	Dorking	10s.		"
7736	37	J. Merritt	Kingston	7s. 6d.		"
7243	589	W. Gill	Bethnal Green ..	5s.		M. Marine.
8036	225	J. Phillips	West Ham	2s. 6d.		Still on board.

TABLE XII.—ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.—PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.

No. on Ship's Books.	No. on Watch Bill.	Name.	Parish or Union.	Prize.	Destination.
FIRST RE-EXAMINATION.					
7422	418	G. Riches	West Ham	Certificate and 5s. ..	Royal Navy.
7649	545	A. Yeomanson	Camberwell	" 4s. ...	Still on board.
7713	557	W. Huggett	Steyning	" 3s. ...	"
7773	396	J. Potter... ..	Strood	" 2s. ..	Mercantile Marine.
FIRST EXAMINATION.					
7840	449	E. Bigg	Hackney	5s.	Still on board.
8079	384	J. Kellaway	Fulham	5s.	Army.
7739	417	S. Stone	Kingston	4s.	Still on board.
8362	203	T. McDermott	West Ham	4s.	"
8292	134	S. Crabbe	Westminster	3s.	"
8284	595	J. Hales	Croydon	2s.	"
7731	407	J. Record	Derby	1s.	"
8116	279	H. Lambert	Islington	1s.	"
8177	251	G. Burlison	"	1s.	"
CERTIFICATES ONLY.					
8258	31	T. Batch	Wandsworth	Certificate	Friends.
8113	374	J. Davies... ..	Fulham	"	Army.
8051	234	C. Double	Colchester	"	Still on board.
8252	334	T. Dolphin	Hackney	"	Navy.
8324	280	J. Ewen	"	"	Army.
8336	363	H. Flowers.	Banbury	"	Still on board.
8291	350	W. Ludlow	Lewisham	"	Army.
8115	34	F. Murray	Stockport	"	Mercantile Marine.
8321	157	A. Newman	Woolwich	"	Still on board.
8310	596	J. Pickering	Derby	"	"
8207	336	F. Ruscoe	Hackney	"	"
7722	440	A. Ramsay	West Ham	"	"
8031	171	C. Sadler... ..	Holborn	"	"
8164	236	C. Spencer	Fulham	"	"
8319	146	W. Samworth	City of London	"	"
8352	186	W. Theobald	Wandsworth	"	"
8220	213	B. Taylor	Lewisham	"	"
8409	46	W. Walters	Willesden	"	"
8347	503	W. Whittle	"	"	"

TABLE XIII.—LIST OF OLD BOYS WHO HAVE VISITED THE SHIP DURING 1903.

No.	Name	No. on Ship's Books.	Union or Parish.	Date heard of.	Remarks.
1	H. McDonald...	5067	St. Olave's	1 January ...	American coastguard.
2	W. Emery	4669	St. Pancras	3 " ..	Private in army.
3	C. Blomberry... ..	6103	Poplar	3 " ..	" "
4	A. Lynch... ..	5535	"	3 " ..	" "
5	W. Lilley	6139	Southwark	3 " ..	" "
6	G. Gates	5432	Wandsworth	3 " ..	Band Sergeant in army.
7	— Moorecock	4583	Lewisham	22 February ...	Boys' home.
8	— Guy	5832	Southwark	22 " ..	At chemical works.
9	— White... ..	5245	Paddington	22 " ..	A.B., Royal Navy.
10	— Sandiford	2612	St. George's	1 March ...	A commissionaire.
11	G. McMarmee... ..	7746	Southwark	1 " ..	South Staffordshire Regiment.
12	H. Connor	7338	Greenwich	20 " ..	" "
13	— Scrivens	5206	Poplar	20 " ..	Employment on shore. "
14	— Roberts	5671	Southwark	10 April ...	A.B., mercantile marine.
15	— Bartlett	5321	Camberwell	11 " ..	A.B., Royal Navy.
16	— Street	6764	Epsom	12 " ..	Army.
17	— Chandler	5487	Kensington	12 " ..	"
18	— Deffew	7159	West Ham	12 " ..	"
19	— Sheliam	5710	Southwark	12 " ..	Valet.
20	— Ibberson	6625	Chelsea	17 " ..	Unemployed.
21	Pope	7435	Lambeth	26 " ..	Cashier to bookseller.
22	H. Thompson... ..	4537	Holborn	26 " ..	H.M.S. "Pembroke."
23	— Lehman	6074	Mile End... ..	3 May ...	House decorator.
24	C. Abrams	7251	Bethnal Green	2 " ..	Employment on shore.
25	C. Lee	3840	Lewisham	10 " ..	Lance-corporal, West Kent Regiment.

No.	Name.	No. on Ship's Books.	Union or Parish.	Date heard of.	Remarks.
26	— Earl	7555	Lambeth	31 May	Employment on shore.
27	— Browning	7444	"	31 "	"
28	— Swathbridge	6933	Kingston	31 "	Band, Berks Regiment.
29	— Pope	7435	Lambeth	1 June	Cashier to bookseller.
30	— Thorn	6460	St. Pancras	1 "	Cook.
31	— Cowell... ..	5233	Bethnal Green	1 "	French polisher.
32	— Scrivier	5206	Poplar	1 "	Galvaniser.
33	J. Walker	5713	Battersea	1 "	Army.
34	H. Shillam	5710	Southwark	1 "	Waiter.
35	A. Warren	6892	Holborn	1 "	Mercantile marine.
36	A. Bradley	5166	Woolwich	1 "	Working in saw mill.
37	J. Williams	7880	St. Marylebone	17 "	S.S. "Gordastan."
38	E. Turner	6743	St. Pancras	21 "	Brass finisher.
39	H. Shadwell	4859	Lewisham	24 "	Royal Navy, 1st class P.O., gymnasium instructor.
40	W. Abbott	6039	Holloway... ..	24 "	Royal Navy.
41	E. Dean	5045	Lambeth... ..	28 "	Carman.
42	— Shipman	6808	Mile End... ..	3 July	Band, "Caledonia."
43	— Wilsher	5516	Bedford	4 "	Royal marine, H.M.S. "Wildfire."
44	— Mortlock	4777.	Whitechapel	4 "	"
45	A. Nethercoat	7218	Camberwell	5 "	Band, T.S. "Black Prince." "
46	— Read	6810	Mile End... ..	5 "	Shop assistant.
47	A. Bradshaw	1862	St. Pancras	5 "	Stoker, Royal Navy.
48	A. Harrison	8085	Foleshill	16 "	Deck boy in merchant service.
49	W. Taplin	7741	Wandsworth	17 "	H.M.S. "Lion."
50	H. McMarniss	8090	Southwark	19 "	Merchant service.
51	W. Rogers	7252	Lewisham	19 "	" "
52	J. Bett	6988	Hammersmith	19 "	"
53	G. Wynn... ..	6279	Lambeth	19 "	Motor driver (Mr. A. Bouchier).
54	— Sullivan	6440	Southwark	19 "	H.M.S. "Actor."
55	C. Loft	6031	Fulham	5 August	Baker.
56	E. Baldwin	7178	Holborn	5 "	Working on railway.
57	J. Burton	6130	St. Pancras	9 "	Tobacconist.
58	E. Turner	6745	"	9 "	Brass-fitter.
59	C. Bazell	7352	Fulham	9 "	Gas-fitter.
60	J. Moore	6082	Hackney	9 "	Porter.
61	J. Hood	7587	Holborn	9 "	Mercantile marine, Castle Line.
62	A. Spicely	7450	Hackney	12 "	Mercantile marine, A. T. Line.
63	C. Allen	5190	Southwark	17 "	A.B., H.M.S. "Pembroke."
64	— Taylor... ..	6689	Camberwell	17 "	4th Rifle Brigade.
65	J. Browning	7444	Lambeth	20 September... ..	Electric railway, London.
66	F. Monney	6327	Chelsea	20 "	Dairyman.
67	J. Mitchell	6210	Lewisham	25 "	2nd Yeoman Signals, paid off H.M.S. "Goliath."
68	F. Taber	6027	Mile End... ..	25 "	Royal Scots Fusiliers.
69	J. Wray	6136	Southwark	25 "	"
70	H. Roberts	5671	"	26 "	S.S. "Carlo," coaster.
71	F. Herbert	6333	Paddington	27 "	Bedding factory, Harrow Road.
72	L. Rowatt	6371	Kingston	30 "	S.S. "Manila."
73	A. Thorn... ..	7710	Croydon	3 October	Mercantile marine.
74	W. Street	6764	Epsom	6 "	Army.
75	W. Baker	7060	Poplar	8 "	S.S. "Ortolan," G.P.S.N.
76	D. Magodrick	7439	Bethnal Green	11 "	Mercantile marine.
77	C. Papworth	7508	St. Marylebone	14 "	Royal Warwick Regiment.
78	W. Wilbey	6596	St. Pancras	17 "	Royal Navy, H.M.S. "Drake."
79	W. Baldwin	6285	Greenwich	17 "	Royal Navy.
80	J. Hood	7587	Holborn	18 "	Mercantile marine.
81	E. Barnes	8010	Southwark	18 "	Bargeman.
82	J. Forbes... ..	8001	Camberwell	27 "	Army.
83	C. Everett	5926	Woolwich	29 "	A.B., H.M.S. "Goliath."
84	R. Collard	7384	Islington	1 November	Yardman.
85	C. Clarke... ..	6262	"	9 "	A.B., H.M.S. "Cæsar."
86	C. Buxton	8306	Mile End... ..	15 "	Manchester Regiment.
87	H. Dean	7403	Lambeth... ..	19 "	H.M.S. "Lion."
88	J. Browning	7444	"	22 "	Engineering.
89	F. Null	8257	Hackney	22 "	Mercantile marine.
90	S. Treeves	8270	Isle of Thanet	22 "	Mercantile marine, naval reserve
91	W. Saville	7919	Chelmsford	31 "	Printer's boy, London.
92	W. Bloominguish	7985	Poplar	2 December	H.M.S. "Vivid."
93	R. Whittard	7451	Hackney	2 "	"
94	G. Bamfield	6995	Strand	2 "	Shipping home.
95	A. Harsen	6589	Fulham	4 "	Sussex Regiment.
96	J. Browning	7444	Lambeth... ..	6 "	Electrical engineer.
97	W. Cooper	6432	Woolwich	9 "	Barman.
98	T. Sparks... ..	6200	Mile End... ..	10 "	Buff Regiment.
99	D. Magodrick	7439	Bethnal Green	13 "	S.S. "Gaika."
100	A. Webb	825	Woolwich	17 "	Band-sergeant, Oxford Light Infantry.
101	L. Greenfield	6053	"	17 "	Bandsman, " " "
102	A. Harsen	6589	Fulham	18 "	Sussex Regiment.
103	F. Hammond	6515	Camberwell	21 "	Mercantile marine, saloon waiter.
104	R. Hembrey	5661	Fulham	25 "	Sailmaker, London.
105	W. Bushnell	7057	Camberwell	29 "	Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
106	S. Stuart... ..	6534	Balham	29 "	Royal Navy, naval barracks, Sheerness.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASYLUMS COMMITTEE FOR 1903.

*February, 1904.***Intro-
ductory.**

Of the events concerning the Managers' asylums which have occurred during the past year two at least stand out as being of special importance—(1) the settlement of the question regarding the classification of, and the accommodation required for, the insane persons placed in the Managers' care; and (2) the opening on the 19th January of the new asylum at Tooting Bec, which has been primarily designed for the treatment of aged and infirm patients, it being also used for the first reception of all adult persons sent to the Managers for asylum treatment.

A receiving home for imbecile children has also been erected on the Tooting Bec site, having been completed in the month of December, and will in due course come into use.

**Imbecile
classifica-
tion and
accommo-
dation.**

In our last annual report we indicated that certain proposals in reference to imbecile classification and accommodation had been submitted to the Managers, and we expressed the hope that our report for 1903 would record the Managers' final decisions thereon.

On the 7th March, the Managers approved of the scheme we had submitted to them. It related chiefly to the future use of Darenth Asylum, and of the property in Brighton Road, Sutton, formerly under the control of the Managers of the South Metropolitan School District. Here it should be mentioned that in February, 1899, it was decided by the Managers that the institutions at Darenth should be used for unimprovable patients only, and that the improvable children should be removed therefrom. The approved scheme above-mentioned, however, reversed that decision, it being decided that the unimprovables should be removed from Darenth, and that the groups of buildings known as the "schools" and the "asylum" should be respectively used for the training of the younger patients, and as an industrial colony.

Much space would be occupied if this report were to contain a detailed statement of the events which took place in reference to this matter subsequent to the approval of the scheme by the Managers on the 7th March. Suffice it then to

say that the Local Government Board, to whom the scheme had been submitted for approval, in a letter dated 12th June, 1903, commented adversely upon it. Subsequently, however, that Board received a small deputation of members of the Asylums Committee on the subject, with the result that certain details of the scheme, so far as it applied to Darenth Asylum, were revised and submitted to the Board, whose reply on the 23rd December, 1903, was regarded as a tacit assent in general terms to the modified scheme. The Managers' policy, therefore, on this question now stands as follows :—

1. That in future the imbecile children under the care of the Managers shall be divided into two groups, which groups shall be housed on separate sites under different medical superintendents. (This is subject to the qualification that the pavilions at Darenth may be used for a time for the "quite unimprovable younger patients.")

2. That one group (the "improvable children"), which shall be placed in a training school, shall comprise all those who may be reasonably expected to derive such benefit from training that they may become capable of being usefully occupied under supervision in domestic or industrial employment, and may thus become partially self-supporting.

3. That, with a view to preliminary classification, as well as for quarantine purposes, all children on admission shall be received at a central receiving house.

4. That for cases in which it is not possible to arrive at any immediate decision, there shall be probationary wards where children could be kept under more prolonged observation. (In no case, however, should retention in probationary wards exceed twelve months without special leave.)

5. That these probationary wards, as distinct from the proposed receiving house, be attached to the training school.

6. That provision be made for the continued employment of those who successfully pass through childhood and youth in the training school, and of some of those who, having been admitted as adults into the Managers' asylums, are capable of industrial employment, and that this industrial scheme be in connection with the training school and under the same medical superintendent.

7. That as separation by blocks and wards of patients of different ages, and sexes, and degrees of infirmity is most important, workers, even though employed in domestic work by day in helpless wards, should not as a rule be warded with helpless patients.

8. That, subject to these limitations, no objections be offered to a mixture of ages and sexes in a single institution, or to the retention of a reasonable proportion of working patients in an institution for helpless cases, provided always that all patients who are capable of better work be sent where they will have the opportunity of doing it, and that the two broad classes, viz., those who are more or less self-supporting and those who are quite incapable of self-support in any degree are not otherwise placed together in the same institution than as permitted by the above-named retention of a reasonable number of workers. (This also is subject to the qualification above-mentioned.)

9. That as soon as possible the separate groups of buildings on the Darenth Asylum estate known as the "schools" and the "asylum" be utilised for the accommodation of improvable imbeciles only.

10. That the Brighton Road Schools at Sutton be utilised for the accommodation of unimprovable imbeciles, and be designated "Belmont Asylum."

11. That the children who are suitable for the training school be certified for permanent detention before they are sent from Tooting Bec Asylum.

The scheme for the control and working of the Darenth Asylum has been settled as follows :—

(a) The whole establishment (i.e., the schools, the adult asylum with the pavilions) to be divided into two sections.

(b) The two sections to comprise—

(i.) The “training school” for improvable children. (The present “schools.”)

(ii.) The “industrial colony” for improvable adults. (The present adult asylum, with the “pavilions” for the quite unimprovable younger patients until such time as these buildings would be needed for extension of the industrial colony.)

(c) There shall be one medical superintendent in charge of both sections, whose powers and responsibilities shall be similar to those exercised by the medical superintendent of any of the other asylums of the Managers.

(d) The medical superintendent shall be assisted at the sections by the following officers :—

Training school—

A head mistress and matron (one person).

Industrial colony, with pavilions—

A matron (who must be a certified nurse).

A craftsman.

Such other assistant officers as may be necessary.

These officers should be regarded as the medical superintendent's chief assistants, and should be encouraged to exercise considerable responsibility and initiative in their several spheres of work; subject to the medical superintendent's supremacy.

(e) There shall be one steward and one chaplain for the two sections.

(f) All stores shall be kept in one place; patients' and staff meals shall be prepared in each section respectively; also the patients' washing.

(g) All staff washing shall be done at the school.

(h) The present isolation block for children (otherwise known as the infectious infirmary) shall be used in connection with the industrial colony, and the reception or probationary block for children shall be used for isolation purposes in connection with the school.

Tooting Bec Asylum.

By the opening of the new asylum at Tooting Bec much-needed accommodation was afforded for the helpless class of adult patients which for some years past has formed the bulk of the admissions to the Managers' asylums. It was rapidly filled, 184 patients being received from asylums under the control of the London County Council, consequent upon the lamentable fire which occurred at Colney Hatch Asylum on the 27th January. It was intended to transfer to this new institution a considerable number of aged and infirm patients from the asylums at Caterham and Leavesden, besides 150 transferred from Darenth, but in April it was decided, having regard to the character of the new admissions and the large number of patients already under treatment, to take no further action in the matter.

Belmont Asylum

A portion of this property, formerly known as Brighton Road Schools, Sutton, continued in the possession of the St. Olave's Board of Guardians during the whole of 1903, their lease having been extended at the Guardians' desire from Michaelmas to Christmas.

Pending the ultimate decision of the Local Government Board respecting the Managers' scheme of classification and accommodation above-mentioned, no steps could be taken to adapt the buildings for the accommodation of patients. Further time must, therefore, elapse before this additional asylum becomes available for the class of patients whom it is proposed to place there.

**Age limit
for the
admission
of children.**

A desire having been expressed by certain of the Metropolitan Boards of Guardians, that the Managers should obtain a reduction in the limit of age at which imbecile children are received by the Managers, the matter was duly considered on a reference from the Board in April, and we reported in October that we were not then prepared to advise that any reduction in the existing limit, viz., five years, should be made. The Managers, however, disagreed with this view, and decided to ask the Local Government Board to reduce the age limit to three years. On the 11th November the Board replied stating that, although they were aware that the detention of imbecile children under five years old in workhouses might be a source of inconvenience, they were not then prepared to depart from the view previously expressed by them. This view, it should be mentioned, was as follows:—"Children of five years old, if their condition requires it, may properly be sent to Darent, but prior to that age they should be retained in the workhouse."

**Absence of
patients
"on trial."**

Consideration was given to a suggestion that steps should be taken with a view to the extension to the Managers' asylums of the provision of the Lunacy Act, 1890, which authorises the absence from asylums of patients "on trial," but it was felt that there was no need for this, seeing that most of the insane patients entrusted to the Managers are necessarily chronic, and not likely to recover. Our Special Purposes Sub-Committee, in reporting on this matter, said:—

"Cases which would benefit by absence 'on trial' form so very small a proportion of the population of the Managers' asylums as not, in our opinion, to justify the trouble which would be involved in the alteration of the present conditions. It has been urged that such an alteration might enable vacancies to be created 'by the possible discharge of borderland cases who had improved under treatment, and gave little or no trouble.' We feel, however, that if there are any such 'borderland' cases in the Managers' asylums (and we think there cannot be many) they should either be retained for further treatment, or be transferred to a lunatic asylum to receive the benefit of curative treatment there."

**Tuber-
culosis.**

It is with pleasure that we record the fact that the remedial measures which have been adopted during the past few years to cope with the evil of tubercular disease, which had become so prevalent at Leavesden Asylum, have begun to show satisfactory results. A report to this effect was received in July from the medical superintendent at Leavesden Asylum, and subsequently statistical information was submitted showing that the percentage of deaths from this disease at that asylum had become very considerably reduced. A tabular statement hereon will be found in the annual report of the medical superintendent of Leavesden Asylum. In his report of July, the medical superintendent stated that "many of the patients have greatly improved in health generally, and the signs and symptoms of the disease are so lessened that there is no doubt the disease has become quiescent. Those patients in whom the disease is quiescent are no longer dangerous to other patients, although they themselves are liable to relapses." In connection with this matter it has been decided to alter a large number of the windows for the purpose of improving the ventilation of some of the wards.

Water supply at Leavesden Asylum.

It is a source of great regret to us that the water sterilising and softening apparatus which the Managers, so far back as the year 1900, decided to instal at Leavesden Asylum, in consequence of the suspicion which attached to the well water supply, is still unavailable. The delay is attributable to the difficulty experienced by the contractors in perfecting their sterilizer so as to provide a continuous supply of pure water for the use of the asylum. The Managers in June last, upon our recommendation, agreed to modify the conditions of the contract, and at the end of the year it was confidently anticipated that the apparatus would be ready for use in the course of a few weeks. In the meantime, water for drinking purposes is being obtained from the district water company.

Lack of infirmary accommodation.

Towards the end of the year considerable attention was given to the question respecting the lack of infirmary accommodation. It has become quite clear that the character of the admissions to the Managers' asylums during the past few years has degenerated considerably. Statements to this effect have been made by the medical superintendents in their annual reports, and have been echoed by us in similar reports. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that, owing to advancing age, many of the patients who were healthy and able-bodied when placed in the Managers' care in bygone years now need more or less infirmary treatment, has resulted in a huge increase in the number of patients of the infirmary type, and it would seem that the majority of the insane patients at present in the care of the Managers are of that type or are rapidly becoming so, the consequence being that the whole of the infirmary accommodation at the several institutions is continuously occupied. This fact makes it extremely difficult to deal with fresh cases sent in by the guardians, most of whom it appears are of the infirmary type, and ought therefore to be placed in infirmary wards. To meet this difficulty, it has been proposed that two of the ordinary blocks at both Leavesden and Caterham Asylums should be converted into infirmaries, and that two extra pavilions, which formed part of the original scheme, should be erected at Tooting Bec Asylum. These proposals are under consideration.

Returns of provisions and necessaries.

Half-yearly returns of provisions consumed and necessaries issued at the several asylums are now regularly prepared by our direction for criticism by our Special Purposes Sub-Committee. It is hoped that this will lead to closer supervision and greater economy being effected.

Improvements.

Several works of improvement have been completed or commenced. The more important of these have been carried out under the supervision of the Works Committee, in whose annual report information is given concerning such works.

Applications for admission of patients.

No fewer than 1,334 applications for the admission of patients were received and dealt with in the Asylums Department at the Chief Office during the year, and 589 transfers were effected. Of the transfers 228 were made from Tooting Bec Asylum and 257 from Darenth.

**Lunacy
Com-
missioners'
reports.**

The reports made during 1903 by the Commissioners in Lunacy after visiting the Managers' asylums (p. 137) again testify to the generally efficient condition in which the asylums continue to be maintained, and, as before, they were of so gratifying a character that the Local Government Board, who forwarded them, did not ask for any observations upon them.

Appendices

We append, in addition to the reports of the Lunacy Commissioners above-mentioned, the medical superintendents' annual reports, reports by the medical expert and the head schoolmistress and matron of Rochester House (pp. 240-258), and a series of operative resolutions of the nature of standing orders which have been passed by us (p. 136).

Meetings.

We have held 23 meetings during the year, and our several sub-committees have met on 153 occasions, making a total of 176 meetings. These figures are exclusive of interim visits, which, generally speaking, two or more members make to each institution once a fortnight, and special visits made occasionally by the chairmen of institution sub-committees.

(Signed on behalf of the Asylums Committee)

HERBERT H. SWIFT,
Chairman.

APPENDIX I.

OPERATIVE RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATURE OF STANDING ORDERS
PASSED BY THE ASYLUMS COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.

(1.) TRANSFER OF PATIENTS TO LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.

That the removal of patients from Tooting Bec Asylum to London County Asylums, whenever required, be effected, as far as possible, by means of ambulances from one or other of the Managers' ambulance stations. [27th April, 1903, vol. IV., p. 72.]

(2.) GARDEN SEEDS AND GARDENERS' SUNDRIES.

That each of the institution sub-committees be instructed to fix, year by year, and to report to the Asylums Committee, a maximum limit of expenditure upon garden seeds and gardeners' sundries for the asylum under their control. [12th October, 1903, vol. IV., p. 160.]

(3.) OPINIONS BY MANAGERS' OFFICERS AS TO SUITABILITY OF PERSONS FOR
ADMISSIONS TO ASYLUMS.

That in the opinion of the Asylums Committee, it is not expedient that the Managers should, through their officers, express opinions as to whether particular persons are or are not suitable for admission to the imbecile asylums under the Managers' control. [9th November, 1903, vol. IV., p. 177.]

(4.) BOOKS OF ACCOUNT RELATING TO EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND REPAIRS.

That new books of account [prepared by the Accountant] relating to expenditure on works and repairs to buildings, furniture, &c., be kept at the asylums, [and] that no further action be taken upon the Asylums Committee's resolutions of the 2nd and 30th October, 1899, with regard to the keeping of labour and material record books. [9th November, 1903, vol. IV., p. 180.]

(5.) ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF LODGING AND WASHING TO OFFICERS AND SERVANTS
LIVING OUTSIDE ASYLUMS.

. . . . That the distinction between married and unmarried employees is not, in itself, a proper one upon which to base the granting of an allowance greater than that prescribed as the allowance ordinarily to be granted in lieu of lodging and washing [4s. a week] and that the status of the official and local circumstances, such as the rents which prevail in the vicinity of the asylum, should be the only considerations upon which an increased allowance should be granted. [9th November, 1903, vol. IV., p. 182.]

(6.) BOTTLED ALE AND STOUT.

That the use of bottled ale and stout be prohibited, as a general practice, at all the Managers' asylums. [7th December, 1903, vol. IV., p. 204.]

APPENDIX II.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY ON VISITS AT
ASYLUMS DURING THE YEAR 1903.**A**—CATERHAM ASYLUM.

Lunacy Commission,
7th April, 1903.

On the 26th of March, 1903, we paid our annual visit of inspection to the Metropolitan District Asylum at Caterham, and saw the patients resident therein.

We found the Asylum generally in excellent order and the patients well cared for.

The day rooms were bright, cheerful, and comfortable, but some of them seemed to us to be overcrowded, and we suggest that in each an open bookcase, filled with simple but interesting cheap books, be placed.

The dormitories were very clean and well kept, and the beds and bedding in quite satisfactory order.

We were glad to notice that the staining and dry rubbing of floors was gradually replacing the much less sanitary operation of scrubbing.

Much needed additional w.c. accommodation is about to be provided in new sanitary annexes, when we hope that it will be found possible to abolish urinals, as has already been done with advantage in so many asylums.

The opportunity should also be taken to provide hardwood seats for the w.c.'s, and to remove and otherwise make safe the looped pipes and other projections which offer temptation to suicide, as well as to re-organise the lavatories, which are shabby, and the wastes of which are carried inside the buildings into direct communication with the drains.

The new laundry is in full operation and answers its purpose well, males and females being now able to be employed in complete separation, and a new building for the accommodation of the laundry staff is about to be erected.

The airing grounds are to be taken in hand, and planted and improved as soon as the erection of the sanitary annexes shall have made it possible, and new walking roads are in process of being made in the grounds. The state of the patients was, upon the whole, satisfactory. Although there was some excitement in the more crowded wards, they were generally quiet and contented, and many spoke gratefully of their treatment. Their dress was varied and neat, and their general health good, 48 only being confined to bed, none of them suffering from bedsores.

We saw a substantial dinner served to them.

Enquiring into and examining the means of dealing with an outbreak of fire, and securing the escape of the patients, we found them to be not altogether satisfactory.

Although there is a fire brigade, adequately manned and drilled once a-week, the nurses also being instructed in the use of the internal hydrants, of which there is one in each dormitory, there is no fire alarm from each ward, and no fireman or stoker on duty at night.

We gave an alarm of fire in the main corridor and in three minutes water was

playing with commendable promptness on the supposed seat of the fire, but its volume was quite inadequate to the extinction of a fire except in its very early inception. In five minutes the steam fire engine and fire escape were on the spot with the full fire brigade, and in eight minutes the steam was up and the engine in vigorous action, but the delivery pipes were of insufficient diameter to discharge an efficient stream of water. It seems that water is available to the extent of 20,000 gallons in the tower, and of 280,000 gallons in the reservoir, from which it is raised by a steam pump.

Each of the dormitories has alternative exits, and two attendants or nurses sleep in rooms which open into them. In the old isolation hospital the window from the nurse's room should be made available to give her access into the adjoining dormitory, and at the new isolation hospital a key of the night lock should be placed in a glazed box on the outer door.

We were, however, glad to learn that the committee were considering the whole question of fire protection, and, no doubt, the defects which struck us will be promptly remedied.

The changes which had occurred among the patients since the asylum was last visited by members of our Board on May the 6th, 1902, were as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	98	49	147
Discharged or removed	39	5	44
Of whom had recovered	2	0	2
Died	71	43	114

The numbers remaining were 1,928, of whom 882 were males and 1,046 females, and there were vacancies for 6 males and 19 females.

The maintenance charge was 9s. 3½d per head per week. The percentage of deaths in 1902 was 5·7 only.

The proportion of epileptics in residence was 19 per cent. of all the patients, and that of general paralytics 0·6 per cent.

All the epileptics were sleeping under continuous supervision. Six per cent. of the patients wetted their beds on the night preceding our visit, certainly not an excessive proportion, considering the character of the cases under care, many of whom are helpless and of degraded habits.

39 patients were wearing strong dresses. The average of attendance at the chapel services was 29 per cent. and at the entertainments, which are frequent and varied, 30 per cent.; while walks beyond the grounds were afforded to 19 per cent., and 12 per cent. walked in the grounds but beyond the airing courts, to which the undue proportion of 49 per cent. were altogether confined for exercise.

48 per cent. of the men and 39 per cent. of the women were employed in some useful manner, additional working parties of men being taken to work on the land and in the laundry.

Mechanical restraint had not been made use of, and seclusion in the case of two patients only, and for short periods.

With 3 exceptions, the 114 deaths, in the very creditable proportion of 92 per cent. of which post-mortem examinations were made, were due to natural

causes of an ordinary character, senile decay accounting for 31 per cent., phthisis for 9·6 per cent., and general paralysis for 5 per cent.

In 3 instances only, or 2·6 per cent., bedsores were present, which may be regarded as an indication of the careful and efficient nursing of the sick.

Inquests were held in the 3 exceptional deaths, 2 of which were due to accidental choking by food, and the third to an accidental fracture of the femur in a woman.

4 other accidental fractures or dislocations of bones were the only serious, but non-fatal casualties.

The staff of attendants and nurses comprised 53 of the former and 60 of the latter for day duty, giving one attendant to $16\frac{3}{5}$ and one nurse to $17\frac{2}{5}$ patients, and 8 men and 11 women for night duty. Their record of service was not specially good, 27 per cent. having served less than a year and only the same percentage 5 years and upwards.

No one had been discharged for misconduct.

Since the last visit Dr. Eliot, who had efficiently superintended the asylum for 21 years, has retired, and been succeeded by the senior assistant medical officer, Dr. Campbell, who evidently devotes himself with energy to his duties, and has gained the goodwill of his patients

He is usually assisted by 3 medical colleagues, but at present there is a vacancy which we hope will be filled up without delay.

(Signed) F. NEEDHAM,
G. HAROLD URMSON,
Commissioners in Lunacy.

B.—DARENTH ASYLUM.

Office of the Commissioners in Lunacy,
66, Victoria Street, S.W.,
9th April, 1903.

On the 30th ultimo we visited the Darenth Asylum, and were pleased to observe the excellent order in which it continues to be maintained. We understand that at a recent meeting of the Asylums Board certain proposals of the committee with regard to the future scope and purpose of this asylum, in the matter of the class of imbeciles to be received and certain details of administration therefrom arising were adopted. The plan involves the setting apart of the "schools" and the "asylum" for the reception only of improvable imbeciles, the Sutton Schools being intended for the unimprovable. The Darenth establishment would therefore consist in future of a "training school" for improvable children, an "industrial colony" (in the present adult asylum) for improvable adults, and the "pavilions," which will still be used to accommodate children of the unimprovable class until such time as those buildings would be needed for extension of the industrial colony. The scheme provides for a radical re-organisation of the staff—of which the essential feature is the appointment of a superintendent for the whole institution, who shall also supervise the "industrial colony" where he will be

assisted by a matron, a craftmaster, and attendants; the "training school" is to be in charge of a head mistress (matron) assisted by a staff; and the "pavilions" of a medical officer who shall also act as the medical attendant of the school and colony. It is further proposed to adapt the present isolation block for use in connection with the industrial colony, and to utilise the existing reception or probationary block for children as an isolation building for the school. When the sanction of the Local Government Board to these proposals has been obtained, steps will be taken to adapt the Brighton Road Schools at Sutton, hereafter to be known as the "Belmont Asylum," to the purposes of an asylum for unimprovable imbecile patients. In consequence of these contemplated changes it is not proposed to take any further steps at Darenth for the provision of a home for the asylum female attendants or the erection of an additional isolation block for adults.

We have no doubt that the foregoing scheme, which it may be remarked apparently involves an entire reversal of the policy recently adopted, has only been arrived at after very careful consideration. Its salient feature is the conversion of the asylum proper into an industrial colony, with the sequential change in superintendence and reduction of the medical staff. This conversion can only be effected by very extensive transferences of patients between the asylums of the Board, and as this must of necessity take a considerable time to effect, there will be a fairly long period during which it will be necessary to maintain the strength of the medical staff at its present level.

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 16th of June, 1902, the following changes have occurred amongst the patients:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	88	91	179
Discharged	110	104	214
Died.. ..	18	28	46

These changes leave on the books the names of 1,034 males and 872 females, all of whom are resident in the asylum and its schools, with the exception of one of each sex amongst the children who are in the Brook Fever Hospital, suffering from scarlatina. According to the return of estimated accommodation these figures show 88 vacancies, namely, 40 on the male side and 48 on the female side.

The percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident in 1902 was 3·77.

Of the total number now on the books, 695 or 36·4 per cent. are epileptics; and 11 are the subjects of general paralysis. All the epileptics sleep under constant observation, and the large proportion of these sufferers, as well as the general mental character and youthfulness of so many of the inmates, are sufficient to account for the fact that 328, or 17·2 per cent., are reported to have wetted their bedding on the previous night.

Ten of the patients are wearing strong dresses by day.

As regards employment, we learn that 239, or 23·1 per cent. of the males, and 216, or 24·7 per cent. of the females, are employed in some useful work, there being at present 94 of the former sex engaged in the workshops. The Sunday services in the chapel are attended by 43·1 per cent of the total number; whilst 107 patients of the Roman Catholic faith have a special week-day service. 31·5 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments, 12·5 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the asylum grounds, and 45·1 per cent. beyond the airing

courts daily, to which 40·9 per cent. are confined by reason of physical inability or other causes.

There have been 46 deaths since the last visit, and in three instances bedsores existed at death. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 43 cases, or the high proportion of 93·4 per cent. Phthisis was the chief cause of death, namely, in 23·9 per cent., and senile decay accounted for 15·2 per cent. There have been no inquests, whilst serious casualties involving fractures of bones occurred in three cases, in two from falls, and in one the cause of a fracture of the fibula could not be ascertained.

Considering the number of children received in the institution, there have been very few cases of zymotic disease, namely, 15 of varicella, two of scarlet fever, which also attacked a male attendant, and one of measles.

The only instance of mechanical restraint recorded has been the application of the wet pack to a male patient for one hour on account of hyperpyrexia during *status epilepticus*. There has been no seclusion.

The staff of attendants comprises 68 males and 92 females for day duty, and 18 of the former and 32 of the latter for night duty. Of the male attendants 29·4 per cent. have been in the service of the asylum less than one year, and of the nurses 30·4 per cent.—whilst 23·5 per cent. of the former and 27·2 per cent. of the latter have served for more than five years.

The medical staff consists at present—in addition to the superintendent, Dr. Robinson, of three assistant medical officers, to whom there has been temporarily added a fourth in consequence of the pressure of duties entailed by the changes that have taken place.

At our visit we found the wards and dormitories kept in a state of excellent order and cleanliness. We also inspected the workshops and schools, and observed with interest the training that was being there carried on.

We paid special attention to the means for ready escape in case of fire, and found that these were quite adequate as regards second exits, and their accessibility in the majority of the wards and dormitories. We noted, however, that from the pavilion dormitories the only means of exit other than by the dayroom is through the windows, and considering the helpless and crippled state of many of the inmates of these blocks, we would venture to suggest the provision of doors opening outwards from each dormitory. We also think that in the main building the second exits from No. 6 and No. 8 would for a like reason be more readily available were doors substituted for the windows at present assigned for these purposes. In the schools a like change might with advantage be made in the dormitory exits, whilst from the end dormitory of No. 23 there is not any second exit at all. In connection with this subject we desire to call attention to the practice that now obtains of daily removing the box containing the key of the escape door from No. 10 ward, it being replaced every night by the head night attendant. The plan was adopted to prevent the key being taken away by patients, but we fear that disastrous results might ensue should the box containing the key not be in its place, and that it had better be permanently kept there rather than have such a risk incurred. We understand that it is proposed to fix other boxes containing keys in certain of the corridors. As regards the risk of an outbreak of fire, we would deprecate the continuance of storage of a week's supply of turpentine

in the medicine cupboards of the wards. This, and other inflammable substances, should be stored in bulk in a detached building, and be daily served out for use.

Since the last visit some machinery has been added to the laundry, but this department is still in need of extension and improvement, especially in respect to a foul laundry, for which provision is quite inadequate.

We can speak in favourable terms of the general appearance and dress of the patients whom we saw in the wards and of the children in the schools. Their health was good, there being only five male and six female adults in bed in the infirmary; one of the latter had a slight bedsore. In the isolation hospital were eight children suffering from ophthalmia, six from ringworm, and one from varicella. As above stated, two children are in the fever hospital suffering from scarlet fever.

We saw a good dinner of meat, bread and potatoes served in many of the wards.

In conclusion, we cannot but regret that the project of constructing a separate residence for the female attendants and nurses has been abandoned. We trust this scheme will not be wholly lost sight of, since it would be just as advantageous and necessary in connection with the proposed regime as it is under existing conditions.

(Signed) SIDNEY COUPLAND,
H. F. GIFFARD,
Commissioners in Lunacy.

C.—LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
66, Victoria Street, S.W.,
8th May, 1903.

On the 26th April we visited and made a complete inspection of the Metropolitan District Asylum at Leavesden, and can report that it continues to be maintained in very good order.

We found that, since the visit of our colleagues on the 22nd November last, 54 patients had been admitted, 11 had been discharged or removed, and that 62 had died. These changes left on the books the names of 1,750 patients, of whom 808 were males and 942 females.

In the course of our inspection we afforded every patient an opportunity of speaking with us, but had few complaints, and none of unkind treatment or want of consideration on the part of the attendants and nurses.

The patients were orderly and comfortable; their personal condition was satisfactory; their clothing good, and their beds and bedding in excellent order.

29 men and 47 women were in bed. A considerable number of them were suffering from tuberculosis, but we were glad to note that of the total number of patients the proportion suffering from this disease was smaller than it was three years ago. This, no doubt, is largely due to the reduction in the number of patients accommodated in the asylum, the numbers having been reduced from 2,000 to 1,750, but also to the segregation of those patients attacked, and to the various other means adopted to combat the disease.

Among the patients in bed we also noticed several who were suffering from dysentery. During the five months under review there have been 20 cases of this disease, 3 of erysipelas, and as many as 50 patients and 47 members of the staff have been attacked with epidemic diarrhoea. This last disease it is thought may possibly have been due to the pollution of the water in the asylum well. Whether this is so or not, the prevalence of these diseases, in our opinion, forbids at present any increase in the number of patients, 1,750 [1,780], which, as already stated, has recently been regarded as the full complement of the asylum.

With regard to water, we learn that a small quantity for drinking and culinary purposes only is obtained from the Rickmansworth Water Company; but, in practice, difficulty is experienced in keeping the patients and even the staff from drinking the asylum well water, which is used for all other purposes. It is recognised that this well water becomes periodically polluted, and a steriliser and softener has been provided, but it does not appear to have answered hitherto, and was not working at the time of our visit. It seems to us very important that the asylum should for all purposes have an adequate supply of water that is above suspicion.

From the returns furnished to us we learn that of the total number of patients 23·8 per cent. are epileptics, 1·2 per cent. general paralytics, and that 3·8 per cent. wetted their bedding during the night preceding our visit. About 24 per cent. of the patients usually attend one or other of the Church of England services in the chapel on Sunday; for the Roman Catholics, who number 157, there is a weekly service, and for those of the Jewish persuasion, 32 in number, a service is held occasionally. From 20 per cent. to 37 per cent. of the patients attend the entertainments; only 9 per cent. usually walk out weekly beyond the asylum estate, but 48 per cent. are taken out daily in the grounds beyond the airing courts, to which about 23 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise.

49 per cent. of the men and 37 per cent. of the women engage in some form of useful occupation.

A coroner's inquest was held in one case, namely, that of a woman who died from septic meningitis, secondary to a scalp wound, occasioned by a fall against a form.

All the other deaths were due to ordinary causes which, in the very satisfactory proportion of 96·7 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination; 4·8 per cent. of the deaths were the result of general paralysis; 17·7 per cent. of phthisis; and there were two death from dysentery. Bedsores, although many were trivial in character, appear to have been of too frequent occurrence.

No other accident beyond the one mentioned above has occurred in the asylum, but a patient was admitted with a fractured collar-bone and another with a fractured arm.

No one has been mechanically restrained or secluded.

We saw a substantial dinner, consisting of tinned corn beef, bread, and two vegetables, served to the patients. Two men complained of the insufficiency of their allowance of bread at breakfast and supper. On examining the dietary scale, which has recently been revised, we found that 6 ozs. is given to men and 5 ozs. to women at each of these meals. We consider this allowance, if rigidly adhered to, insufficient for those patients who are in robust health.

The wards and dormitories were in excellent order, and we were pleased to observe that further progress has been made in the improvement of the airing courts. We are afraid, however, that the rough gravel which has lately been laid on some of the paths will be found very destructive to the boots.

We can report that the new upholsterer's shop and disinfecting rooms, the boot room for working patients, and the recreation rooms for male attendants, have been completed and brought into use, and that various other minor improvements have been effected. Progress is being made in the erection of the isolation hospital, which will provide accommodation for three patients of each sex.

The works sanctioned, but not yet commenced, include the provision of 24 cottages for male attendants, a nurses' block, certain new sanitary annexes, a new steam fire pump, and a new water main for fire purposes, which is to be laid all round the buildings.

We were sorry to learn that the Managers have decided to do nothing as regards removing and making safe the looped pipes and projections in the w.c.'s referred to by our colleagues.

We understand that the question of the safety of the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire is at present under consideration. In this connection we would strongly advise that the mixture of beeswax and turpentine used for polishing the floors should only be issued in very small quantities to the wards, and that it should be kept in tins, provided with caps, and not in open vessels, as at present.

The staff for day duty comprises 51 male attendants and 60 nurses, which gives a proportion of about one attendant to every 16 patients in both the male and female divisions. For night duty there are 15 male attendants and 18 nurses. 13 per cent. of the men and 30 per cent. of the women have not yet completed a year's service in the asylum, while 23 per cent. of the former and 14 per cent. of the latter have served over five years.

One attendant has been dismissed for misconduct, but this was not connected with the patients.

Dr. Elkins continues to have the assistance of two [three] assistant medical officers.

(Signed) E. MARRIOTT COOKE,
F. A. INDERWICK,
Commissioners in Lunacy.

D.—TOOTING BEC ASYLUM.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
66, Victoria Street, S.W.,
9th May, 1903.

On the 25th ultimo we visited and made a complete inspection of the new Metropolitan District Asylum at Tooting Bec.

The main building of the asylum was opened on the 19th of January of this year, and is intended to serve as an infirmary for feeble and bedridden imbeciles and senile demented and as a receiving house for all imbeciles coming under the

care of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. A separate block for imbecile children is now in course of erection in proximity to the main building.

The asylum stands upon an estate of 22 acres. It has been designed in accordance with the latest and most approved principles of sanitary science, and is provided with every convenience, and with adequate exits for escape in case of fire.

The central or administrative portion, with its principal frontage facing north-east, includes the medical superintendent's house, quarters for the assistant medical officers and matron, the kitchens, stores, and messrooms, and a block for domestic servants.

On either side of this central portion are arranged a series of oblong blocks, five on the east side constituting the male division, and six on the west side, the female division. The northernmost of these blocks are three-storied, and provide very excellent accommodation, including recreation rooms for 84 nurses, and about the same number of male attendants. The other blocks are two-storied, and devoted to the patients, those next to the nurses' and attendants' blocks being divided up into six probation wards, while the rest provide twenty-one infirmary wards.

The probation wards each afford accommodation for 22 patients; they differ somewhat in arrangement from the infirmary wards, which have been designed to accommodate 32 patients each. Every ward is composed of a large dormitory with day room attached, and is provided with its own sanitary spur, baths room, scullery, store rooms, and two rooms for single patients, which, in some instances, have been fitted up as padded rooms.

The wards are well furnished and warmed by stoves, and by systems of hot water and low-pressure steam.

The blocks are connected with the central departments, and with one another on the ground level by an open corridor; they are also coupled up in pairs on the first and second floors by means of iron bridges. Every block is provided with a lift for goods. The buildings throughout are lighted by electricity, and for protection against fire there are internal and external hydrants, and a system of electric fire alarms.

There is a very commodious laundry and a power house, but no chapel or entertainment hall. It was thought that but few of the patients would be well enough to go to chapel, and that it would be better for a short service to be held in every ward. As regards the members of the staff, we were told that the idea was that they should have ample opportunity for attending a place of worship, and for obtaining means of recreation outside the asylum.

The main building provides accommodation for 750 patients in the proportion of 330 males to 420 females. A few of the wards are not yet occupied, but the organisation of the establishment is almost complete, and Dr. Beresford, the medical superintendent, is to be congratulated upon the excellent progress which has been made.

Of course, a great deal remains to be done with regard to laying out and planting the airing courts and grounds, and we hope that this work will be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

We were much pleased with the condition in which we found the wards, and, indeed, the whole establishment.

We recommend that the pipes in the padded rooms be covered so that they cannot be reached by the patients, and that the bands and wheels of some of the machinery in the laundry be further protected in order to ensure the safety of the laundry staff against accident.

We learnt that since the opening of the asylum 649 patients had been admitted; 37 discharged or removed; that 20 had died; and that at the time of our visit there were on the books the names of 592 patients, of whom 253 were men and 339 women.

A great many of the patients who were in residence had been taken over by the Metropolitan Asylums Board to relieve the pressure on the accommodation of the London County Asylums resulting from the Colney Hatch fire, consequently a large proportion of those whom we saw were not of the feeble, helpless class for which the asylum was intended.

86 patients, or 14·4 per cent., were epileptics, and general 6 paralytics. No one was regarded as suicidal.

Of the total number, 5·5 per cent. were reported as having wetted their bedding on the night preceding our visit.

There were 61 Roman Catholics, who are visited from time to time by a priest.

About 25 patients of each sex are able to engage in a little light work in the wards. There are workshops, but they have not yet been fully opened.

We had no complaint calling for mention, and the patients generally appeared to be contented and comfortable. We were quite satisfied with their personal condition, and their clothing and bedding were good.

The 20 deaths were in every instance, we are pleased to report, followed by post-mortem examination, and were, with one exception, all due to ordinary causes. The exceptional death, which formed the subject of the only coroner's inquiry, was that of a man, aged 81 years, whose death from senile decay was accelerated by acute inflammation of the arm, the result of a slight graze on the wrist.

There has been no zymotic disease, and no employment of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been resorted to in one case for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. There have been four serious injuries, namely—two of fractured ribs, in each instance the result of a fall against a bedstead, and two of fractured wrists, which were occasioned by the patients slipping on the floor.

During the course of our inspection we saw a good dinner, consisting of stewed beef, dumplings, potatoes and bread served to the patients.

We were glad to learn that officers have been appointed to superintend the bathing of the patients.

The staff of attendants and nurses has been arranged so that three attendants shall always be on duty in each ward by day, and one attendant always in each ward at night.

At present there are 32 men and 45 women for day duty, and 11 men and 16 women for night duty.

Dr. Gordon and Dr. Ogilvie are the two assistant medical officers.

(Signed) E. MARRIOTT COOKE,
F. A. INDERWICK,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

28th October, 1903.

(Signed) SIDNEY COUPLAND,
H. F. GIFFARD,
Commissioners in Lunacy.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMBULANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1903.

8th February, 1904.

We submit our report on the work of the ambulance service of the Board during the year 1903.

**Proposed
extension
of the
service to
the convey-
ance of non-
infectious
cases.**

For many years past we have been aware of the great need felt in London for an efficient public ambulance service for the conveyance of non-infectious cases as well as for persons suffering from infectious diseases not included in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The latter embrace measles and chickenpox, but as those diseases are not only infectious but not infrequently are discovered to be mild cases of smallpox wrongly diagnosed, we, some years ago, did not hesitate to exceed our legal powers and give permission for the ambulances to be used for the conveyance of such cases to other places than the Board's own hospitals, into which they cannot legally be received. So far as measles is concerned our action is now legalised as a consequence of the London County Council, on the 16th March, 1903, having made an order by which it was declared that measles was a dangerous infectious disease within the meaning of certain sections of the Act above referred to.

Notwithstanding that it was generally known that the Board could not legally undertake the conveyance of non-infectious cases, medical practitioners and others frequently urged the ambulance department to lend ambulances for the purpose, owing to the extreme difficulty which they experienced in obtaining conveyances elsewhere. The usual kinds of public vehicles are ill-adapted for the conveyance of sick persons. The difficulty of obtaining comfortable conveyances for their sick friends is especially felt by persons of limited means who are precluded from the advantages enjoyed by the pauper class (for whom the Boards of Guardians provide ambulances) and who find the high charges of the private proprietors of ambulance carriages prohibitive. Letters to the press on the subject were not infrequent.

On the 7th March, 1903, the Board instructed the General Purposes Committee to consider and report upon the question of the desirability and practicability or otherwise of extending the operations of the Managers' ambulance service so as

to include the transport of medical cases and surgical cases and persons of unsound mind, and, if considered desirable and practicable, to suggest what steps should be taken to place the Board's ambulances at the service of the public, and upon what terms.

To enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion upon the important issues involved in the reference, the Committee requested us to submit to them a report upon the whole question.

We communicated on the subject with the authorities of most of the general hospitals in London and with all the Metropolitan Borough and City Councils and Boards of Guardians, and we found that, with one exception, all the hospital authorities were in favour of the proposed extension, as were also 33 out of the 60 Metropolitan Boards of Guardians and City and Borough Councils, and only 16 were averse to it; the remainder were practically indifferent.

In our opinion the Asylums Board is in the best position of any public body to provide the service required.

There can be no doubt that economy and efficiency would result from all the ambulance arrangements of London being under the control of one central authority of great experience in such matters. The Board could carry out the work more economically than any other body, because there is so much of its existing service which could be utilised for the purposes in view, such as its extensive telephone system and its clerical staff. It would also be possible to reserve a certain number of ambulance carriages exclusively for non-infectious work.

We, therefore, advised the General Purposes Committee in favour of the proposal, and ultimately the Managers applied to the Local Government Board for the necessary legal authority. The cost of the proposed service would be covered by a charge of 7s. 6d. for each single journey by a one-horsed ambulance within the Metropolitan area. No reply had been received from the Board at the end of the year.

LAND SERVICE.

Removals to the Managers' hospitals.

On reference to appendix I. A (p. 205) it will be seen that the total number of fever patients removed to the Managers' hospitals during the year was 18,191 (*24,410*).^{*} The removals of smallpox patients numbered 422 (*7,830*).

Patients conveyed to other places than the Managers' hospitals.

Under the powers conferred by section 79 (3) of the "Public Health (London) Act, 1891," 323 (*360*) persons suffering from dangerous infectious disorders were conveyed in the Managers' ambulances to other places than the Managers' hospitals during the year 1903. Of these 88 (*72*) were stated to have measles, 42 (*72*) scarlet fever, 67 (*92*) enteric fever, 16 (*25*) diphtheria, 77 (*48*) erysipelas, 19 (*10*) puerperal fever or cellulitis, 2 (*19*) chickenpox, 6 (*5*) suspected smallpox, 3 influenza, and 3 (*1*) other diseases.

The total sum received by the Managers under this section of the Act during 1903 was £94 17s. (£*117 13s. 6d.*), of which £16 5s. (£*27*) was in respect of

^{*} Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

the services of nurses. In a considerable number of cases payment was remitted on account of the want of means of the patients.

As before stated measles has become a dangerous infectious disease within the meaning of certain sections of the above-mentioned Act. Thereupon it became unlawful to use public vehicles for the conveyance of measles cases. Shortly after the order was made it was brought to our notice by the authorities of several of the general hospitals that very frequently children were taken to the out-patient departments of their hospitals for medical advice, and were there found to be suffering from measles. Their friends were quite unable to pay the usual charge for the use of an ambulance to take the children home, and in many instances the hospital authorities had themselves paid the amount. They considered that such charges should not be borne by their institutions, which were primarily supported for the treatment of the sick poor.

In consequence of representations made to us on the subject, we considered it expedient, in the interest of the public health, to obtain the Managers' authority to allow the use of their ambulances for the free conveyance of persons suffering from measles who are not in a position to pay the ordinary charge for the same.

Conveyance of imbeciles and children. In addition to the above-mentioned removals, 769 (23)* imbeciles, 203 (120) children suffering from ringworm, 245 from ophthalmia, and 90 defective children have been conveyed to their several institutions, or a total of 1,307 non-infectious cases, during the year.

The vehicles for this work were kept at the Mead Ambulance Station, and the coachmen and horses were supplied from that station until the end of July and afterwards from the Western Station.

Total removals. The aggregate removals during the year, including the transferring of patients from one institution to another, numbered 26,678 (43,622), and the mileage run by the vehicles was 205,676.

Work of Ambulance stations. Tables A and B (see pp. 205 and 206) show the work performed by the ambulance stations during the past year.

The following tables briefly summarise the year's work of each station :—

STATION.	Number of Removals.	Number of Journeys.	Miles Run by Vehicles.
Eastern	5,519 (9,748)	3,150 (7,259)	33,265 (78,072)
North-Western	4,575 (7,956)	3,269 (5,241)	29,607 (55,820)
Western	3,626 (6,787)	2,829 (4,807)	26,212 (57,731)
Mead (non-infectious work, vehicles only used, horses supplied by the Western Station) ...)	1,303 (319)	301 (460)	9,092 (8,248)
South-Western	3,904 (5,693)	3,475 (5,354)	33,334 (51,980)
South-Eastern	4,650 (7,736)	4,321 (7,079)	46,521½ (75,544)
Brook	3,101 (5,111)	3,029 (4,951)	27,645 (61,601)
Totals	26,678 (43,350)†	20,374 (35,151)	205,676½(388,996)

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.
† Exclusive of non-infectious work.

The following table shows (a) the greatest number of patients removed to hospital in a single day by each station; and (b) the heaviest week's work of each station :—

STATION.	(a) Greatest number of patients removed to Board's hospitals in one day.		(b) Heaviest week's work.		
	Date.	Number.	Week ended	Removals (including transfers, &c.).	Mileage travelled.
Eastern	Dec. 16	24 (38)*	Oct. 10	175 (219)	982 (2,771)
North-Western	Sep. 24	14 (33)	Sep. 26	134 (147)	887 (2,260)
Western	May 18	14 (37)	May 2	90 (197)	788 (2,142)
South-Western	Jan. 19	23 (26)	Feb. 21	95 (141)	970 (1,373)
South-Eastern	July 6	16 (38)	Jan. 10	123 (249)	1,165 (2,247)
Brook	,, 18	18 (36)	Aug. 1	68 (184)	539 (2,817)

The average lengths of the journeys from the respective ambulance stations were as follow :—

STATION.	Removals from Home.		Transfers.	Average of every kind of Journey.
	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.
	Smallpox.	Fever.		
Eastern	16·0 (15·4)	9·5 (5·9)	22·4 (21·0)	10·5 (10·1)
North-Western	20·0 (21·7)	8·2 (7·1)	20·9 (21·1)	9·0 (10·7)
Western	22·7 (20·1)	7·6 (8·6)	29·0 (28·1)	9·3 (12·0)
South-Western	— —	9·1 (9·3)	29·0 (32·1)	9·6 (9·7)
South-Eastern	13·9 (10·9)	10·0 (9·9)	22·3 (23·5)	10·8 (10·7)
Brook	— (18·8)	8·9 (8·9)	— (24·6)	9·3 (12·4)

Ambulance stations. The seven ambulance stations continue to be maintained in a satisfactory state of repair, the minor repairs and painting being executed by the staff.

Tooting Bec station. The building of this small station, which is intended for use in connection with the conveyance of imbeciles and other non-infectious persons, was completed and handed over to us on the 16th December, 1903.

Electric light, Eastern and Western stations. The Managers having decided to instal the electric light at the Eastern and Western Hospitals we considered the opportunity a favourable one for lighting the adjoining ambulance stations by the same means. On our recommendation the Managers, on the 7th February, 1903, instructed the Works Committee to arrange accordingly. The installation had not, however, been effected at the end of the year.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

**Additional
accommoda-
tion for
ambulance
nurses,
South-
Eastern
station.**

In our last report we pointed out the necessity for increasing the accommodation at this station for ambulance nurses, and we recorded the fact that the Board had approved of such accommodation being provided by the erection of a storey over the existing female staff quarters, and had placed the matter in the hands of the Works Committee

Owing to objections raised by the Local Government Board the original proposals were modified; and finally that Board approved of plans by which six small bedrooms will be provided for nurses, being three more than can be accommodated in the existing cubicles (which latter will be occupied by servants only) but two less than we recommended.

**Steam motor
ambulance
waggon.**

This vehicle, constructed by the Thorneycroft Steam Waggon Company, was delivered to us in March, 1903. It has, unfortunately, not proved to be so comfortable to travel in as we were led to expect.

Staff.

The health of the staff, both male and female, has been well maintained. At the Eastern Station 8 (11)* members have been off duty, involving in the aggregate a loss of service of 138 (148) days. At the North-Western Station 6 (6) members have been off duty for an aggregate of 128 (48) days. At the Western Station 5 (14) persons were off duty for an aggregate of 91 (131) days. At the Mead Station 2 (1) members were off duty for 13 (6) days. At the South-Western Station 6 (6) persons were off duty for 63 (106) days. At the South-Eastern Station 5 (5) persons were off duty for a total of 30 (58) days. At the Brook Station 7 (11) persons were off duty for an aggregate of 72 (124) days.

There were 42 (52) resignations, 19 (42) discharges, and 47 (93) appointments to the staff during the year; 18 (2) persons were transferred to other institutions.

RIVER SERVICE.

Steamers.

The three ambulance steamboats—"Maltese Cross," "Albert Victor," and "Geneva Cross"—the ambulance steam launch "White Cross," and the steamboats "Red Cross" and "Conservator" have been maintained in working order. The latter vessel, it will be remembered, is an old one, and was purchased in 1902 for £900.

The distance run collectively by the steamers to and from Long Reach was 13,523 (35,834) miles, and they conveyed 2,014 (24,616) patients and other passengers, and 84 (179) tons of stores, &c. (see Table C, p. 207).

As in former years, several barges and other craft have come into collision with the Managers' steamers while lying at their moorings. The damage sustained has been made thoroughly good in every instance, and the total amount recovered in respect thereof during the year was £489 4s. (£444 11s. 6d.), making a total of £6,011 4s. 8d. (5,522 0s. 8d.) recovered since 1885, in which year the present system of insurance against damage of all kinds, without the usual restrictive clauses, was first adopted.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

Wharves. The buildings on the South, North, and West Wharves and the piers have been maintained in satisfactory repair; but the camp sheathing at South Wharf will shortly require to be partly renewed.

The South Wharf is the headquarters of the River Ambulance Service. On it are shelters for smallpox patients who cannot at once be sent down the river to the Hospital Ships and for patients whom the medical officer desires to detain under observation. The ambulance steamboats are also moored off the wharf. It is therefore necessary to maintain a somewhat considerable staff on the premises, even in times when smallpox is inactive.

Plans have been approved by the Local Government Board for the provision at South Wharf of a boat and mast shed, together with workshops for the engineer and the carpenter, on the site at present occupied by an old timber gantry, which will be demolished.

Staff. On the 25th April, 1903, Dr. W. McC. Wanklyn ceased to hold office as Medical Superintendent of the River Ambulance Service, and there-

Medical Staff. after we reverted to the arrangement which existed before the late epidemic of smallpox, namely, of relying on the Hospitals Committee to provide such expert medical assistance as would be required from time to time for diagnosing smallpox cases at South Wharf.

Female Subordinate Staff. Amongst the staff of nurses and wardmaids and domestic servants employed in the service, there were 4 (*35*)* appointments, 18 (*11*) transferred temporarily from hospitals, 21 (*16*) resignations, and 16 transferred to hospitals.

Male Subordinate Staff. Amongst the staff employed on the steamboats and at the wharves there were 13 (*45*) appointments, 6 (*12*) resignations, and 13 (*32*) discharges.

Fire extinguishing appliances and fire drill. In the course of the year the fire extinguishing appliances at each of the stations and wharves have been inspected and reported upon by an expert. Where required additional appliances have been obtained, and old ones replaced by new. Fire drills by the staff at each institution are held periodically.

(Signed) DONERAILE,
Chairman.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOSPITALS COMMITTEE FOR 1903.

May, 1903.

We present to the Board our annual report for the year 1903.

Meetings. During the year 21 meetings have been held. In addition our sub-committees held 327 meetings, making an aggregate of 348 meetings, Interim visits have, as usual, been paid by members of the sub-committees.

Chairman and vice-chairman. We re-elected Mr. J. R. Hill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be our chairman. and Mr. Jackson Hunt, J.P., to be our vice-chairman.

Patients—Fever and diphtheria. The twelve months just past have been chiefly remarkable for the very low number of patients admitted. Details of these admissions, together with all other statistical information concerning patients, will be found in the tables which will be published simultaneously with this report. We should, however, call special attention to the following facts:—

The total numbers of patients remaining in hospital on the last days of the years 1902–1903 were as under:—

				1902.		1903.
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	2,473	..	1,711
Enteric fever	..	..	..	172	..	222
Diphtheria	..	..	..	836	..	577
TOTAL				3,481	..	2,510

During the year the numbers remaining under treatment never rose above 2,934 nor sank below 2,427.

The total admissions during 1903 were 18,316 as against 24,551 during 1902.

It will be obvious from these figures that the accommodation possessed by the Board for the isolation of infectious disease has been far more than sufficient to meet the year's demands.

This immunity from epidemic has enabled the Board to close two acute hospitals (Fountain Hospital, Tooting, and South-Eastern Hospital, Old Kent

Road), while it has been found unnecessary to occupy the Gore Farm Hospital for convalescent fever patients as has been the case occasionally in previous years.

The Fountain Hospital (built of wood and iron, erected to cope with the epidemic of scarlet fever in 1893, and licensed for a period of 10 years, was, at the instance of our chairman, closed on the 2nd May, 1903, and advantage was taken of this opportunity to remodel its buildings according to a scheme prepared by the architects, Messrs. T. W. Aldwinckle & Son, and approved by the London County Council, in materials of a less flammable character. At the close of the year these fire-resisting works, though approaching completion, were, owing to some difficulty with the contractors, not finally completed, but we trust that this difficulty will shortly be overcome.

The other hospital closed (South-Eastern) had been in active work since March, 1877.

Originally the buildings were of a semi-permanent character, and from time to time improvements have been made; but it has been apparent for a long time past that its reconstruction would have to be undertaken. Plans by Messrs. T. W. Aldwinckle & Son have been approved and preparations made for closing the hospital, with a view to the works being begun in the early part of 1904.

The buildings of the new convalescent hospital, named the "Southern Hospital," at Carshalton, to which we made reference in our last report, are being rapidly proceeded with.

**Hospital accom-
modation.** The low prevalence of infectious disease experienced in London during the year 1903 once more illustrates the extreme difficulties, to which we have referred in former reports, under which the Board necessarily works in providing for this class of disorder.

The number of cases is ever a fluctuating one, and what the demands for beds may or may not be during any given period it is impossible to foretell with any accuracy. The only course practicable is from time to time to provide for a maximum number of patients by judging from statistics and taking into account locality, different types of disease, and other considerations which must weigh in making such provision.

And herein lies another difficulty which has reference to the important question of medical and nursing staff for hospital work. During times of pressure a large staff of all grades is required, who, it may be said, speaking generally, devote themselves with zeal and assiduity to their work. But when the epidemic is over and the time of low prevalence of infectious disease arrives, the question arises of how the Board should deal with the nurses, servants, and other officers whose satisfactory and faithful service has been of so much assistance. The services of many of them are no longer needed, and to retain all against the time when disease shall again be prevalent throws a heavy burden upon the rates.

Our difficulty has been accentuated this year by the fact that we have been compelled to deal with the staff of two closed hospitals, but we have as far as possible distributed those whose services have been satisfactory among the other hospitals in active work.

**Return cases—
Medical investigator.** The services of Mr. A. G. R. Cameron, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Cantab), have been continued during the year in connection with this subject. He has also investigated and reported upon letters which have been received from correspondents in regard to the discharge of patients. He was assisted during a part of the year by Dr. Willcox (senior assistant medical officer of the Western Hospital) and by Dr. Matthews (medical superintendent of the Fountain Hospital).

Dr. Cameron's report upon the result of his important investigations into return cases is expected early next year.

This subject has engaged our earnest attention for some years past, and although the percentage of such cases is small (percentage for 1902 4.09) their occurrence, in addition to the actual conveyance of infection, tends to create serious friction and irritation among both friends and sanitary authorities which is much to be regretted.

In the present state of medical knowledge it seems impossible to guard altogether against such cases, but acting on the advice of our medical advisers we are considering the question whether improved systems of isolation may not reduce this percentage. If these means should prove a success, we hope that return cases may be greatly reduced or altogether abolished.

Discharge of patients from hospitals. At the request of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health we decided, as an experiment for one year, to send to the medical officers of health of the metropolis, duplicates of the notices of the proposed discharge of fever patients from hospital to their homes, which information, they informed us, would be of assistance to them in the discharge of their duties.

Diphtheria-anti-toxin. During the year the quantity of anti-toxin supplied for use in the treatment of diphtheria patients amounted to 89,406 doses of 1,000 units each.

Isolation provision for plague cases. Certain beds at the Western Hospital are still reserved for cases of plague.

Medical instruction. The medical superintendents of ten of the Board's fever hospitals gave clinical instruction to 437 students, of whom 17 were women. During 1902 there were 544 students.

One student availed himself of the opportunity of receiving clinical instruction at the smallpox hospitals during 1903.

**Clinical assistants—
Diploma in public health.** With a view of enabling candidates for the diploma in public health to comply with recent regulations of the General Medical Council we sanctioned the admission of candidates into the Board's acute fever hospitals in the capacity of clinical assistants. These assistants do not receive payment, but are allowed lodging and rations.

Smallpox, 1903. Only 14 patients remained under treatment on the 31st December, 1902, and the year 1903 has been a quiet period in respect of this disease. The temporary hospital on shore at Long Reach, built for the epidemic

of 1901-2, proving sufficient for requirements, the hospital ships, which since 1884 had been used for the isolation of smallpox, have remained empty of patients. Steps are being taken for the disposal of these vessels, now no longer needed for smallpox purposes.

The new permanent hospital at Joyce Green, Dartford, has been opened for patients.

The Gore Farm Hospital, built for convalescing smallpox patients, ceased, by order of the Board, to be reckoned as part of the smallpox organisation, and thus is concentrated at one point (Joyce Green, Dartford) the whole of the Board's smallpox isolation.

With Joyce Green Hospital, containing beds for 940 patients, and the Orchard temporary hospital close by with 800 beds as an overflow hospital in case of need, the Board has, it is hoped, ample resources for smallpox isolation purposes.

The future of the Long Reach Hospital has yet to be determined.

In order to provide adequate accommodation at the pier-head at Long Reach in view of the treatment of smallpox patients wholly on shore, it was necessary to make considerable additions to the existing accommodation. A new gangway was thrown out on one side of the pier for the passage of uninfected persons and things, thus leaving the old gangway for the infected. The waiting-room and other accommodation was also considerably improved. This work was carried out under the directions of the Engineer to the Board.

The provision of a larger pontoon is rendered necessary by the contemplated removal of the Hospital Ships, and is about to be provided.

With a view to the affording of reliable information on the subject of the treatment and diagnosis of smallpox, the Board resolved to undertake the publication of two books, in the preparation of which the medical superintendent, Dr. Ricketts, is at the present time engaged, and which will deal with—

(i.) "The diagnosis of smallpox," and

(ii.) "Smallpox and its relation to public health."

**Cost of
administra-
tion of
hospitals.**

On the 21st March the Board instructed us "to consider and report
"upon the cost of administration of the various hospitals, with a view,
"if possible, of introducing economy in the management, while not
"impairing the efficiency thereof." This matter has received, and
is receiving, our careful attention.

**Principal
officers—**

**Medical super-
intendents
and matrons.**

No change took place in these officers during the year.

**Assistant
medical
officers.**

13 of these left the Board's service during the year, and 1 joined.
No medical *locum tenens* were employed. In December we decided to
terminate the appointments, on reduction of staff, of 8 assistant
medical officers.

Stewards.

Mr. W. H. Mathews and Mr. Henry Harrington were appointed as
stewards in the hospitals service. The former fills the vacancy at the
Brook Hospital, caused by the resignation of Mr. Clifford Chadwick, and the latter
that at the Western Hospital, caused by the death of Mr. T. Arrowsmith.

Chaplains. The resignation of the Rev. H. E. Reynolds, Chaplain of the Eastern Hospital, was received, and the Rev. F. R. Blatch, M.A., has been appointed in his stead.

Clinical teacher in fevers. The medical superintendent of the South-Western Hospital (Dr. F. F. Caiger) has, with our permission, accepted the post of clinical teacher in fevers under the Army Medical Service, offered him by the War Office. The appointment was for one year, but has been extended to a second year.

Conclusion. We have pleasure in recording the willingness and able assistance which have been received as in former years from the principal officers, and especially from the Board's medical superintendents.

(Signed) J. R. HILL,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

11th May, 1904.

We submit our report for the year 1903 upon the statistics concerning :—

- (1) The notification of cases of infectious disease in the Metropolis ;
- (2) The work of the ambulance service ; and
- (3) The inmates of the various institutions under the Managers' control.

i. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notification (1.) During the year there were notified in the Metropolis 28,341
Statistics. (71,785)* cases of infectious disease. Of these, 23,087 (40,239) were legally admissible to the Managers' hospitals. The remainder—mainly cases of erysipelas and chickenpox, but including also 233 (311) cases of puerperal fever—were not admissible. Out of the admissible cases 18,279 (31,076)† or 78·91 (77·23) per cent. were actually admitted.

Since 1890, the first complete year in which compulsory notification was in force, the proportion of admissions to the total number of legally admissible cases has been steadily increasing (with the exception of a decrease in the year 1893, see p. 163, and a slight decrease in the year 1895) from 33·59 to 78·91 as follows :—

1890	..	..	..	33·59	per cent.
1891	..	..	..	36·69	„
1892	..	..	..	43·17	„
1893	..	..	..	36·91	„
1894	..	..	..	52·23	„
1895	..	..	..	50·31	„

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

† Excluding Tottenham and other Extra-Metropolitan cases.

1896	..	..	..	52·37	per cent.
1897	..	..	..	58·50	„
1898	..	..	..	65·50	„
1899	..	..	..	68·08	„
1900	..	..	..	70·63	„
1901	..	..	..	74·70	„
1902	..	..	..	77·23	„
1903	..	..	..	78·91	„

Table A, p. 160A, shows the number of notifications of, and deaths from those notifiable diseases which are admissible to the Managers' hospitals, the ratio of such notifications and deaths to the population, the number of notifications of other notifiable diseases, and the grand total of cases notified during 1903.

The ratio of diphtheria to scarlet fever, which decreased during the two preceding years, shows a very slight increase if compared with 1902, but a decrease if compared with 1901. The notifications exceeded those of scarlet fever in only 1 (1)* district, viz., Greenwich.

Chickenpox was made a notifiable disease in London generally from February, 1902, to 6th January, 1903, and in the City and five Borough Councils' districts it remained notifiable for various periods up to the 30th June, 1903.

Facing p. 161 we give four charts tracing the course throughout the year of scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, and smallpox respectively. Each chart shows week by week (*a*) the notifications of the disease to which it relates, (*b*) the admissions, and (*c*) the number of patients under treatment.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE, 1903.

TABLE A.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified, and Deaths therefrom, in London in 1903.

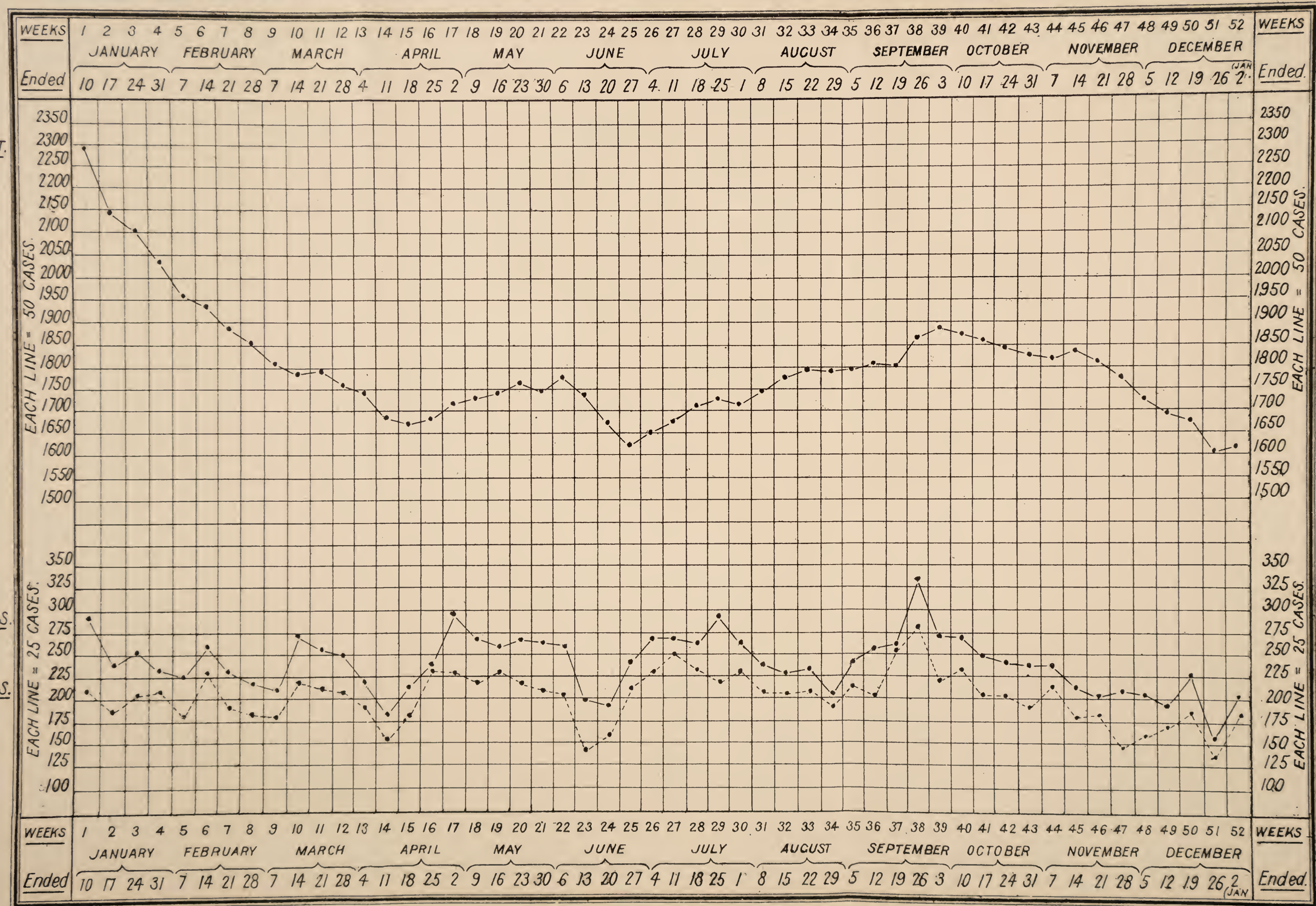
Boroughs in which the cases were resident.	Population. Estimated to the middle of 1903.	Estimated Density of Population per Acre.	NOTIFICATIONS OF, AND DEATHS FROM, THOSE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE TO THE MANAGERS' HOSPITALS.														NOTIFICATIONS OF OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.					GRAND TOTAL OF NOTIFICATIONS.			
			NOTIFICATIONS.										DEATHS.												
			Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS.	Annual Rate per 1,000 persons living.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	TOTAL DEATHS.	Annual Rate per 1,000 persons living.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.		Puerperal Fever.	*Chickenpox.	TOTAL.
WEST:—																									
Paddington	146,032	108	5	417	146	4	44	1	—	3	620	4·3	—	10	15	7	—	32	0·22	—	119	4	17	140	760
Kensington	178,409	78	5	335	177	3	66	—	—	2	588	3·3	—	14	24	9	—	47	0·26	—	177	4	8	189	777
Hammersmith	115,803	51	7	316	163	3	59	—	—	1	549	4·8	—	8	17	9	—	34	0·29	—	109	6	5	120	669
Fulham... ..	147,780	87	11	406	287	7	80	—	—	—	791	5·4	—	8	24	15	—	47	0·32	—	116	19	67	202	993
Chelsea... ..	74,169	112	7	209	97	1	13	—	—	—	327	4·4	—	2	4	4	—	10	0·14	—	55	6	7	68	395
Westminster	179,052	72	45	352	185	1	71	—	—	2	656	3·7	3	9	15	14	—	41	0·23	—	111	5	5	121	777
NORTH:—																									
Marylebone	131,234	89	4	414	221	8	67	—	—	4	718	5·5	—	17	26	13	—	56	0·43	—	177	7	6	190	908
Hampstead	85,197	38	1	174	86	—	29	—	—	—	290	3·4	—	4	10	2	—	16	0·19	—	41	1	9	51	341
St. Pancras	235,716	87	31	658	514	8	88	—	—	—	1,299	5·5	—	23	37	14	—	74	0·31	—	224	5	16	245	1,544
Islington	339,137	110	12	867	455	3	131	—	—	2	1,470	4·3	—	24	42	23	—	89	0·26	—	228	19	31	278	1,748
Stoke Newington	52,069	60	2	87	38	2	35	—	—	1	165	3·2	—	—	7	5	—	12	0·23	—	30	2	4	36	201
Hackney	224,082	68	4	667	531	14	271	—	—	5	1,492	6·7	—	21	48	36	—	105	0·47	—	281	21	28	330	1,822
CENTRAL:—																									
Holborn	57,845	143	2	144	52	—	54	—	—	2	254	4·4	—	5	8	5	—	18	0·31	—	90	4	3	97	351
Finsbury	99,717	169	2	293	126	3	52	—	—	—	476	4·8	—	11	11	10	—	32	0·32	—	106	8	10	124	600
City of London	24,539	36	...	73	27	—	14	—	—	—	114	4·7	—	1	2	3	—	6	0·25	—	10	1	32	43	157
EAST:—																									
Shoreditch	117,513	179	...	259	149	5	99	—	—	1	513	4·4	—	7	22	13	—	42	0·36	—	147	7	35	189	702
Bethnal Green	130,028	171	3	392	231	11	59	2	—	1	699	5·4	—	12	27	12	—	51	0·39	—	214	6	7	227	926
Stepney	302,153	171	26	878	529	14	199	1	—	—	1,647	5·5	4	21	58	27	—	110	0·37	—	376	10	14	400	2,047
Poplar	169,550	73	28	450	412	13	93	—	—	—	996	5·9	2	19	60	17	—	98	0·58	—	144	8	6	158	1,154
SOUTH:—																									
Southwark	207,369	183	40	512	345	9	122	—	—	—	1,028	5·0	—	18	23	23	—	64	0·31	—	239	13	30	282	1,310
Bermondsey... ..	129,801	87	7	401	171	3	76	16	—	—	674	5·2	—	25	18	12	3	58	0·45	—	182	9	18	209	883
Lambeth	307,711	75	73	745	337	9	136	—	—	7	1,307	4·3	4	23	29	23	—	79	0·26	—	231	18	24	273	1,580
Battersea	173,422	80	37	474	307	7	89	—	—	—	914	5·3	—	7	29	17	—	43	0·25	—	149	8	27	184	1,098
Wandsworth	249,678	27	29	821	526	6	101	—	—	3	1,486	6·0	—	17	44	18	—	79	0·32	—	235	13	48	296	1,782
Camberwell... ..	265,562	59	19	666	363	2	103	—	—	2	1,155	4·4	—	13	34	17	—	64	0·24	—	233	6	9	248	1,403
Deptford	112,537	72	2	502	445	11	31	2	—	1	994	8·9	—	18	45	4	—	67	0·60	—	134	6	17	157	1,151
Greenwich	99,824	26	4	164	204	4	44	—	—	—	420	4·2	—	9	27	1	—	47	0·47	—	73	7	138	218	638
Lewisham	136,405	19	1	463	276	2	49	—	—	—	791	5·8	—	11	21	10	—	42	0·31	—	82	8	14	104	895
Woolwich	121,478	15	6	390	180	4	42	—	—	3	625	5·2	—	4	13	5	—	22	0·18	—	58	2	14	74	699
Port of London	—	—	3	2	2	—	22	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	30
Totals	4,613,812	62	416	12,531	7,582	†157	2,339	22	Nil.	40	23,087	5·0	13	361	740	368	3	1,485	0·32	Nil.	4,372	233	649	5,254	28,341
Percentage of the above cases admitted to the Managers' Hospitals (un-corrected for mistakes in diagnosis) ...			—	—	97·84	83·85	80·33	51·77	100	—	—	—	92·31	92·24	68·11	39·40	—	66·40	—	{Percentage of deaths in the Managers' Hospitals.					

* Chickenpox was notifiable during only part of the year.

† Only cases of membranous croup which are certified to be of a diphtheritic nature may be admitted into the Managers' hospitals.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

CHART showing the mean number of SCARLET FEVER patients remaining under treatment each week, also the number of cases notified and the number admitted into Hospital during each week of 1903 (uncorrected for mistakes in diagnosis.)



UNDER TREATMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

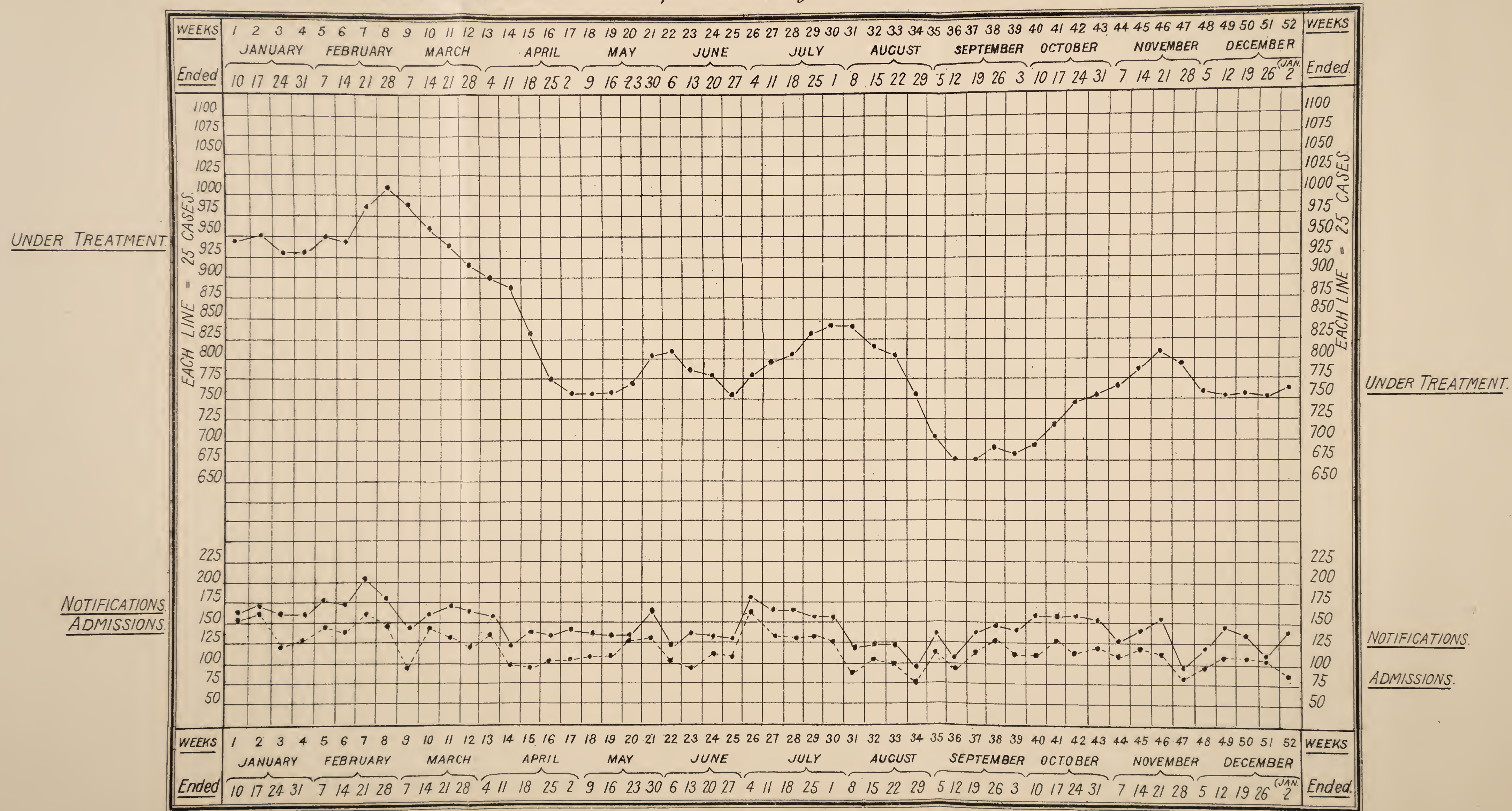
ADMISSIONS.

UNDER TREATMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.
ADMISSIONS.

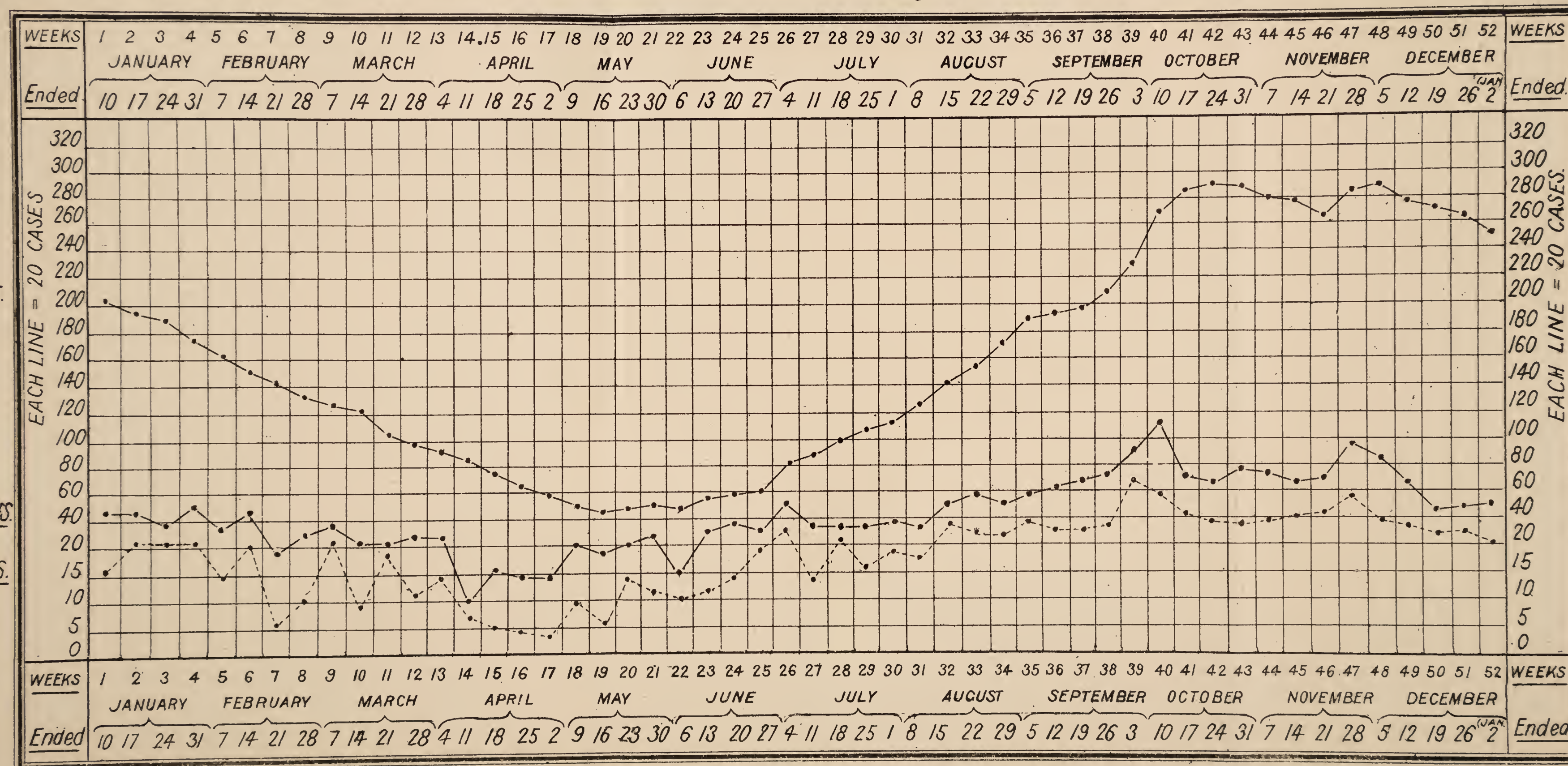
METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

CHART showing the mean number of **DIPHTHERIA** patients remaining under treatment each week, also the number of cases notified, and the number admitted into Hospital during each week of 1903 (uncorrected for mistakes in diagnosis.)



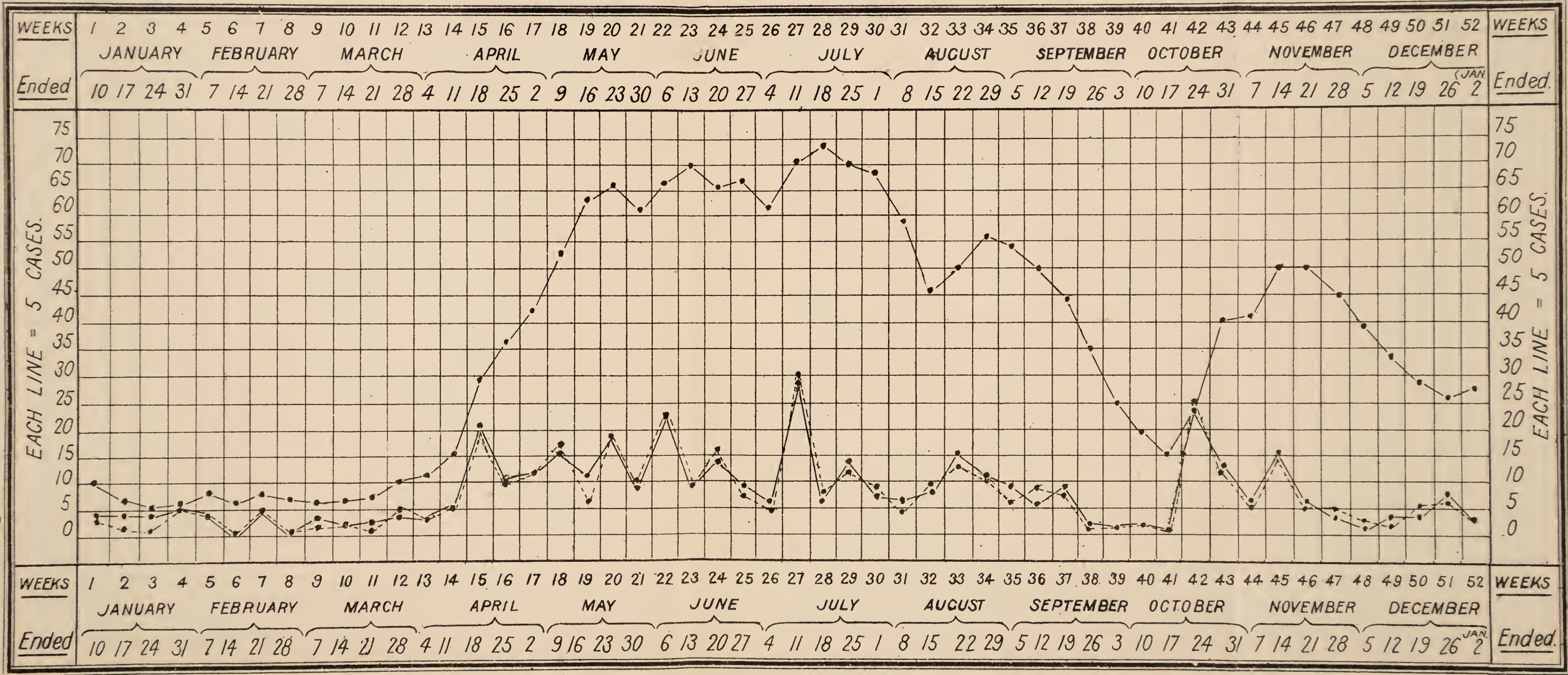
METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

CHART showing the mean number of **ENTERIC FEVER** patients remaining under treatment each week, also the number of cases notified, and the number admitted into Hospital during each week of 1903 (uncorrected for mistakes in diagnosis)



METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

CHART showing the mean number of SMALL-POX patients remaining under treatment each week, also the number of cases notified, and the number admitted into Hospital during each week of 1903 (uncorrected for mistakes in diagnosis.)



UNDER TREATMENT.
ADMISSIONS. (DOTTED LINE)
NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER TREATMENT.

ADMISSIONS. (DOTTED LINE)
NOTIFICATIONS.

The numbers of notifications and admissions in each chart are based upon the figures in the following table:—

TABLE A1.—Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Smallpox notified, Number Admitted, and Percentage of Admissions to Notifications for each week during 1903.

WEEK ENDED	SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA.			ENTERIC FEVER.			SMALLPOX.		
	Notifica- tions.	Admissions.	Percentage of Admissions.	Notifica- tions.	Admissions.	Percentage of Admissions.	Notifica- tions.	Admissions.	Percentage of Admissions.	Notifica- tions.	Admissions.	Percentage of Admissions.
1903.												*
Jan. 10	296	210	70·95	163	153	93·88	45	16	35·56	3	4	133·33
" 17	243	188	77·37	173	168	97·11	44	23	52·27	3	2	66·67
" 24	254	204	80·31	161	121	75·16	35	21	60·00	3	1	33·33
" 31	235	208	88·51	163	127	77·91	50	23	46·00	5	6	120·00
Feb. 7	225	178	79·11	177	146	82·49	33	14	42·42	4	4	100·00
" 14	263	229	87·07	174	141	81·03	44	20	45·46	1	1	100·00
" 21	235	195	82·98	207	161	77·78	18	6	33·33	5	5	100·00
" 28	220	185	84·09	177	148	83·61	31	10	32·26	1	1	100·00
Mar. 7	214	179	83·69	140	97	69·29	37	21	56·76	3	2	66·67
" 14	274	220	80·29	161	141	87·58	21	8	38·10	1	2	200·00
" 21	254	214	84·25	173	128	73·99	21	18	85·71	2	1	50·00
" 28	249	207	83·13	167	123	73·65	28	12	42·86	4	5	125·00
Apr. 4	221	187	84·62	159	134	84·28	27	14	51·85	3	3	100·00
" 11	180	154	85·56	120	99	82·50	10	7	70·00	5	5	100·00
" 18	214	180	84·11	139	94	67·63	16	5	31·25	21	21	100·00
" 25	236	227	96·19	132	101	76·51	14	4	28·57	10	9	90·00
May 2	297	226	75·42	143	106	74·13	14	3	21·43	12	12	100·00
" 9	270	221	81·85	137	109	79·56	20	9	45·00	15	17	113·33
" 16	259	228	88·03	134	111	82·84	18	6	33·33	11	7	63·64
" 23	269	222	82·53	133	127	95·49	20	14	70·00	18	18	100·00
" 30	264	212	80·30	165	129	78·18	27	11	40·74	9	10	111·11
June 6	258	202	78·29	124	102	82·26	15	10	66·67	23	23	100·00
" 13	199	140	70·35	139	94	67·63	26	12	46·16	9	9	100·00
" 20	193	161	83·42	131	114	87·02	33	14	42·42	14	16	114·29
" 27	243	218	89·71	129	111	86·05	29	18	62·07	9	7	77·78
July 4	270	228	84·44	177	162	91·53	49	31	63·27	6	4	66·67
" 11	271	250	92·25	169	130	76·92	34	13	38·24	29	30	103·45
" 18	262	233	88·93	169	128	75·74	36	21	58·33	6	7	116·67
" 25	291	221	75·95	153	130	84·96	34	16	47·06	13	12	92·31
Aug. 1	266	229	86·09	153	125	81·70	37	18	48·65	7	8	114·29
" 8	237	208	87·76	119	88	73·95	35	17	48·57	6	4	66·67
" 15	228	205	89·91	124	102	82·26	50	33	66·00	8	9	112·50
" 22	233	211	90·56	123	99	80·49	59	28	47·46	15	13	86·67
" 29	204	185	90·69	96	75	78·13	49	25	51·02	10	11	110·00
Sep. 5	245	215	87·76	136	108	79·41	59	36	61·02	9	6	66·67
" 12	253	202	79·84	108	96	88·89	60	29	48·33	6	9	150·00
" 19	256	254	99·22	137	116	84·67	65	29	44·62	9	7	77·78
" 26	333	278	83·48	148	127	85·81	73	35	47·95	2	1	50·00
Oct. 3	274	222	81·02	142	113	79·58	94	68	72·34	1	1	100·00
" 10	270	232	85·93	162	114	70·37	111	57	51·35	2	2	100·00
" 17	249	201	80·72	156	127	81·41	71	41	57·75	1	1	100·00
" 24	243	201	82·72	163	113	69·33	67	37	55·22	24	26	108·33
" 31	240	189	78·75	153	122	79·74	77	36	46·75	13	12	92·31
Nov. 7	240	215	89·58	126	109	86·51	75	38	50·67	6	5	83·33
" 14	214	179	83·64	139	120	86·33	66	40	60·67	16	16	100·00
" 21	202	181	89·60	155	114	73·55	69	42	60·87	7	5	71·43
" 28	206	146	70·87	98	80	81·63	95	55	57·89	4	5	125·00
Dec. 5	203	157	77·34	121	96	79·34	83	39	46·99	2	3	150·00
" 12	190	167	87·89	148	110	74·32	67	36	53·73	4	2	50·00
" 19	226	182	80·53	135	112	82·96	47	25	53·19	4	6	150·00
" 26	156	136	87·18	111	103	92·79	49	27	55·10	8	7	87·50
1904.												
Jan. 2	204	185	90·69	140	87	62·15	52	20	38·46	4	4	100·00
	12,531	10,507	83·85	7,582	6,091	80·33	2,339	1,211	51·77	416	407	97·84

N.B.—Extra-metropolitan cases admitted into the Board's hospitals are deducted from the weekly admissions.
For an explanation of the percentage rates of smallpox cases, see p. 162.

This table is of interest as showing the great variations from week to week in the percentages of cases admitted to hospital. The variations range from 70·35 (59·81)* to 92·22 (92·58) in the case of scarlet fever; from 62·59 (61·27) to 97·11 (88·24) in the case of diphtheria; and from 21·43 (22·86) to 85·71 (74·71) in the case of enteric fever. Practically all cases of smallpox find their way into the Managers' hospitals, less than 3 (4) per cent. of the cases notified in the year being treated elsewhere. It will be observed that the smallpox admissions frequently exceed the number of notifications. This is probably due to the disinclination of medical practitioners to send their certificates to the medical officers of health until they know whether the diagnosis has been confirmed by the Board's medical officers.

The following table, A₂, shows the number of cases of infectious diseases admissible to the Managers' hospitals which were notified during the years 1890 to 1903:—

TABLE A₂.—*Number of cases of admissible Diseases† notified during the years from 1890 to 1903.*

YEARS.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Typhus.	Smallpox.	Relapsing Fever.‡	Continued Fever.‡	TOTALS
1890	15,330	5,870	2,877	35	60	7	237	24,416
1891	11,398	5,907	3,372	27	114	39	152	21,009
1892	27,095	7,781	2,465	20	423	7	147	37,938
1893	36,901	13,026	3,663	22	2,813	4	205	56,634
1894	18,440	10,655	3,360	21	1,192	2	162	33,832
1895	19,757	10,772	3,506	14	979	3	105	35,136
1896	25,647	13,362	3,190	6	225	3	103	42,536
1897	22,848	12,803	3,103	4	104	1	67	38,930
1898	16,894	11,543	3,024	16	32	1	55	31,565
1899	18,089	13,346	4,453	13	29	1	69	36,000
1900	13,800	11,776	4,291	7	87	—	73	30,034
1901	18,381	11,968	3,194	20	1,700	—	48	35,311
1902	18,252	10,538	3,407	4	7,796	2	47	40,046
1903	12,531	7,582	2,339	22	416	—	40	23,087

The proportion which the hospital admissions bear to the total number of cases is of great importance to the Managers in considering the question of the amount of accommodation which should be provided to meet the wants of the Metropolis. In this connection the following table will be of interest:—

TABLE A₃.—*Percentage of Admissions to Notifications of each admissible Disease during the years 1890 to 1903.*

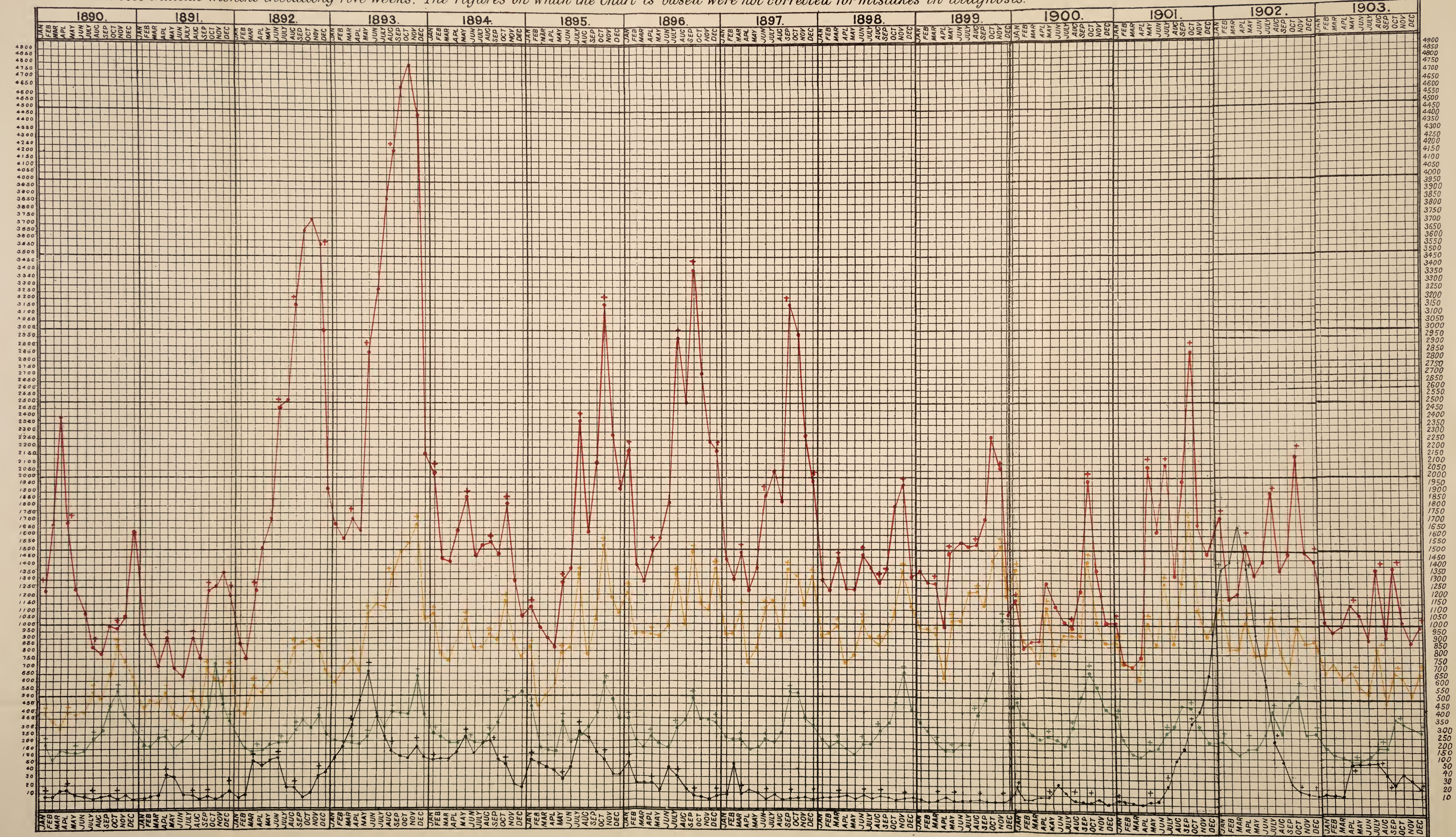
YEARS.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Typhus.	Smallpox.
1890	42·82	17·87	22·49	42·86	36·67
1891	46·84	25·07	27·34	70·37	55·26
1892	48·80	30·19	25·27	60·00	66·67
1893	39·68	24·52	20·01	36·36	81·23
1894	63·94	38·89	20·24	61·90	78·44
1895	58·20	41·55	24·13	42·86	84·58
1896	62·65	39·92	27·02	33·33	61·78
1897	66·99	51·64	30·36	50·00	66·34
1898	73·16	62·12	36·64	87·50	15·62
1899	74·34	69·69	40·78	84·62	55·17
1900	75·15	72·48	47·70	57·14	73·56
1901	78·89	74·85	45·34	85·00	97·29
1902	80·31	72·87	53·18	—	96·34
1903	83·85	80·33	51·77	100·00	97·84

N.B.—These percentages are exclusive of extra-metropolitan cases, but are not corrected for cases of mistaken diagnosis discovered after admission to hospital, and therefore do not correspond exactly with the percentages obtained by taking the corrected admissions as shown in the Fever Statistical Table on p. 168.

*Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.
† Cases of membranous croup are not included in this table. See note, p. 160A.
‡ Although relapsing and continued fevers are admissible to the Managers' hospitals, few cases so certified are sent in.

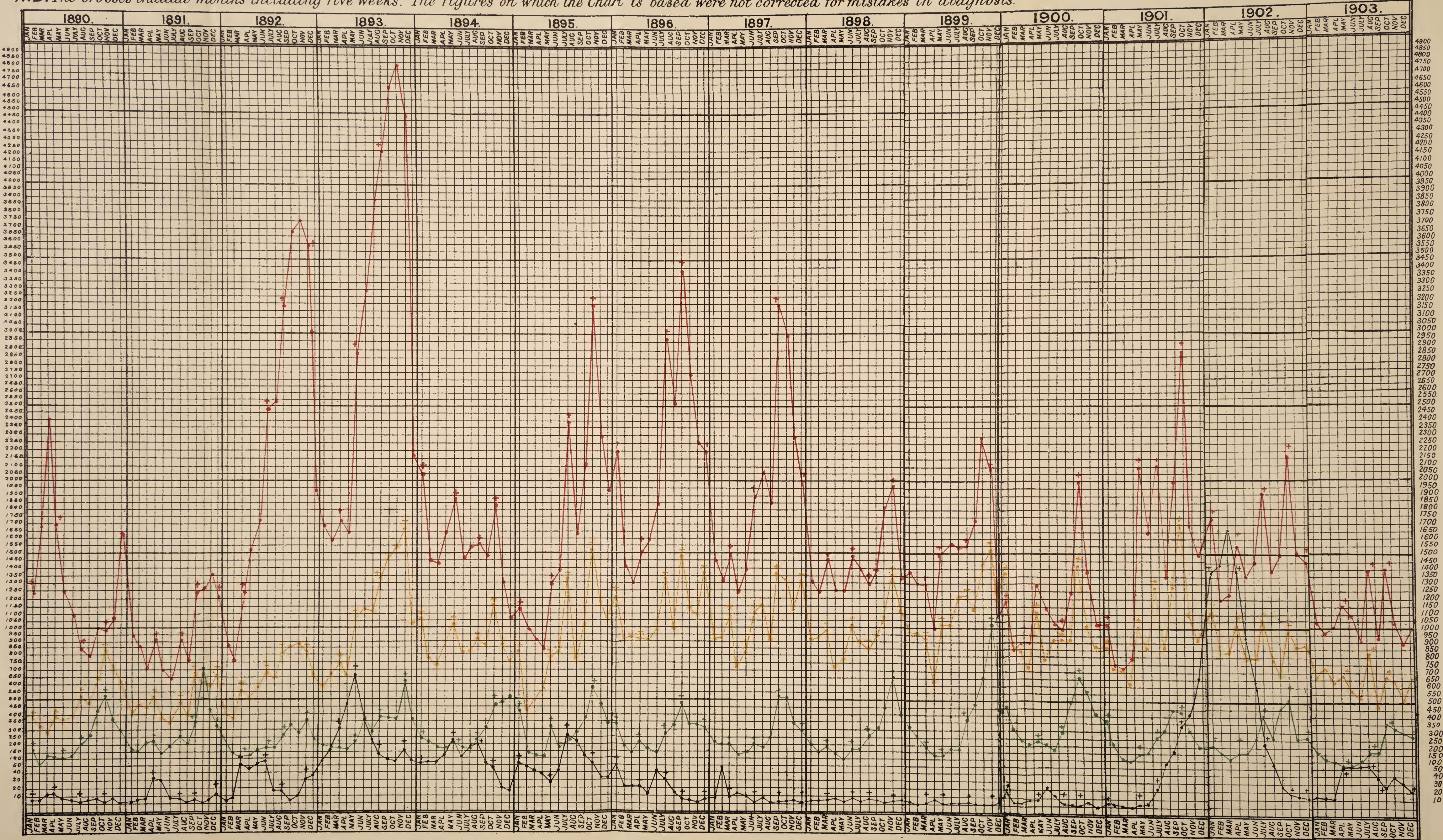
METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

NOTIFICATION CHART, -Monthly notifications, Scarlet fever, Red line, Enteric fever, Green line, Diphtheria, Yellow line, Smallpox, Black line. N.B. The crosses indicate months including five weeks. The figures on which the Chart is based were not corrected for mistakes in diagnosis.



METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

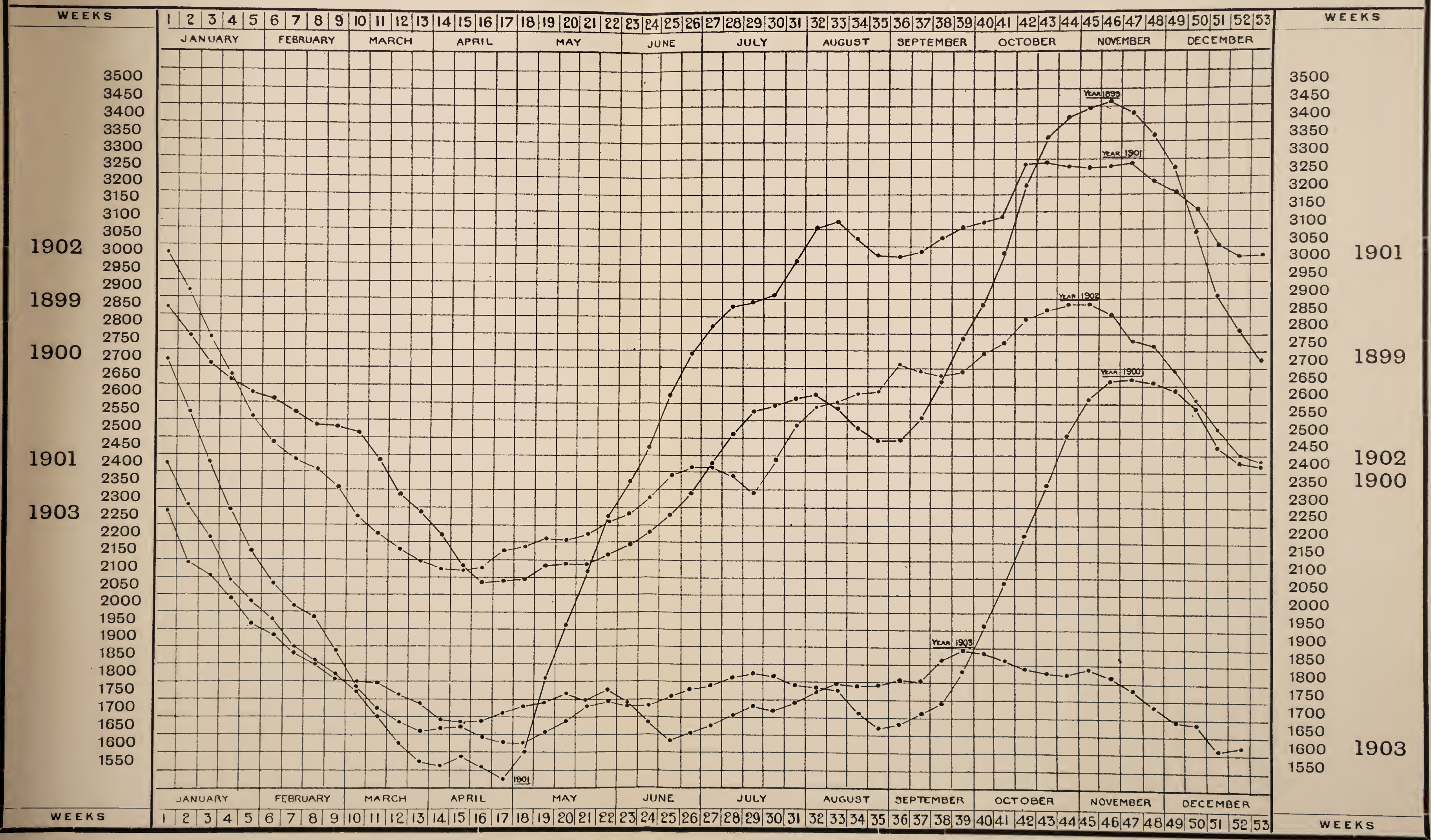
NOTIFICATION CHART, -Monthly notifications, Scarlet fever, Red line, Enteric fever, Green line, Diphtheria, Yellow line, Smallpox, Black line. N.B. The crosses indicate months including five weeks. The figures on which the Chart is based were not corrected for mistakes in diagnosis.



METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

DIAGRAM

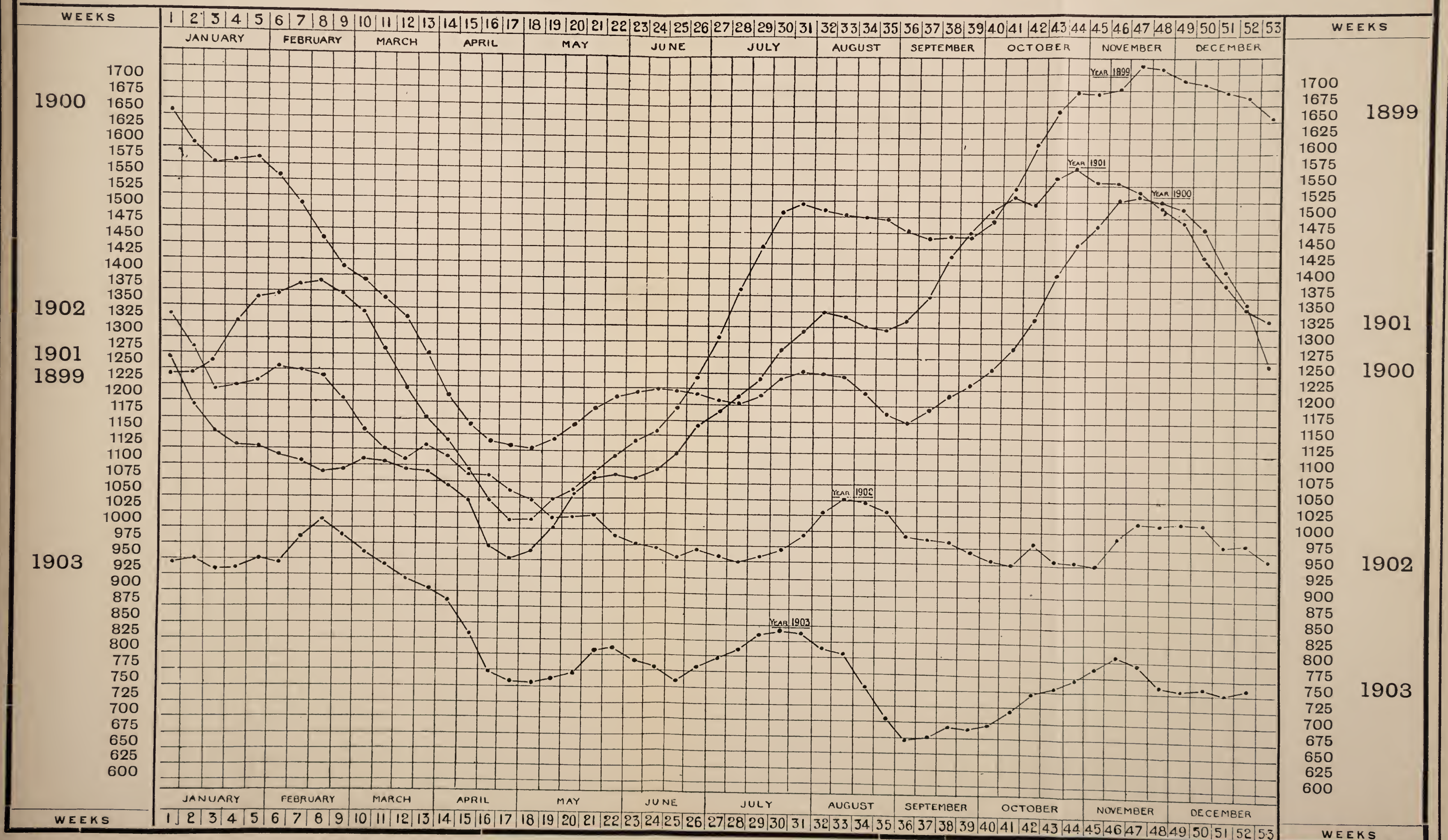
SHOWING THE MEAN NUMBER OF SCARLET FEVER PATIENTS
REMAINING UNDER TREATMENT EACH WEEK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 1903.



METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

DIAGRAM

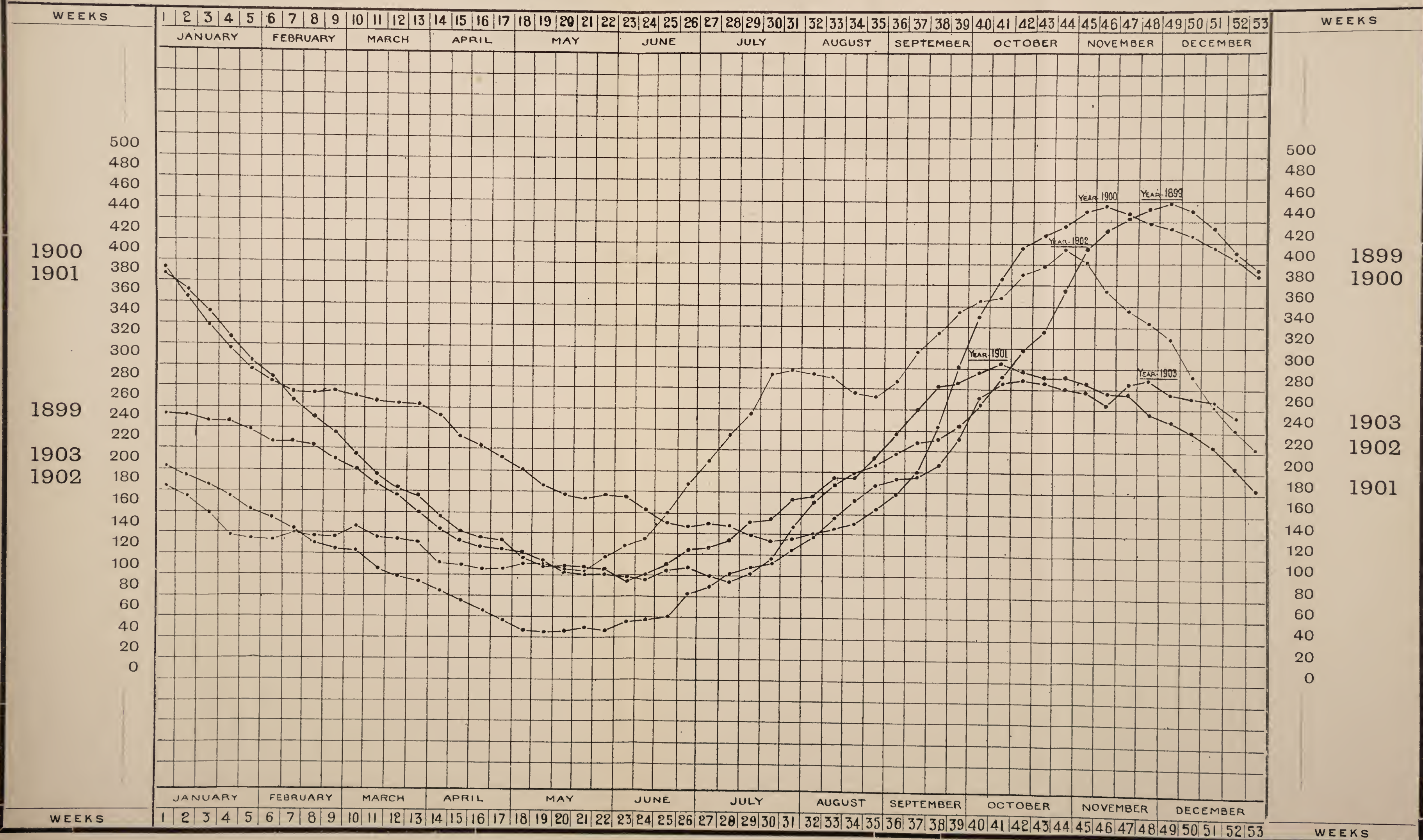
SHOWING THE MEAN NUMBER OF DIPHTHERIA PATIENTS
REMAINING UNDER TREATMENT EACH WEEK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 1903.



METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

DIAGRAM

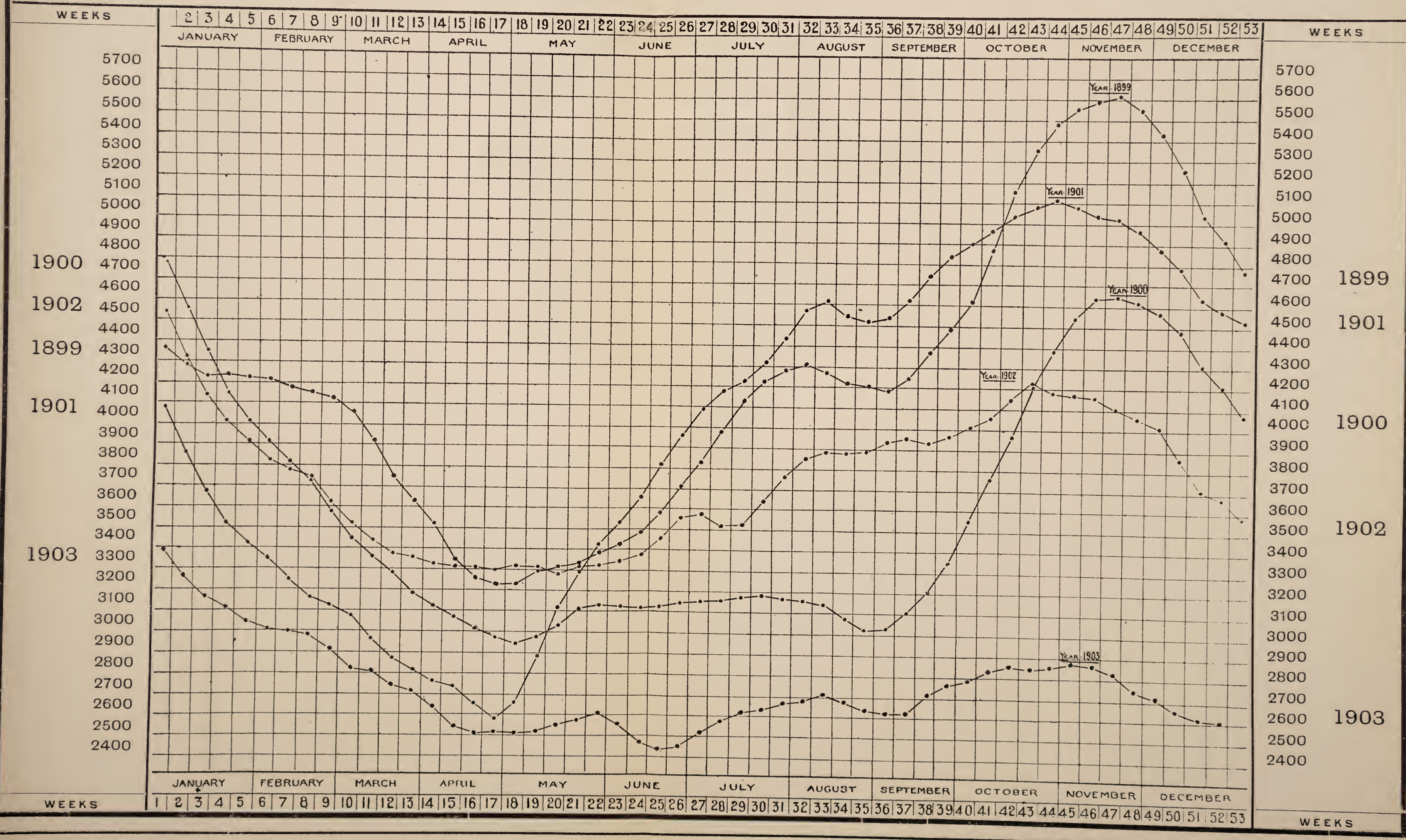
SHOWING THE MEAN NUMBER OF ENTERIC FEVER PATIENTS
REMAINING UNDER TREATMENT EACH WEEK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 1903.



METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE MEAN NUMBER OF ALL PATIENTS (SCARLET AND ENTERIC FEVERS AND DIPHTHERIA) REMAINING UNDER TREATMENT IN THE MANAGERS' FEVER HOSPITALS EACH WEEK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 1903.



The proportion of scarlet fever admissions to notifications has risen from 42·82 to 83·85 (80·31)*, of diphtheria cases from 17·87 to 80·33 (72·87), and of enteric cases from 22·49 to 51·77 (53·18). The low figures of 1893, 1895, and 1896 were due to the fact that scarlet fever and diphtheria were unusually prevalent in those years, and the Board's hospital accommodation was quite inadequate.

The chart facing this page traces the course of scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, and smallpox month by month during each year from 1890 to 1903.

We also print three charts showing the mean weekly numbers of scarlet, diphtheria and enteric patients under treatment in the hospitals during the past five years, 1899-1903; and a fourth chart showing the total of all cases under treatment during the same years. The first three charts show that during the first four years each disease followed the usual course of decreasing in prevalence during the winter and spring, and increasing in the summer and autumn, the lowest points being reached in April or May, and the highest in October or November. These are the usual seasonal movements, but the year 1903 proved an exception to the rule as regards scarlet fever and diphtheria, for practically no increased prevalence occurred during the summer and autumn.

One of the greatest difficulties with which the authorities of infectious hospitals have to contend is the uncertainty as to what may be the requirements of the population for hospital accommodation during the annual "fever season." For example, the scarlet fever chart shows that at the end of April in the year 1901, the number of patients under treatment had fallen to just over 1,500. Then the seasonal rise commenced, and by the end of May, or within five weeks, there were 2,250 in hospital, a rise of 750 cases.

At the present time the Managers have sufficient accommodation in their town hospitals for 4,731 fever and diphtheria patients, and in hospitals out of London for 1,548 convalescing patients. They have also two other hospitals, containing together 1,850 beds, which were intended for convalescing smallpox patients. But the Managers have probably made sufficient provision elsewhere for any outbreak of that disease. Extensive as is the provision made by the Board, it is probably not more than would be required in a year like 1893 when 36,900 cases of scarlet fever alone were notified. According to the present ratio of admissions to notifications, 84 per cent. or 31,000 of these cases would have been admitted into hospital. In a population of the magnitude of that of London the occurrence of one case of disease in every thousand of the population would represent 4,500 cases.

SPOTTED MAP. In the map at the end of this volume smallpox cases are represented by spots, and typhus fever cases by crosses.

It will be observed that cases of the former disease occurred in each district with the exception of the City of London and Shoreditch. In Hampstead and Lewisham boroughs only 1 case each was reported. Clusters of spots will be noticed in the districts of Lambeth, Southwark, Poplar, Westminster, St. Pancras, and Battersea.

Typhus fever cases occurred principally in Bermondsey, 16 cases out of a total of 22 arising in that borough. Cases were also reported in Deptford, Bethnal Green, Paddington and Stepney boroughs.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION. Table A⁴ exhibits the age and sex of cases notified as scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, and smallpox respectively during the year. Scarlet fever and diphtheria are most prevalent amongst children; over two-thirds of the cases being under ten years of age. But whereas scarlet fever is most prevalent amongst children from five to ten years of age, diphtheria is most so amongst those under five years.

TABLE A⁴.—Ages of Cases Notified—1903.

AGES.	SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA.			ENTERIC FEVER.			SMALLPOX.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1	90	80	170	87	73	160	...	...	...	4	3	7
1 to 2	303	267	570	273	234	507	5	4	9	3	3	6
2 ,, 3	496	440	936	365	310	675	14	9	23	4	2	6
3 ,, 4	596	623	1,219	412	421	833	15	12	27	4	4	8
4 ,, 5	685	729	1,414	427	436	863	19	18	37	4	5	9
Total under 5	2,170	2,139	4,309	1,564	1,474	3,038	53	43	96	19	17	36
5 to 10	2,262	2,502	4,764	1,112	1,395	2,507	144	123	267	21	17	38
10 ,, 15	914	936	1,850	364	472	836	187	149	336	8	8	16
15 ,, 20	341	344	685	169	189	358	199	165	364	18	17	35
20 ,, 25	180	253	433	101	169	270	191	161	352	28	20	48
25 ,, 30	99	134	233	85	139	224	158	160	318	38	33	71
30 ,, 35	53	90	143	53	92	145	112	90	202	35	24	59
35 ,, 40	23	39	62	38	58	96	91	64	155	25	10	35
40 ,, 45	9	18	27	13	38	51	57	48	105	19	8	27
45 ,, 50	2	6	8	7	16	23	26	41	67	16	8	24
50 ,, 55	3	4	7	3	9	12	17	25	42	5	2	7
55 ,, 60 ... ..	...	1	1	4	7	11	12	7	19	7	1	8
Upwards	4	2	6	3	7	10	9	7	16	8	4	12
Unrecorded ...	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	6,061	6,470	12,531	3,516	4,066	7,582	1,256	1,083	2,339	247	169	416

Ambulance Work. (2.) The statistical tables concerning the work of the ambulance service will be found on pp. 205 to 207.

Land Service. During the year 18,613 (32,240)* fever, diphtheria, and smallpox patients were conveyed to the various hospitals of the Managers; Infectious Removals. 2,565 (4,210) convalescent patients were transferred to the Northern and other hospitals; and 2,758 (4,489) recovered patients were brought back to London. Further, 323 (360) private persons were removed on payment to other places than the Managers' hospitals; 44 extra-Metropolitan cases were taken from the out-patient departments of general hospitals to their homes, none of these cases being smallpox.

Non-Infectious Removals. The non-infectious removals during the year were as follow :—
Imbecile cases 769 (23)
Ringworm ,, .. . 203 (120)
Ophthalmia ,, .. . 245 (Nil)
Defective and other children 90 (129)

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

Total Removals. Altogether, 26,678 (43,350)* removals were effected by the land ambulance service during 1903, and the various vehicles made 20,374 (35,151) journeys, and ran 205,676½ (388,996) miles.

River Service. The steamboats of the river ambulance service conveyed 2,335 (24,616) passengers to and from the hospital ships at Long Reach; of that number 349 (7,239) were patients taken to the hospital ships: 321 (6,002) were recovered patients brought back to London, and 1,665 (11,375) were visitors, staff, workmen, &c.

Hospital Accommodation. (3.) FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.—The normal accommodation at the fever hospitals at the end of the year was as under:—

HOSPITAL.	No. of Beds.
Eastern Hospital	362
North-Eastern Hospital (including temporary buildings)	600
North-Western Hospital (including some temporary buildings)	460
Western Hospital.. .. .	412
South-Western Hospital... .. .	345
Fountain Hospital (closed)	402
Grove Hospital	518
South-Eastern Hospital (closed for rebuilding) ..	387
Park Hospital	548
Brook Hospital	560
Northern Hospital (including temporary buildings) ..	748
Total	5,342

Further accommodation will be provided at:—

Southern Convalescent Hospital	800
Grand total	<u>6,142</u>

From this total should be deducted 100 beds to the use of which the Urban District of Tottenham is entitled.

SMALLPOX.—For this disease the Managers possessed at the end of 1903 the following accommodation:—

Joyce Green Hospital	940 beds
Long Reach Hospital	300 „
Orchard Hospital	800 „
	<u>2,040</u>

On the 27th June the Managers, upon the recommendation of the Hospitals Committee, decided that the Gore Farm Hospitals (containing 1,850 beds), should no longer be reckoned as smallpox hospitals.

Hospital Statistics. (4.) FEVER.—On the last day of 1902 there were 3,608 (4,588) patients in the fever hospitals.

In the first four months of the year the number under treatment steadily declined to 2,499 on the 25th April; then a rise occurred

* Italic figures and dates in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures and dates for 1902.

during May, and on the 3rd June it reached 2,670, but was followed by a decline and fell to the minimum for the year, 2,427, on the 27th June (*10th May, 1902, 3,281*).^{*} The number again rose and attained the maximum, 2,934, for the year on November 10th (*28th October, 1902, 4,321*), and then declined until the end of the year, when 2,595 (*3,608*) patients remained under treatment.

Distribution of patients amongst the several fever hospitals on 27th June, 1903 :—

Minimum number under treatment.

HOSPITAL	BEDS OCCUPIED.					
	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Eastern Hospital... ..	93	85	...	21	...	199
North-Eastern Hospital...	126	75	..	4	...	205
North-Western „ ...	176	62	...	1	...	239
Western „ ...	159	100	...	15	1	275
South-Western „ ...	201	49	...	3	...	253
Fountain „ ...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Grove „ ..	173	69	...	9	...	251
South-Eastern „ ...	85	91	1	2	...	179
Park „ ...	128	57	...	...	...	185
Brook „ ...	217	114	...	13	...	344
Northern „ ...	243	44	...	...	...	287
TOTALS	1,611	746	1	68	1	2,427

(The Fountain Hospital was closed to admissions on 3rd May).

Distribution of patients amongst the several hospitals on 10th November, 1903 :—

Maximum number under treatment.

HOSPITAL.	BEDS OCCUPIED.					
	Scarlet.	Diphther	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Eastern Hospital	93	97	...	73	...	263
North-Eastern Hospital..	253	51	...	36	...	340
North-Western „ ...	182	63	...	..	...	245
Western „ ...	167	107	...	41	...	315
South-Western „ ...	138	72	...	24	...	234
Fountain „ ...	...	...	Closed in July.		...	...
Grove „ ...	172	76	...	25	...	273
South-Eastern „ ...	129	97	...	39	...	265
Park „ ...	182	57	...	...	...	239
Brook „ ...	199	126	...	39	...	364
Northern „ ...	351	45	...	...	...	396
TOTALS	1,866	791	...	277	...	2,934

^{*} *Italic figures and dates in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures and dates for 1902.*

We have again prepared a table showing the number of cases of scarlet and enteric fevers and diphtheria notified in the respective borough areas, and the number of such cases which were admitted to the Managers' hospitals. The Managers are obliged to keep their records of admissions according to the Poor Law districts to which the patients are chargeable. The areas of these districts are not in all cases co-extensive with the borough areas. Both areas are included in the table, and, in certain instances, several parishes or unions are grouped together to make a total corresponding to the borough areas.

Notifications and Admissions, 1903.

Metropolitan Boroughs and Populations estimated to the middle of 1903.	Corresponding Poor Law Parishes and Unions and Populations.*	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).		Enteric Fever (including Continued Fever).		Total.		Percentage of Admissions to Notifications.
		Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	
Paddington ... 146,032	Paddington ... —	417	355	150	95	47	21	614	471	76·71
Kensington ... 178,409	Kensington ... —	335	273	180	127	68	16	583	416	71·36
Hammersmith 115,803	Hammersmith —	316	248	166	111	60	24	542	383	70·66
Fulham ... 147,780	Fulham ... —	406	340	294	224	80	36	780	600	76·92
Chelsea ... 74,169	Chelsea ... —	209	180	98	74	13	5	320	259	80·94
City of Westminster ... 179,052	{ Strand ... 19,995 Westminster 32,184 St. George's W. 126,873 }	352	305	186	152	73	21	611	478	78·23
St. Marylebone 131,234	St. Marylebone —	414	360	229	155	71	19	714	534	74·89
Hampstead ... 85,197	Hampstead ... —	174	100	86	50	29	7	289	157	54·33
St. Pancras ... 235,716	St. Pancras ... —	658	563	522	361	88	24	1,268	948	74·76
Islington ... 339,137	Islington ... —	867	705	458	255	133	56	1,458	1,016	69·68
Stoke Newington 52,069	{ Hackney ... 276,151	754	538	585	360	312	152	1,651	1,050	63·60
Hackney ... 224,082	{ Holborn ... 126,997	437	398	181	110	108	49	726	557	76·72
Holborn ... 57,845	{ Bloomsbury 30,565 }	73	70	27	18	14	10	114	98	85·96
Finsbury ... 99,717	City of London —	259	199	154	99	100	42	513	340	66·28
City of London 24,539	Shoreditch ... —	392	303	242	120	60	21	694	444	63·98
Shoreditch ... 117,513	Bethnal Green —	878	731	543	367	199	62	1,620	1,160	71·60
Bethnal Green 130,028	{ Stepney ... 58,203 St. George's E. 49,890 Whitechapel 79,827 Mile End O.T. 114,233 }	450	329	425	300	93	37	968	666	68·80
Stepney ... 302,153	Poplar ... —	512	441	354	218	122	52	988	711	71·96
Poplar ... 169,550	Southwark ... —	401	347	174	117	76	44	651	508	78·03
Southwark ... 207,369	St. Olave's ... —	745	543	346	180	143	53	1,234	776	62·88
Bermondsey ... 129,801	Lambeth ... —	1,295	1,031	846	547	193	98	2,334	1,676	71·81
Lambeth ... 307,711	{ Wandsworth & Clapham ... 423,100	666	498	365	197	105	27	1,136	722	63·55
Battersea ... 173,422	Camberwell ... —	1,519	1,243	1,126	776	170	66	2,815	2,085	74·07
Wandsworth ... 249,678	{ Greenwich .. 189,592 Lewisham ... 144,185 Woolwich .. 136,467 }									
Camberwell ... 265,562										
Deptford ... 112,537										
Greenwich ... 99,824										
Lewisham ... 136,405										
Woolwich ... 121,478										
Totals ...		12,529	10,100	7,737	5,013	2,357	942	22,623	16,055	70·97

* Populations are the same as in the boroughs unless otherwise stated.

N.B.—The admissions in this table are taken from Fever Table III., p. 222c, in which the cases are recorded according to the Poor Law areas in which they resided, and from the Boards of Guardians of which the Managers recover the cost of the patients' maintenance. Extra-metropolitan cases are not included in this table.

The variations in the percentages of admissions are considerable, ranging from 54·33 in the case of Hampstead (†52·63 *Hampstead*) to 85·06 in the City of London (78·31 in *Southwark*). Lambeth parish which last year sent 70·45 per cent. to hospitals, this year only sent 62·88 per cent. In Bethnal Green the percentage of admissions is still very low for a working-class district, viz., 63·98 (56·91).

Tables I. to VII. and the accompanying chart summarise the several fever hospital tables given on pp. 220 to 230.

TABLE I.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths at Fever Hospitals during 1903.

DISEASES.	Re- main- ing on Dec. 31, 1902.	Admitted.	Total under treatment during 1903.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Re- main- ing on Dec. 31, 1903.
Scarlet	2,473*	10,345	12,818	10,774	333	3·10	1,711
Diphtheria	836*	5,072	5,908	4,827	504	9·69	577
Enteric	172	967	1,139	772	145	15·39	222
Typhus ... ..	...	19	19	15	4	21·05	...
Totals	3,481	16,403	19,884	16,388	986	5·84	2,510
Other diseases	127*	1,914†	2,041†	1,790	166	8·58	85
Grand Totals... ..	3,608	18,317†	21,925†	18,178	1,152	...	2,595

NOTES.—The mortalities returned as above include all deaths occurring from intercurrent diseases, particulars of which will be found in the annual reports of the medical superintendents.

The mortality rates are calculated according to the Registrar-General's formula—i.e., by dividing the deaths, multiplied by 100, by half the sum of the admissions, discharges, and deaths for the year.

*These figures differ slightly from those given in last year's report as remaining owing to subsequent correction of errors of diagnoses.

† Includes 1 case admitted from the Smallpox Hospitals of the Board.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 7,215 less than in preceding year.

TABLE II.—Monthly Admissions, Deaths, and Discharges at Fever Hospitals during 1903.

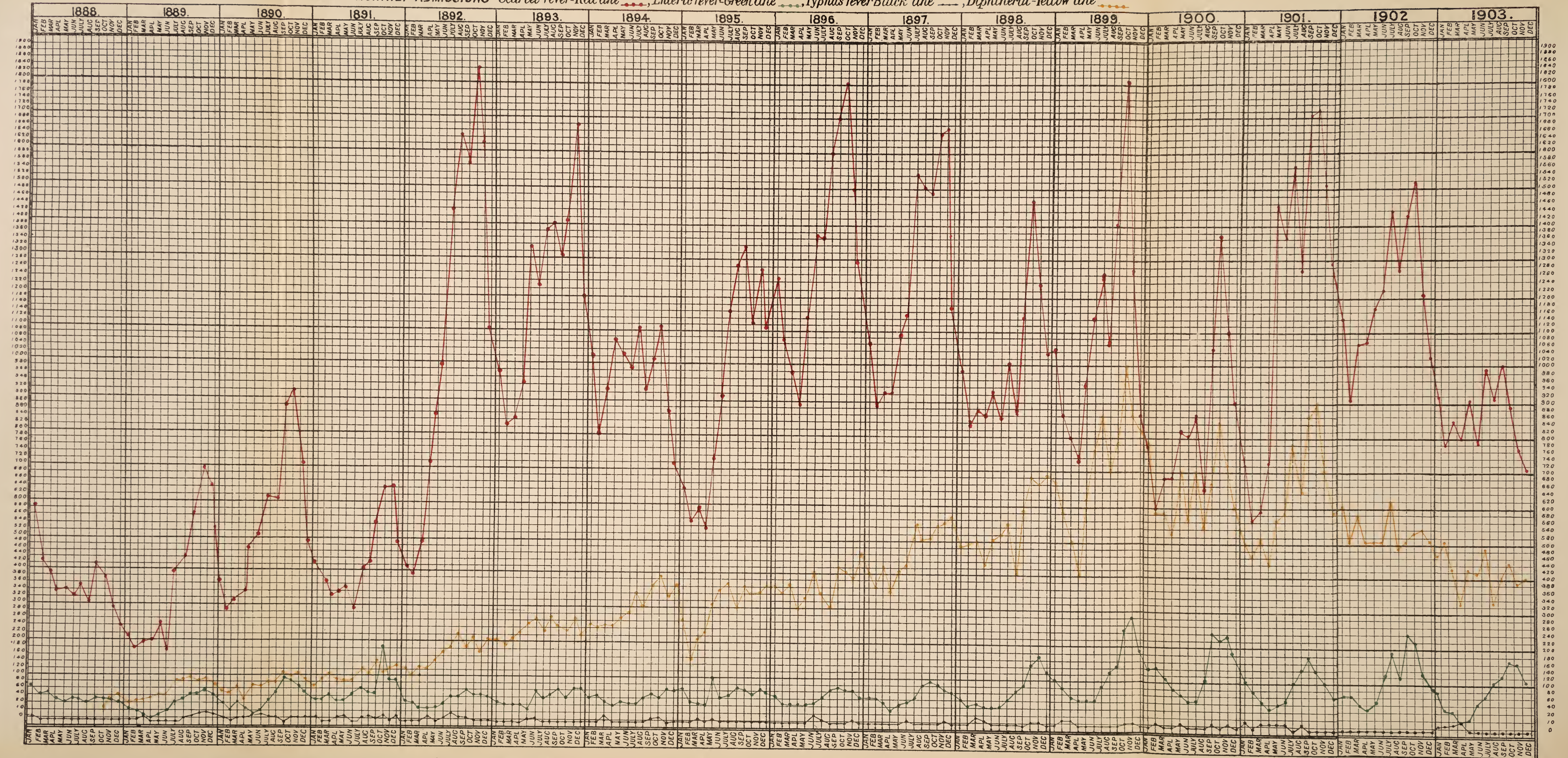
MONTH.	ADMISSIONS.						DEATHS.						MORTALITY PER CENT.*					
	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Typhus.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Typhus.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Typhus.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Jan. ...	920	468	81	1	154	1,624	36	53	12	...	17	118	3·17	10·89	12·00	...	10·53	6·26
Feb. ...	782	513	33	3	151	1,482	31	53	12	...	13	109	3·60	11·17	22·43	...	8·78	7·09
March	852	437	28	5	234	1,556	28	60	3	2	15	108	3·17	11·94	6·32	40·00	6·86	6·52
April...	802	228	10	10	199	1,349	21	41	2	2	21	87	2·51	10·37	8·70	30·77	10·02	5·92
May ...	914	434	13	..	186	1,547	34	33	1	..	15	83	3·83	8·10	5·71	...	7·92	5·51
June ...	785	420	45	...	134	1,384	21	34	5	..	21	81	2·58	7·75	16·13	...	14·69	5·68
July ...	999	494	71	...	164	1,728	32	36	10	...	9	87	3·27	7·89	21·51	...	5·39	5·28
Aug. ...	915	334	108	...	135	1,492	34	31	7	...	6	78	3·91	7·72	8·92	...	4·49	5·26
Sept....	1,004	406	132	...	156	1,698	18	30	17	...	13	78	1·88	7·24	15·81	...	8·47	4·78
Oct. ...	894	446	171	...	164	1,675	31	47	28	...	10	116	3·29	11·10	18·92	...	6·08	6·92
Nov. ...	766	390	163	...	126	1,445	26	38	29	...	8	101	3·35	9·96	18·18	...	6·23	6·98
Dec. ...	712	402	112	...	110	1,336	21	48	19	...	18	106	2·67	11·46	14·67	...	15·32	7·29
Totals	10,345	5,072	967	19	1,913	18,316	333	504	145	4	166	1,152	3·10	9·69	15·39	21·05	8·58	6·12

* Calculated according to the Registrar-General's formula. See footnote to Table I., p. 221.

† Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

FEVER CHART - MONTHLY ADMISSIONS-Scarlet fever-Red line, Enteric fever-Green line, Typhus fever-Black line, Diphtheria-Yellow line



NOTE.—Diphtheria cases were not admitted into the Board's Hospitals until the 23rd October, 1888.

The total monthly admissions were lowest in December (*February*)* and highest in July (*October*).

The accompanying chart shows the monthly admissions of each kind of fever from and including the year 1887.

During the thirty-two years which have elapsed since the first of the Managers' fever hospitals was opened, the scarlet fever admissions fell to the minimum for the year thirteen times in February, four times in March, eight times in April, four times in June, once in September, and twice in December (1888 and 1903); while the maximum number of admissions was reached once in January (1888), twice in July, five times in September, sixteen times in October, six times in November, and twice in December. The enteric fever admissions fell to the minimum for the year three times in March, eleven times in April, nine times in May, eight times in June, and once in July; and rose to the maximum once in May, six times in September, fourteen times in October, ten times in November, and once in December.

Diphtheria cases were not admitted to the Managers' hospitals until October, 23rd, 1888. Since then the minimum admissions have occurred twice in January, four times in February, seven times in April, once in August, and once in September; while the maximum admissions took place thrice in July, once in August, twice in September, four times in October, twice in November, and thrice in December.

The maxima of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever admissions must not, however, be regarded as indicating with accuracy the greatest seasonal prevalence of these diseases during the years referred to in the chart, for the reason that on several occasions the accommodation in the Managers' hospitals became exhausted.

The maximum death-rate in 1903 was for scarlet fever in August, for diphtheria in March, and for enteric fever in February. The minimum rate was for scarlet fever in September, for diphtheria in September, and for enteric fever in May.

* Months in italics in brackets are the corresponding months for 1902.

TABLE III.—*Admissions and Deaths of Patients at Fever Hospitals during 1903, divided according to Parishes or Unions.*

PARISH OR UNION.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Typhus.	Other Diseases.	Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.
Kensington	273	127	16	...	41	457	36
Hammersmith	248	111	24	...	30	413	32
Fulham	340	224	36	..	63	663	32
Paddington	355	95	21	...	37	508	26
Chelsea	180	74	5	...	28	287	7
St. George's, Hanover Square ...	142	91	17	...	22	272	19
Westminster... ..	139	48	2	...	19	208	6
St. Marylebone	360	155	19	...	55	589	45
St. Pancras	563	361	24	..	95	1,043	69
Hampstead	100	50	7	...	21	178	10
Islington	705	255	56	...	122	1,138	66
Hackney	538	360	152	..	152	1,202	95
St. Giles & St. George, Bloomsbury	39	11	17	...	10	77	7
Strand	24	13	2	...	4	43	1
Holborn	359	99	32	...	46	536	37
London, City of	70	18	10	...	5	103	2
Shoreditch	199	99	42	...	58	398	39
Bethnal Green	303	120	21	1	67	512	30
Whitechapel	244	134	19	1	55	453	26
St. George-in-the-East	121	40	10	...	22	193	9
Stepney	145	76	18	...	27	266	8
Mile End Old Town	221	117	15	...	33	386	20
Poplar	329	300	37	...	49	715	68
Southwark	441	218	52	1	164	876	56
St. Olave's	347	117	44	15	52	575	52
Lambeth	543	180	53	...	133	909	52
Wandsworth and Clapham ...	1,031	547	98	...	201	1,877	96
Camberwell... ..	498	197	27	...	104	826	42
Greenwich	570	454	26	1	66	1,117	86
Woolwich	335	131	21	...	38	525	21
Lewisham	338	191	19	...	60	608	31
Port and Tower of London ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tottenham	245	59	25	...	34	363	16
Beyond Metropolitan Area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	10,345	5,072	967	19	1,913	18,316	1,152

In all the districts mentioned in the foregoing table III. the total admissions were below those of the previous year, the most notable instances being, as regards scarlet fever cases, Camberwell, 498 (*1,043*)*; Lambeth, 543 (*1,091*); St. Pancras, 563 (*1,039*); Islington, 705 (*1,054*); Holborn, 359 (*491*).

On the other hand, in several of the districts, the deaths were in excess of last year, viz., Kensington, 36 (*34*); Hammersmith, 32 (*25*); Poplar, 68 (*62*); Greenwich, 86 (*59*).

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

SCARLET FEVER.—TABLE IV.—*Admissions, Deaths, and Mortality per cent. of Scarlet Fever Patients during 1903, divided according to age and sex.*

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.
Under 1 ...	50	8	16·00	51	10	19·61	101	18	17·82
1 to 2 ...	265	35	13·21	240	18	7·50	505	53	10·50
2 „ 3 ...	436	29	6·65	395	35	8·86	831	64	7·70
3 „ 4 ...	499	21	4·21	562	31	5·52	1,061	52	4·90
4 „ 5 ...	596	20	3·36	593	22	3·71	1,189	42	3·53
Totals under } 5 years ... }	1,846	113	6·12	1,841	116	6·30	3,687	229	6·21
5 to 10 ...	1,899	40	2·05	2,119	42	1·89	4,018	82	2·04
10 „ 15 ...	785	2	0·25	724	3	0·41	1,509	5	0·33
15 „ 20 ...	266	5	1·88	271	3	1·11	537	8	1·49
20 „ 25 ...	137	4	2·92	167	1	0·60	304	5	1·64
25 „ 30 ...	58	1	1·72	78	1	1·28	136	2	1·47
30 „ 35 ..	34	1	2·94	55	1	1·82	89	2	2·25
35 „ 40 ...	12	...	...	30	...	...	42	...	...
40 „ 45 ...	4	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	...
45 „ 50 ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...
50 „ 55 ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
55 „ 60 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
And upwards	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
Grand Totals	5,046	166	3·27	5,299	167	3·11	10,345	333	3·22

The total admissions of scarlet fever cases in 1903 were 10,345 (14,503)*: the female were 253 (233) in excess of the male admissions. The total mortality, calculated on the admissions, was 3·22 (3·53) per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.—TABLE V.—*Admissions, Deaths, and Mortality per cent. of Diphtheria Patients during 1903, divided according to age and sex.*

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.
Under 1 ...	50	17	34·00	43	15	34·88	93	32	34·41
1 to 2 ...	188	31	16·49	169	46	27·22	357	77	21·57
2 „ 3 ...	292	51	17·47	232	43	18·53	524	94	17·94
3 „ 4 ...	316	31	9·81	348	48	13·79	664	79	11·90
4 „ 5 ...	338	28	8·28	304	31	10·20	642	59	9·19
Total under } 5 years ... }	1,184	158	13·34	1,096	183	16·70	2,280	341	14·96
5 to 10 ...	765	50	6·54	1,003	84	8·37	1,768	134	7·58
10 „ 15 ...	240	5	2·50	278	14	5·76	518	19	4·25
15 „ 20 ...	75	2	2·67	113	1	0·88	188	3	1·60
20 „ 25 ...	33	...	...	67	1	1·49	100	1	1·00
25 „ 30 ...	33	1	3·03	63	1	1·59	96	2	2·08
30 „ 35 ...	23	...	...	33	...	...	56	...	...
35 „ 40 ...	13	1	7·69	23	1	4·35	36	2	5·56
40 „ 45 ...	4	...	...	14	...	...	18	...	...
45 „ 50 ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
50 „ 55 ...	1	...	...	4	1	25·00	5	1	20·00
55 „ 60 ...	1	...	...	4	1	25·00	5	1	20·00
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals	2,373	217	9·19	2,699	287	10·71	5,072	504	10·00

The total admissions of diphtheria were fewer in number by 1,448 (1,102)* cases than in 1902, and the death-rate, calculated on the admissions, 10·00 per cent., was 1·33 lower than that of the previous year.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

ENTERIC FEVER.—TABLE VI.—Admissions, Deaths, and Mortality per cent. of Enteric Fever Patients during 1903, divided according to age and sex :—

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.
Under 5 ...	29	...	...	17	...	...	46	...	...
5 to 10 ...	58	3	5·17	59	5	8·47	117	8	6·84
10 „ 15 ...	100	7	7·00	73	5	6·85	173	12	6·94
15 „ 20 ...	85	10	11·76	75	5	6·67	160	15	9·20
20 „ 25 ...	103	26	25·24	69	9	13·04	172	35	20·35
25 „ 30 ...	63	13	20·63	65	12	18·46	128	25	19·53
30 „ 35 ...	38	10	26·32	29	10	34·48	67	20	2·99
35 „ 40 ...	20	6	30·00	22	5	22·73	42	11	26·19
40 „ 45 ...	13	4	30·77	17	8	47·06	30	12	40·00
45 „ 50 ...	8	2	25·00	8	1	12·50	16	3	18·75
50 „ 55 ...	4	...	...	5	2	40·00	9	2	22·22
55 „ 60 ...	..	..	...	4	1	25·00	4	1	25·00
And upwards	2	1	50·00	1	...	...	3	1	33·33
Totals ...	523	82	15·68	444	63	14·19	967	145	14·99

There were 453 fewer cases of enteric fever admitted than during 1902.
The total death-rate was ·36 per cent. lower than in that year.

TYPHUS FEVER.—TABLE VII.—Admissions, Deaths, and Mortality per cent. of Typhus Fever Patients during 1903, divided according to age and sex :—

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.
Under 5 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
5 to 10 ...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...
10 „ 15 ...	1	...	...	1	1	100·00	2	1	50·00
15 „ 20 ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...
20 „ 25 ...	1	1	100·00	...	...	...	1	1	100·00
25 „ 30 ...	1	...	...	1	1	100·00	2	1	50·00
30 „ 35 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
35 „ 40 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
40 „ 45 ...	1	...	...	1	1	100·00	2	1	50·00
45 „ 50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 „ 55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 „ 60 ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	9	1	11·11	10	3	30·00	19	4	21·05

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES. This year the table giving details of the cases of miscellaneous diseases admitted has been transferred to the Medical Supplement (pp. 300–311). Further reference to it is made on p. 184, “Cases of mistaken diagnosis.”

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL. We have again had tables prepared to show the length of residence of patients treated in the Managers’ hospitals.
For scarlet fever and diphtheria there are two tables for each disease, one dealing with cases treated to termination at the Board’s town hospitals and the other with cases that completed their treatment at the convalescent hospital.

SCARLET
FEVER
PATIENTS.

TABLE VIIIA.—*Length of Residence of Scarlet Fever Patients treated to Recovery or Death in the Board's Town Hospitals during the year 1903.*

HOSPITAL.	Total Number of Cases (including Deaths).	Number of Days' Residence.	Average Residence (days).	Recovered Cases only.	Number of Days' Residence.	Average Residence (days).
Eastern	489 (146)	20,105 (6,933)	41·16 (47·48)	463 (139)	19,756 (6,870)	42·66 (49·43)
North-Eastern ...	1,349 (1,653)	81,259 (108,965)	60·24 (65·88)	1,309 (1,593)	80,652 (107,769)	61·61 (67·65)
North-Western ...	579 (939)	35,128 (60,000)	60·67 (60·66)	527 (892)	34,265 (58,544)	65·02 (65·63)
Western	878 (1,002)	55,682 (65,168)	63·42 (65·03)	840 (944)	54,852 (64,268)	65·30 (68·08)
South-Western ...	838 (991)	57,223 (70,998)	68·29 (71·04)	803 (944)	56,286 (70,160)	70·09 (74·32)
Fountain	641 (1,743)	42,557 (105,329)	66·39 (60·43)	627 (1,678)	42,199 (104,103)	67·30 (62·04)
Grove	927 (376)	51,425 (18,609)	55·48 (49·50)	903 (354)	51,125 (18,354)	56·62 (51·85)
South-Eastern ...	434 (507)	27,982 (30,350)	64·47 (59·86)	410 (472)	27,701 (29,779)	67·56 (63·09)
Park	1,187 (1,950)	64,049 (102,031)	53·96 (52·32)	1,159 (1,879)	63,516 (100,682)	54·80 (53·58)
Brook	1,393 (1,666)	82,235 (103,980)	59·03 (62·41)	1,344 (1,623)	81,621 (103,427)	60·73 (63·73)
Totals	8,715 (11,023)*	517,645 (672,363)	59·40 (61·00)	8,385 (10,518)	511,973 (663,956)	61·35 (62·65)

TABLE VIIIB.—*Length of Residence of Scarlet Fever Patients who completed their Recovery or Died at the Board's Convalescent Hospital during the year 1903.*

HOSPITAL.	Total Number of Cases (including Deaths).	Number of Days' Residence.			Average Residence.			Recovered Cases only.	Number of Days' Residence.			Average Residence.		
		Town Hospital.	Convalescent Hospital.	Total.	Town Hospital.	Convalescent Hospital.	Total.		Town Hospital.	Convalescent Hospital.	Total.	Town Hospital.	Convalescent Hospital.	Total.
Northern...	2,392 (4,141)	83,600 (129,269)	100,392 (150,474)	183,992 (279,743)	34·95 (31·22)	41·97 (36·34)	76·92 (67·55)	2,389 (4,134)	83,519 (129,086)	100,194 (150,218)	183,713 (279,304)	34·96 (31·23)	41·94 (36·34)	76·90 (67·56)

The average duration of residence of scarlet fever cases was at the town hospitals 59·40 (61·00)* days including deaths, and 61·35 (62·65) days if the fatal cases be excluded. At the convalescent hospital the average duration was 76·92 (67·55) and 76·90 (67·56) days respectively (including residence in the town hospitals). So that, on the whole, the total residence of cases who completed their

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

recovery at the convalescent hospital was 15.55 (4.91)* days longer than that of cases at the town hospitals.

As regards the residence of the recovered patients in the town hospitals there are very considerable variations. The shortest residence, excluding the two Fountain cases, was 42.66 (49.43) days at the Eastern Hospital (*Eastern Hospital*), or 18.69 (13.22) days below the average, and the longest was 70.09 (74.32), or 8.74 (11.67) days above the average, at the South-Western Hospital (*South-Western Hospital*).

DIPHTHERIA PATIENTS. TABLE IXA.—Length of Residence of Diphtheria Patients treated to Recovery or Death in the Board's Town Hospitals during the year 1903.

HOSPITAL			Total Number of Cases (including Deaths).	Number of Days' Residence.	Average Residence. (days)	Recovered Cases only.	Number of Days' Residence.	Average Residence. (days).
Eastern	...	...	521 (955)	26,238 (55,724)	50.36 (58.35)	439 (847)	25,405 (54,445)	57.87 (64.28)
North-Eastern	...	...	362 (626)	15,163 (29,761)	41.89 (47.54)	318 (555)	14,789 (29,275)	46.51 (52.75)
North-Western	...	...	530 (851)	25,578 (40,014)	48.26 (47.01)	488 (742)	25,105 (38,803)	51.44 (52.29)
Western	...	...	671 (765)	28,459 (33,324)	42.41 (43.56)	597 (672)	27,978 (32,613)	46.86 (48.53)
South-Western	..	..	386 (435)	18,703 (22,138)	48.45 (50.87)	358 (393)	18,454 (21,750)	51.55 (55.34)
Fountain	...	...	2 (4)	57 (105)	28.50 (26.25)	2 (3)	57 (97)	28.50 (32.33)
Grove	...	...	725 (1,051)	34,924 (56,456)	48.17 (53.72)	681 (973)	34,589 (55,840)	50.79 (57.39)
South-Eastern	..	..	522 (616)	29,058 (34,220)	55.67 (55.19)	466 (537)	28,519 (33,165)	61.19 (61.30)
Park	...	...	571 (488)	23,867 (23,589)	41.80 (48.34)	524 (421)	23,193 (22,727)	44.26 (53.98)
Brook	...	...	716 (743)	36,484 (40,493)	50.96 (54.50)	629 (652)	35,495 (39,499)	56.43 (60.58)
Totals			5,006 (6,534)	238,531 (335,824)	47.65 (51.40)	4,502 (5,795)	233,584 (328,214)	51.88 (56.64)

TABLE IXB.—Length of Residence of Diphtheria Patients who completed their Recovery or Died at the Board's Convalescent Hospital during the year 1903.

HOSPITAL.	Total Number of Cases (including Deaths).	Number of Days' Residence.			Average Residence (days).			Recovered Cases only.	Number of Days' Residence.			Average Residence (days).		
		Town Hospital.	Convalescent Hospital.	Total.	Town Hospital.	Convalescent Hospital.	Total.		Town Hospital.	Convalescent Hospital.	Total.	Town Hospital.	Convalescent Hospital.	Total.
Northern...			(No deaths.) (No deaths.)					325 (337)	12,402 (12,635)	12,490 (9,456)	24,829 (22,091)	38.16 (37.49)	38.43 (28.06)	76.59 (65.55)

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902

The average length of residence of diphtheria patients at the town hospitals was 47·65 (51·40)* days including deaths, and 51·88 (56·64) days if the fatal cases be omitted. At the convalescent hospital, where there was no death, the average residence (including residence in the town hospitals) was 76·59 (65·55) days or 28·94 (8·91) days longer than in the town hospitals.

The variations in length of residence of recovered patients at different hospitals, excluding the Fountain Hospital, which treated 2 diphtheria cases only during the year, are again very remarkable, ranging from 44·26 (48·53) days at the Park Hospital (*Western Hospital*), 7·62 (8·11) days below the average, to 61·19 (64·28) days at the South-Eastern Hospital (*Eastern Hospital*), or 9·31 (7·64) days above the average.

ENTERIC
FEVER
PATIENTS.

TABLE X.—*Length of Residence of Enteric Fever Patients treated to Recovery or Death in the Board's Town Hospitals during the year 1903.*

HOSPITAL.	Total Number of Cases (including Deaths).	Number of Days' Residence.	Average Residence. (days).	Recovered Cases only.	Number of Days' Residence.	Average Residence (days).
Eastern	197 (147)	10,177 (7,980)	51·66 (54·29)	160 (129)	9,581 (7,808)	59·88 (60·53)
North-Eastern ...	119 (157)	5,746 (7,406)	48·29 (47·17)	101 (127)	5,419 (7,074)	53·65 (55·70)
North-Western ...	56 (179)	2,593 (7,203)	46·30 (40·24)	47 (136)	2,343 (6,656)	49·85 (48·94)
Western	117 (130)	5,838 (6,583)	45·79 (50·64)	99 (116)	5,146 (6,506)	51·98 (56·09)
South-Western ...	63 (85)	3,356 (5,609)	53·27 (65·99)	49 (80)	3,206 (5,546)	65·43 (69·32)
Fountain	2	154	77·00	2	154	77·00
Grove	97 (196)	4,712 (8,463)	48·57 (43·18)	80 (147)	4,510 (7,946)	56·37 (54·06)
South-Eastern ...	125 (264)	6,459 (13,564)	51·67 (51·38)	107 (235)	6,237 (13,125)	58·29 (55·85)
Park	31 (62)	1,847 (3,191)	59·58 (51·47)	30 (50)	1,828 (3,117)	60·93 (62·34)
Brook	110 (175)	5,579 (10,146)	50·72 (57·98)	97 (157)	5,414 (9,902)	55·81 (63·07)
Total	917 (1,395)	46,461 (70,145)	50·66 (50·28)	772 (1,177)	43,684 (67,680)	56·59 (57·50)

The average residence of enteric fever patients was 50·66 (50·28) days including deaths, and 56·59 (57·50) days if the fatal cases be excluded. The shortest residence of recovered cases was 49·85 (48·94) days, or 6·74 (8·56) days below the average, at the North-Western Hospital (*North-Western Hospital*), and the longest, excluding the Fountain Hospital, which treated only 2 cases, 65·43 (69·32) days, or 8·84 (11·82) days above the average, at the South-Western Hospital (*South-Western Hospital*).

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

MISCELLA-
NEOUS
DISEASES.

TABLE XI.—*Length of Residence of Patients suffering from Miscellaneous Diseases treated to Recovery or Death in the Board's Town Hospitals during the year 1903.*

HOSPITAL.	Total Number of Cases (including Deaths).	Number of Days' Residence.	Average Residence. (days).	Recovered Cases only.	Number of Days' Residence.	Average Residence. (days).
Eastern	274 (237)	5,373 (5,494)	19·61 (23·18)	250 (216)	5,198 (5,305)	20·79 (24·56)
North-Eastern ...	223 (265)	4,951 (6,576)	22·20 (24·82)	207 (239)	4,844 (6,220)	23·40 (26·03)
North-Western ...	163 (179)	2,976 (3,294)	18·26 (18·40)	138 (164)	2,803 (3,155)	20·31 (19·24)
Western	185 (215)	4,295 (4,804)	23·22 (22·34)	165 (192)	4,101 (4,585)	24·85 (23·88)
South-Western ...	179 (135)	5,277 (4,254)	29·48 (31·51)	172 (120)	5,120 (4,164)	29·76 (34·70)
Fountain	40 (89)	617 (1,493)	15·42 (16·78)	36 (87)	587 (1,454)	16·31 (16·71)
Grove	289 (250)	5,773 (6,146)	19·97 (24·58)	270 (227)	5,590 (5,948)	20·70 (26·20)
South-Eastern ...	178 (284)	2,991 (5,009)	16·80 (17·64)	161 (263)	2,877 (4,782)	17·87 (18·18)
Park	297 (269)	4,578 (4,961)	15·41 (18·44)	281 (256)	4,463 (4,730)	15·88 (18·48)
Brook	127 (170)	2,569 (3,293)	20·23 (19·37)	109 (151)	2,468 (3,184)	22·64 (21·09)
Totals	1,955 (2,093)	39,400 (45,324)	20·15 (21·66)	1,789 (1,915)	38,051 (43,257)	21·26 (22·72)

Of the cases of miscellaneous diseases (cases of mistaken diagnosis) treated, the average residence of each patient was 20·15 (21·66)* days including deaths, and 21·26 (22·72) days if the fatal cases be excluded. The shortest residence of recovered cases was at the Park Hospital (*Fountain Hospital*) 15·88 (16·71) days, or 5·38 (6·01) days below the average, and the longest at the South-Western Hospital (*South-Western Hospital*) 29·76 (34·70) days, or 8·50 (11·98) days above the average.

SMALLPOX. Of smallpox patients 344 (8,613) were treated. Average residence, PATIENTS. including deaths, 39·92 (30·24) days, or, excluding deaths, 40·98 (34·48) days.

GENERAL REMARKS. The length of residence of patients in hospital is a most important factor in determining the amount of hospital accommodation which should be provided for a given population.

For many years the Managers have been much concerned at the prolonged periods for which patients are detained in their hospitals. According to tables published in our report for 1899, the average residence of recovered cases of scarlet fever in the town hospitals was 70·4 days, of diphtheria 59·2 days, and of enteric cases 58·6 days.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

Possibly the fear of "return cases" influenced the detention of patients. At any rate since the Managers appointed a medical officer to investigate all such cases, the earlier discharge of patients appears to have been encouraged. For the average residence has declined as regards scarlet fever cases by over 9 days, diphtheria by over 7 days, and enteric fever cases by over 2 days.

A satisfactory result of these shortened periods of residence was that although, owing to the outbreak of epidemic smallpox in the autumn of 1901, the Managers were deprived of the use of Gore Farm Hospital (containing 1,000 beds), which in former years they had used for convalescing fever and diphtheria patients, they, nevertheless, passed upwards of 29,000 patients through the remaining hospitals, being a larger number than in any previous year of the Board's existence.

Financially, also, the shortening of the period of residence, is of the utmost importance. There is not only an immediate saving in the cost of maintenance, but, what is of greater moment, the provision of additional accommodation may be rendered unnecessary. Dealing only with the scarlet fever patients treated to recovery in the Managers' town hospitals, there was a saving in the number of days' maintenance in 1903 as compared with 1899, of 112,706 days, which at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per capita per diem (which was the cost for the half-year ended at Michaelmas, 1903), represents a monetary saving of £4,109. And it is calculated that a reduction in the period of residence of nine days, worked out on the total of the Managers' existing scarlet fever accommodation, is equivalent to the use of another hospital of at least 600 beds. In other words, the Managers can now deal with such an increased number of patients as under the conditions prevailing in the year 1899 would have compelled them to erect an additional hospital, at a capital expenditure of probably £360,000.

In connection with this subject, we draw special attention to the following paragraphs in the reports of Dr. Goodall (Eastern Hospital) and Dr. Caiger (South-Western Hospital).

Dr. Goodall states on p. 208 :—

During the year I have discharged a considerable number of scarlet fever patients at the end of four weeks' stay in hospital, while they were still desquamating. Although I had commenced this practice in the year 1901, I did not, during that and the succeeding year, carry it out to such an extent as during the year that has just passed. In January, 1903, an informal conference was held between the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health and the medical superintendents of the Board's fever hospitals. In consequence of what took place at that conference, I was encouraged to discharge a still larger number of patients in the peeling stage; and it is, I think, chiefly due to this fact that the average length of residence of scarlet fever patients treated to recovery has been reduced to 42·6 days.

Also on p. 209 he states :—

During the year no diphtheria patient has been discharged from the hospital until two consecutive bacteriological examinations of the fauces have proved negative. This practice I commenced on the 1st November, 1902. I fully expected that, in consequence, the period of detention would be lengthened; but, as a matter of fact, it is shorter than in any year since 1899, when it was 57·6 days. As in that year no bacteriological examinations for discharge were made, all one can say at present is that these examinations do not appear to lengthen the period of detention of diphtheria patients in hospital.

And on p. 213, Dr. Caiger states :—

The occurrence and causation of the so-called “return cases” of scarlet fever and diphtheria have of late been prominent subjects of discussion both in the medical press and at certain of the learned societies.

That in many of these instances—perhaps in the majority—the infection is actually imparted by the patient shortly after his return is more than probable, even though every precaution suggested by expert knowledge and experience has been taken prior to the patient’s discharge. Until the day arrives when it is possible to conclusively demonstrate the absence of the specific infective agent from the human mucous membranes, the impossibility of a person either recently convalescent from, or who has just come from living in close association with those infected with the disease, being capable of transmitting either diphtheria or scarlet fever to others with whom he may come in contact, can never be guaranteed.

SMALLPOX
HOSPITAL
TABLES.

TABLE XII.—The following table is a condensed form of Table I.
on p. 234A :—

TABLE XII.—Admissions, Deaths, and Discharges at Smallpox Hospitals during 1903.

PARISH OR UNION	Remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1903.				Admissions.				Deaths.				Discharges.				Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1903.			
	Class A. Vaccinated.	Class B. Doubtful.	Class C. Unvaccinated.	Total.	Class A. Vaccinated.	Class B. Doubtful.	Class C. Unvaccinated.	Total.	Class A. Vaccinated.	Class B. Doubtful.	Class C. Unvaccinated.	Total.	Class A. Vaccinated.	Class B. Doubtful.	Class C. Unvaccinated.	Total.	Class A. Vaccinated.	Class B. Doubtful.	Class C. Unvaccinated.	Total.
Kensington	4	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	1	...	...	1
Hammersmith	1	1	6	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Fulham	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Paddington	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Chelsea	24	4	10	38	2	...	...	2	18	3	1	25	4	1	...	11
St. George's	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Westminster
St. Marylebone	17	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Pancras	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampstead ...	2	1	2	5	6	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	12	...	...	...	2
Islington	1	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
Hackney
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury
Strand ...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Holborn
London, City of ...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Shoreditch	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bethnal Green	5	2	4	11	...	...	...	1	5	2	3	10	...	...	...	...
Whitechapel	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
St. George-in-the-East
Stepney
Mile End Old Town	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	1	2
Poplar	1	1	11	1	12	24	...	...	...	...	11	...	12	24	...	...	...	...
Southwark	23	3	5	31	...	...	...	...	21	3	5	29	2	...	...	2
St. Olave's	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	...
Lambeth	51	5	15	71	...	...	...	...	47	4	...	64	...	...	...	3
Wandsworth and Clapham	40	...	15	55	...	...	...	...	40	...	13	53	...	...	...	2
Camberwell	10	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	14	...	...	...	...
Greenwich	3	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	5	...	...	...	...
Woolwich	5	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	7	...	...	...	...
Lewisham	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Port of London
Beyond Metropolitan area	8	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4	1	9	14	245	23	87	355	7	1	4	12	231	22	79	332	11	1	13	25

N.B.—Admissions, &c., from “other diseases” during the year are not included in this table.

NOTE.—The columns headed “Doubtful” contain the particulars of cases stated to have been vaccinated but having no visible evidence of the operation, and also of those in which no statement was made, but the nature of the eruption or other cause prevented any observation of the marks, if any existed. An analysis of these cases appears in Table XIV., p. 182.

In addition to the 355 (7,916)* genuine smallpox cases included in the foregoing table, there were of non-smallpox cases 3 (24) admitted to the smallpox hospitals; 27 (211) persons were detained at the observation shelters at South Wharf for upwards of two days (exeluding 3 (21) infants not certified); 46 (406) were returned direct to their homes on the day of admission or the following day; and 1 (6) was transferred to a fever hospital. No death (5) occurred at South Wharf.

The highest number under treatment at one time was 54 (1,604) on the 12th November (11th March, 1604).

TABLE II., p. 234B, shows the ages and condition as regards vaccination of the patients admitted during 1903. All of the 355 (7,916) cases admitted during the year had been completed (*i.e.*, had died or been discharged recovered) before the date of this report. It has therefore been possible to deal with the whole number in this table.

The following tables XIII A and XIII B are summaries of the totals of each class as shown in Table II., p. 234B.

TABLE XIII A.

	Admissions.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
A. Vaccinated class :—			
A ¹ , half and upwards of half square inch total area of cicatrices ...	182	4	2·19
A ² , one-third, but less than half ditto	25	3	12·00
A ³ , less than one-third ditto ...	34	...	...
A ⁴ , area not recorded	4	...	..
Totals of vaccinated class ...	245	7	2·84
B. Doubtful class	23	1	4·35
C. Unvaccinated class	87	4	4·60
Grand totals	355	12	3·38

* Italic figures, &c., in brackets throughout are the corresponding items for 1902.

TABLE XIV.—The following is a summary (at all ages) of the analysis in Table III., p. 234C, of the “doubtful” class of cases contained in Table II., p. 234B, and shows the reasons for considering the evidence as to vaccination inconclusive:—

	Admissions.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.		Admissions.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
CLASS I.—Cases stated to have been successfully vaccinated in which cicatrix was absent ...	18	...	Nil.	CLASS III.—Cases in which observation of cicatrices was not made, or was impossible from causes other than the abundance of the eruption:— (a) Stated to have been successfully vaccinated (b) No statement or statement uncertain ...	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Cases in which the absence of cicatrices could not be asserted on account of the abundance of the eruption:— (a) Stated to have been successfully vaccinated (b) No statement or statement uncertain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	Total ...	5	1	20.0

TABLE XV.—The following summarises Table IV., p. 234D, and shows the results at all ages of the analysis of cases included in Table II., p. 234B, which had been successfully vaccinated or revaccinated, after having been infected by smallpox:—

Days on which Vaccination was stated to have been performed before day on which Rash appeared.															
	CLASS I. 11th to 15th Day.			CLASS II. 8th to 10th Day.			CLASS III. 5th to 7th Day.			CLASS IV. 4th Day before Rash.			CLASS V. Day Unascertained.		
	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.
	D.	C.		D.	C.		D.	C.		D.	C.		D.	C.	
*	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Previously vaccinated and showing cicatrices...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Evidence as to vaccination inconclusive ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	..
(c) Evidence of previous vaccination absent ...	...	...	...									

* Type of Disease:—D—Discrete; C—Confluent.

TABLE XVI.—The following particulars are taken from Table V., p. 235, which is a list of the cases stated to have previously suffered from smallpox, and included in Table II., p. 234B :—

Number of Cases stated to have previously suffered from Smallpox.	TYPE OF DISEASE.					
	Discrete.		Confluent.		Hæmorrhagic.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
2	1	...	1	1	...	...

TABLE XVII.—The following particulars are taken from Table VI., p. 236, which contains a list of cases stated to have been (a) successfully revaccinated and (b) unsuccessfully revaccinated previous to infection by smallpox :—

(a) *Successfully revaccinated.*

Total number of Cases.	TYPE OF DISEASE.					
	Discrete.		Confluent.		Hæmorrhagic.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
15	13	...	2	...	...	..

(b) *Revaccination unsuccessful.*

Total number of Cases.	TYPE OF DISEASE.					
	Discrete.		Confluent.		Hæmorrhagic.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
10	7	...	3	1	...	...

In 4 of the 15 patients stated to have been successfully revaccinated the vaccination cicatrices afforded presumptive evidence of the operation having been successfully performed. In 2 cases it had been performed upwards of 31 years, in 1 case 30 years, and in 1 case 15 years previous to the attack of smallpox. Of these 4 cases none died. In 4 cases the evidence of revaccination was uncertain, but capable of interpretation in the affirmative. None of these cases died; 2 had been revaccinated 51 years, 1, 23 years, and 1, 20 years before the attack of smallpox. In 7 cases the appearance of the vaccination cicatrices afforded no evidence of revaccination having been successfully performed. None of these cases died.

CASES OF
MISTAKEN
DIAGNOSIS.

Fever.—In the course of the year 1903 no fewer than 1,913 (2,108)* patients, or a percentage on the total admissions of 10·4 (8·6), were, after admission at the fever hospitals, found not to be suffering from the diseases mentioned in the medical certificates upon which they were removed to hospital (Table XII., Medical Supplement, pp. 300–311). The largest number of cases admitted to any one hospital was at the Park Hospital (*North-Eastern Hospital*), where the proportion was 295 (288) out of 1,980 (3,433) admissions, or 14·9 (8·4) per cent. of the total. The percentage on the total scarlet fever cases was 7·0 (4·7), diphtheria cases 14·7 (13·5), and enteric fever cases 24·2 (21·2).

Amongst the 702 (708) cases wrongly certified as scarlet fever there were 87 (91) of morbilli, 68 (48) of rubella, 125 (154) of tonsillitis, 156 (159) of erythema, and 62 (70) had no obvious disease. Amongst the 873 (1,016) cases wrongly certified as diphtheria were 53 (44) of morbilli, 615 (750) of tonsillitis, 23 (26) had no obvious disease. Amongst the 308 (381) cases wrongly certified as enteric fever were 28 (22) of influenza, 11 (13) of febricula, 60 (88) of pneumonia, 4 (18) of bronchitis, and 4 (19) had no obvious disease.

Smallpox.—In the case of smallpox the original medical certificate is revised by a medical officer of the Board at the London wharves. If therefore we take the total number of cases originally certified in London as smallpox and removed to the wharves, we find that the mistaken diagnoses numbered 77 (607) out of 423 (7,842), or 18·2 (7·7) per cent.; and these are the figures properly to be compared with those given above in the case of fever.

**Statistics
since Estab-
lishment
of the
Managers'
Hospitals.**

(5.) *FEVER*.—The return on p. 185 shows the annual admissions and deaths of patients at the Managers' fever hospitals, with the mortality per cent. since the establishment of the first hospital in 1870, together with extracts from the Registrar-General's annual summaries showing the annual mortality per 1,000 persons living of the population of the Metropolis from scarlet, typhus,* and enteric fevers and diphtheria.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

the opening of the first hospital on 25th January, 1870, together with the Annual Mortality per 1,000 persons living of the Population of the Metropolis from Scarlet, Typhus, and Enteric Fevers, and Diphtheria, extracted from the Registrar-General's Annual Summaries.

YEAR	ADMISSIONS.						DEATHS.						Mortality per cent. of Patients treated in Managers' Hospitals.				Annual Mortality per 1,000 of estimated Population.			
	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Typhus.	Enteric.
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.58	0.11	0.12	0.27
1872	108	...	134	279	343	864	11	...	30	57	70	168	10.78	...	23.62	21.96	0.28	0.08	0.05	0.24
1873	92	...	401	381	271	1,145	6	...	91	56	58	211	6.55	...	23.15	15.13	0.19	0.09	0.08	0.27
1874	804	...	536	435	359	2,134	89	...	106	63	84	342	12.15	...	19.62	14.87	0.77	0.12	0.09	0.26
1875	1,182	...	65	299	269	1,815	160	...	16	78	54	308	13.69	...	23.35	24.68	1.06	0.17	0.04	0.23
1876	671	...	139	288	294	1,392	90	...	28	59	71	248	12.13	...	19.31	20.34	0.65	0.11	0.04	0.22
1877	479	...	170	372	186	1,207	54	...	36	79	33	202	12.10	...	23.07	22.93	0.44	0.09	0.04	0.25
1878	679	...	168	484	233	1,564	91	...	47	100	40	278	14.34	...	26.25	20.26	0.49	0.15	0.04	0.28
1879	1,469	...	48	385	196	2,098	211	...	11	74	39	335	15.27	...	21.56	19.73	0.72	0.15	0.02	0.23
1880	1,949	...	28	248	239	2,464	242	...	6	43	37	328	12.30	...	20.68	15.63	0.82	0.14	0.02	0.19
1881	1,477	...	219	415	211	2,322	168	...	34	86	46	334	11.10	...	16.95	21.47	0.55	0.17	0.02	0.25
1882	1,850	...	148	515	354	2,867	189	...	27	104	60	380	10.37	...	16.92	20.71	0.52	0.22	0.01	0.25
1883	1,920	...	45	486	269	2,720	234	...	11	74	66	385	12.38	...	21.15	15.64	0.51	0.24	0.01	0.25
1884	1,845	...	29	493	180	2,547	234	...	5	98	55	392	12.27	...	20.00	18.82	0.36	0.24	0.01	0.23
1885	1,353	...	53	220	229	1,855	130	...	7	36	46	219	9.47	...	12.17	15.82	0.18	0.23	0.01	0.15
1886	1,780	...	10	333	74	2,197	151	...	4	47	22	224	9.04	...	42.10	14.85	0.17	0.21	0.00	0.15
1887	5,900	...	35	441	161	6,537	489	...	4	61	59	613	9.54	...	11.59	14.59	0.36	0.23	0.00	0.15
1888	4,408	99	1	450	194	5,152	501	46	...	72	60	679	9.89	59.35	...	14.64	0.30	0.32	0.00	0.17
1889	4,518	722	23	290	219	5,772	366	275	6	41	48	736	8.85	40.74	31.57	15.15	0.19	0.39	0.00	0.13
1890	6,537	942	16	498	341	8,334	510	316	5	93	81	1,005	7.86	33.55	25.66	19.68	0.21	0.33	0.00	0.15
1891	5,262	1,312	18	755	462	7,809	357	397	1	106	102	963	6.67	30.63	5.88	14.52	0.14	0.32	0.00	0.13
1892	13,093	2,009	19	430	725	16,276	839	583	2	65	140	1,629	7.28	29.35	9.76	13.20	0.27	0.46	0.00	0.10
1893	14,548	2,848	2	544	732	18,674	901	865	1	110	105	1,982	6.11	30.42	50.00	20.54	0.37	0.76	0.00	0.16
1894	11,598	3,666	6	534	863	16,667	717	1,035	1	96	150	1,999	5.92	29.29	16.67	18.13	0.22	0.62	0.00	0.15
1895	11,271	3,635	3	661	1,277	16,847	591	820	...	119	142	1,672	5.45	22.85	...	18.17	0.19	0.54	0.00	0.14
1896	15,982	4,508	9	600	1,174	22,273	666	948	2	96	109	1,821	4.29	21.20	25.00	15.84	0.21	0.60	0.00	0.13
1897	15,113	5,673	2	664	1,417	22,869	619	987	...	124	140	1,870	4.07	17.69	...	18.64	0.18	0.51	0.00	0.12
1898	12,125	6,566	9	869	1,488	21,057	514	991	1	143	147	1,796	4.12	15.37	11.11	17.73	0.13	0.39	0.00	0.13
1899	13,290	8,676	11	1,535	1,582	25,094	353	1,182	...	240	160	1,935	2.65	13.95	...	16.47	0.09	0.43	0.00	0.17
1900	10,343	7,873	4	1,728	1,706	21,654	313	988	1	245	167	1,714	2.97	12.27	22.22	14.09	0.08	0.34	0.00	0.16
1901	14,539	7,622	13	1,129	2,365	25,668	542	849	4	175	167	1,737	3.81	11.15	30.77	14.22	0.13	0.29	0.00	0.11
1902	14,503	6,520	...	1,420	2,108	24,551	512	739	...	218	178	1,647	3.45	11.04	...	15.48	0.12	0.25	0.00	0.12
1903	10,345	5,072	19	967	1,913	18,316	333	504	4	145	166	1,152	3.10	9.69	21.05	15.39	0.08	0.16	0.00	0.08
Totals	201,033	67,743	2,383	19,148	22,434	312,741	11,183	11,525	491	3,203	2,902	29,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—1. From 1st December, 1870, to the end of September, 1871, smallpox cases only were admitted to the Board's hospitals.

2. The deaths of fever patients include those deaths due to intercurrent maladies.

3. Diphtheria cases have only been admitted into the Managers' hospitals since 23rd October, 1888. The use of antitoxic serum in the treatment of diphtheria began in 1894.

4. The mortality rates of patients in the Managers' hospitals are calculated according to the Registrar-General's formula, i.e., by dividing the deaths, multiplied by 100, by half the sum of the admissions, discharges, and deaths for the year.

There was a slight decrease in the mortality amongst scarlet fever patients, as compared with the previous year, the rate being 3·10 as compared with 3·45. The rate was as low as 2·97 in 1900, and 2·65 in 1899.

There is also a further decline in the percentage mortality amongst diphtheria patients. The mortality rate from this disease has, with the exception of the year 1893, shown a yearly decrease for the last 14 years. The rates were as follow :—

1889	..	..	40·74	1897	..	..	17·69
1890	..	..	33·55	1898	..	..	15·37
1891	..	..	30·63	1899	..	..	13·95
1892	..	..	29·35	1900	..	..	12·27
1893	..	..	30·42	1901	..	..	11·15
1894	..	..	29·29	1902	..	..	11·04
†1895	..	..	22·85	1903	..	..	9·69
1896	..	..	21·20				

In connection with the mortality of diphtheria cases, we draw special attention to the rate per 1,000 of the estimated population. For some years prior to 1893 it had been steadily advancing, notwithstanding occasional reductions, until in the year mentioned it had attained the very high figure of 0·76. Since 1893, however, the rate has shown a continuous fall, and this fall has been coincident with the introduction and increasing use of the antitoxic serum treatment of diphtheria.

Antitoxin
treatment
of Diph-
theria.

In further illustration of this point we submit the following tables, which summarise the results of the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria in the Board's hospitals during the years 1895–1903, and compare them with the results obtained before the use of that treatment :—

TABLE XIX.—*Summary of the Antitoxin Treatment of Diphtheria at the Board's Hospitals during the years 1895–1903, compared with the results obtained before the adoption of that treatment :—*

TABLE A.—ALL FORMS OF DIPHTHERIA.

YEAR.	Cases treated with Antitoxin.			Cases not so treated.*		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
1890–3	Before use of anti toxin.			7,111	2,161	30·39
1894	Antitoxin in occasio nal use.			3,042	902	29·65
Antitoxin years —						
1895	2,182	615	28·1	1,347	181	13·4
1896	2,764	717	25·9	1,411	154	10·9
1897	4,381	896	20·4	1,078	62	5·75
1898	5,186	906	17·5	1,186	84	7·8
1899	7,038	1,082	15·38	977	44	4·5
1900	7,271	936	12·88	954	51	5·3
1901	6,499	817	12·57	1,013	32	3·15
1902	6,015	714	11·8	824	27	3·27
1903	4,839	493	10·18	583	11	1·88

† Antitoxic serum treatment first adopted.

* At all the hospitals antitoxin is given to every case on admission which is judged to be sufficiently severe to require it. Hence the death-rate from cases not treated is very low. It would be nil except for certain exceptional cases, a few which die from intercurrent affections, a few which are moribund on admission, and a very small number which are admitted after the second week of the disease. At this late stage antitoxin is known to be powerless and is therefore usually withheld.

TABLE B.—LARYNGEAL CASES.

YEAR.	Cases treated with Antitoxin.			Cases not so treated.*		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
1890-3	Before use of anti toxin.			(Particulars not published.)		
1894	Antitoxin	in occasio	nal use.	466	289	62·0
Antitoxin years—						
1895	461	195	42·2	82	35	42·68
1896	488	141	28·8	28	12	42·85
1897	473	142	30·0	18	10	55·56
1898	624	199	31·9	30	26	86·66
1899	669	190	28·4	18	11	61·1
1900	777	182	23·2	22	14	63·63
1901	753	159	21·1	15	10	66·66
1902	618	125	20·2	21	9	42·85
1903	551	99	17·96	9	3	33·33

TABLE C.—TRACHEOTOMY CASES.

1890-3	Before use of anti toxin.	364	241	66·2
1894	Antitoxin in occasio nal use.	261	184	70·49
Antitoxin years —				
1895	225	113	50·2	40·0
1896	197	80	40·6	46·66
1897	258	103	39·9	75·0
1898	305	113	37·0	75·0
1899	377	147	39·1	40·0
1900	377	127	33·65	92·3
1901	367	111	30·2	80·0
1902	257	82	31·9	57·1
1903	176	56	31·82	50·0

TABLE XX.—Summary of number of Cases of Laryngeal and Non-Laryngeal Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria at the Board's Hospitals during the years 1896-1903.

YEAR.	LARYNGEAL CASES.					NON-LARYNGEAL CASES.					ALL CASES.				
	Cases.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from causes other than Diphtheria.	Deaths from Diphtheria.	Diphtheria Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from causes other than Diphtheria.	Deaths from Diphtheria.	Diphtheria Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from causes other than Diphtheria.	Deaths from Diphtheria.	Diphtheria Mortality per cent.
1896	79	18	1	17	29·5	626	18	5	13	2·1	705	36	6	30	4·3
1897	119	10	1	9	7·6	677	20	5	15	2·2	796	30	6	24	3·0
1898	82	5	1	4	4·9	579	19	4	15	2·6	661	24	5	19	2·9
1899	84	10	—	10	11·9	608	15	3	12	2·0	692	25	3	22	3·2
1900	27	4	—	4	14·8	378	8	6	2	0·5	405	12	6	6	1·5
1901	40	9	1	8	20·0	340	14	10	2	0·6	380	23	11	12	3·2
1902	55	11	4	7	12·7	369	10	4	6	1·6	424	21	8	13	3·1
1903	29	1	...	1	3·4	246	2	1	1	0·4	275	3	1	2	0·7

* At all the hospitals antitoxin is given to every case on admission which is judged to be sufficiently severe to require it. Hence the death-rate from cases not treated is very low. It would be nil except for certain exceptional cases, a few which die from intercurrent affections, a few which are moribund on admission, and a very small number which are admitted after the second week of the disease. At this late stage antitoxin is known to be powerless, and is therefore usually withheld.

(6.) The following table shows the admissions and deaths of patients in the Managers' smallpox hospitals during each year since the opening of the first hospital at the end of 1870 :—

TABLE XXI.—Admissions, Deaths, and Mortality per cent. of Smallpox Patients since 1st December, 1870, together with the Annual Mortality per 1,000 persons living of the Population of the Metropolis from Smallpox, extracted from the Registrar-General's Annual Summaries.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.			Mortality per cent. of Patients treated in Managers' Hospitals.	Total Annual Mortality per 1,000 of estimated Population.
	Smallpox.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Smallpox	Other Diseases.	Total.	Smallpox.	Smallpox.
1st Dec., 1870, to 3rd Feb., 1871	582	...	582	97	...	97	20·81	...
1871-2 (4th Feb., 1871, to 31st Jan., 1872) ...	13,139	6	13,145	2,460	...	2,460	18·95	2·42
1872-3 (year ended 31st Jan., 1873) }	2,359	3	2,362	467	1	468	17·84	0·54
1873-4 (year ended 31st Jan., 1874) }	174	17	191	35	...	35	17·02	0·03
1874 (11 months ended 31st Dec.) }	112	8	120	10	...	10		0·02
1875	89	22	111	22	...	22		0·01
1876	2,134	16	2,150	372	1	373	21·64	0·21
1877	6,516	104	6,620	1,214	4	1,218	17·92	0·71
1878	4,558	96	4,654	824	9	833	17·99	0·39
1879	1,628	60	1,688	273	5	278	15·69	0·12
1880	1,982	50	2,032	286	2	288	15·95	0·12
1881	8,551	120	8,671	1,417	14	1,431	16·61	0·62
1882	1,799	55	1,854	260	3	263	12·96	0·11
1883	598	28	626	93	...	93	16·06	0·03
1884	6,363	204	6,567	940	3	943	15·98	0·31
1885	6,146	198	6,344	1,052	3	1,055	15·80	0·35
1886	99	33	132	22	2	24	14·28	0·01
1887	56	3	59	3	...	3		0·00
1888	62	5	67	8	...	8		0·00
1889	5	...	5	...	...	...		...
1890	22	5	27	3	...	3		0·00
1891	63	1	64	8	...	8	11·29	0·00
1892	325	23	348	35	...	35		0·01
1893	2,376	*118	2,494	180	2	182	7·64	0·05
1894	1,117	*120	1,237	102	7	109	8·87	0·02
1895	941	*81	1,022	64	1	65	6·36	0·01
1896	190	*41	231	9	1	10	4·01	0·00
1897	70	*26	96	13	1	14	18·44	0·00
1898	5	*9	14	...	...	...	...	0·00
1899	18	*18	36	3	...	3	20·69	0·00
1900	66	*19	85	3	...	3	4·3	0·00
1901	1,743	*107	1,850	257	3	260	18·51	0·05
1902	7,916	*608	8,524	1,337	5	1,342	16·60	0·28
1903	355	*80	435	12	1	13	3·4	0·00
Totals	72,159	2,284	74,443	11,881	68	11,949	16·5	...

* Most of these were patients who were detained for observation at South Wharf.

The following table is founded on the returns of the Registrar-General, and will be of interest to the Managers in relation to the history of smallpox in the Metropolis :—

YEARS.	Estimated Population in the Middle of each Year.	DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX.		
		Annual Total.	Annual Rate per Million of Population.	Rate per Million on Averages of Five Years.
1838	1,766,169	3,817	2,161	—
1839	1,802,751	634	352	—
1840	1,840,091	1,235	671	—
1841	1,878,205	1,053	561	—
1842	1,917,108	360	188	787
1843	1,954,041	438	224	399
1844	2,033,816	1,804	887	506
1845	2,073,298	909	438	460
1846	2,113,535	257	122	372
1847	2,202,673	955	434	421
1848	2,244,837	1,620	722	521
1849	2,287,302	521	228	389
1850	2,330,054	499	214	344
1851	2,373,081	1,062	448	409
1852	2,416,367	1,159	480	418
1853	2,459,899	211	86	291
1854	2,503,662	694	277	301
1855	2,547,639	1,039	408	340
1856	2,591,815	531	205	291
1857	2,636,174	156	59	207
1858	2,680,700	242	90	208
1859	2,725,374	1,158	425	237
1860	2,770,181	898	324	221
1861	2,815,101	217	77	195
1862	2,860,117	366	128	209
1863	2,905,210	1,996	687	328
1864	2,950,361	547	185	280
1865	2,995,551	640	214	258
1866	3,040,761	1,391	457	334
1867	3,085,971	1,345	436	396
1868	3,131,160	597	191	297
1869	3,176,308	275	87	277
1870	3,221,394	973	302	295
1871	3,267,251	7,912	2,421	688
1872	3,319,736	1,786	537	708
1873	3,373,065	113	33	676
1874	3,427,250	57	16	661
1875	3,482,306	46	12	602
1876	3,538,246	736	207	161
1877	3,595,085	2,551	709	194
1878	3,652,837	1,417	387	266
1879	3,711,517	450	120	287
1880	3,771,139	471	124	309
1881	3,824,964	2,367	617	391
1882	3,862,876	430	110	271
1883	3,901,164	136	34	201
1884	3,939,832	1,236	307	238
1885	3,978,883	1,419	347	283
1886	4,018,321	24	5	160
1887	4,058,150	9	2	139
1888	4,098,374	9	2	132
1889	4,138,996	—	—	71
1890	4,180,021	4	1	2
1891	4,221,452	8	2	1·4
1892	4,263,294	41	10	3
1893	4,306,411	206	50	12
1894	4,349,166	89	22	16
1895	4,392,346	55	13	18
1896	4,421,955	9	2	18
1897	4,463,169	16	4	17
1898	4,504,766	1	0·2	7·6
1899	4,546,752	3	0 6	3·8
1900	4,589,129	4	0·8	1·4
1901	4,544,983	229	50	11
1902	4,579,110	1,372	300	71
1903	4,613,812	13	3	71

Staff Illness in the Fever and Smallpox Hospitals. On p. 190A is a summary of the returns submitted by the medical superintendents of the several hospitals, showing the total number of members of the staff who were off duty during the year on account of illness.

There were 3,529 (4,339)* persons employed at the fever hospitals during the course of the year, 93 (196) or 2·6 (4·5) per cent. fell ill with fever or diphtheria, and 1 (1) died; while 1,077 (1,198) or 30·5 (27·6) per cent. suffered from other forms of illness.

The table also shows that 268 (974) persons were employed at the smallpox hospitals during the year, of whom 58 (339) or 21·6 (34·8) per cent. suffered from various forms of illness, but none from smallpox.

ii. IMBECILITY.

Accommodation for Imbecile Patients. (1.) The following table gives particulars of the accommodation for imbecile patients which the Managers now possess:—

INSTITUTION.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Tooting Bec Asylum ... ..					...	...	823
Leavesden ,,					818	962	1,780
Caterham ,,					888	1,065	1,953
Darenth ,, (Adult Department)...					450	602	1,052
,, ,, (Schools Department)					624	318	942
Rochester House					96	60	156
In course of adaption :—					3,206	3,427	6,711
Belmont Asylum ... ..					...	...	355
Total ... ..					...	...	7,066

Annual Reports. The annual reports of the medical superintendents of the asylums will be found on pp. 240-258.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

Asylum The annual statistical tables for each asylum are printed on pp.
Statistics. 258A-284.

The following tables summarise the statistics of the four asylums : —

TABLE I.—*Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths at Asylums during 1903.*

										Males.	Females.	Total.
In the asylums, January 1st, 1903										2,858	2,981	5,839
Cases admitted—												
First admissions										587	637	1,224
Not first admissions										1	...	1
From other asylums of the Board										305	291	596
Total cases admitted during the year										893	928	1,821
Total cases under care during the year										3,751	3,909	7,660
Discharged—												
Recovered										8	7	15
Relieved										13	15	28
Not improved										22	22	44
To other asylums of the Board										305	291	596
Died...										233	223	456
Total cases discharged and died during the year										581	558	1,139
Remaining in the asylums, December 31st, 1903										3,170	3,351	6 521
Average number resident during the year										3,097	3,271	6,368
Persons* under care during the year†										3,748	3,909	7,657
Persons admitted										890	928	1,818
Persons recovered										8	7	15
Transferred from other asylums not under the Board‡										117	130	247
Transferred to other asylums not under the Board§										14	13	27

The medical superintendents continue to draw attention to the weakness, age, and decrepitude of many of the patients sent for care and treatment to the asylums, many of them requiring infirmary treatment on their arrival. It is partly for the reception of this latter class of patients that the Managers have built Tooting Bec Asylum, which was opened on the 19th January, 1903.

Of the discharges, 23 were transferred to county asylums as “dangerous to themselves or others.”

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to “cases,” which may include the same individual more than once.
† Total cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.
‡ Included in first admissions.
§ Included with not improved cases.

TABLE IA.—(1) *Previous Attacks among Persons Admitted at the Asylums during 1903, and (2) the Number of Times they have previously Recovered in one of those Asylums or any other Asylum.*

(1) NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ATTACKS.										PERSONS.		
										Males.	Females.	Total.
Have had 1 attack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	49	135
„ 2 attacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
„ 3 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ 5 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 6 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(2) NUMBER OF TIMES PATIENTS RECOVERED.										IN BOARD'S ASYLUMS.			IN ANY ASYLUM.		
										M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Once	79	34	113
Twice	10	...	10
3 times
4 „
5 „
6 „

TABLE II.—*Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the opening of the Asylums to the 31st December, 1903.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons admitted during the period of 33 years and 94 days	12,259	11,607	23,866			
Re-admissions	160	114	274			
Admissions from other asylums of Board...	1,545	1,573	3,118			
Total cases admitted				13,964	13,294	27,258
Discharged cases—	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Not insane	27	24	51			
Recovered	612	414	1,026			
Relieved †	850	606	1,456			
Not improved	909	801	1,710			
To other asylums of the Board...	1,257	1,101	2,358			
Died	7,139	6,997	14,136			
Total cases discharged and died since opening of the asylums				10,794	9,943	20,737
Remaining December 31st, 1903				3,170	3,351	6,521
Average number resident during the 33 years and 94 days				3,096	3,418	6,514
Transferred from other asylums not under the Board‡				450	776	1,226||
Transferred to other asylums not under the Board§				239	227	466||

† These include a few escapes which have occurred since the opening of the asylums.
‡ Included in the admissions.
§ Included with the not improved cases.
|| See notes to Summary, Table II., p. 258a.

TABLE II A.—*Admissions and Recoveries of Persons from the opening of the Asylums to the 31st December, 1903 (33 Years and 94 Days).*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons * admitted	9,885	9,584	19,469
Persons discharged recovered during the same period ...	524	333	857
Of whom were re-admitted relapsed † ... ..	...	...	...
Recovered persons who have not relapsed	2	2	4
Relapsed persons discharged recovered ‡ ... ..	...	...	...
Net recovered persons §	2	2	4

N.B.—This is an incomplete table. See notes to Table II A., p. 261.

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to “cases,” which may include the same individual more than once.
† *i.e.*, persons who have relapsed one or more times.
‡ *i.e.*, after last re-admission, if relapsed more than once.
§ *i.e.*, recovered persons, sane at the present time, so far as the asylum statistics show.

TABLE III.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions at the Asylums for 1894, and each subsequent year.

YEAR	ADMITTED.						DISCHARGED.												DIED.			Remaining 31st December in each year.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.					
	From Parishes and Unions.*			From other Asylums of Board.			Total.			Re- covered. †		Re- lieved.		Not Im- proved.†		To other Asylums of Board.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																		
																			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1894 ...	331	342	673	40	13	53	371	355	726	20	11	31	16	9	25	36	15	51	38	13	51	265	262	527	2,867	3,137	6,004	2,862	3,100	5,962	6.0	3.2	4.6	9.3	8.4	8.8
1895 ...	307	279	586	26	46	72	333	325	658	23	5	28	19	11	30	30	31	61	26	46	72	195	245	440	2,907	3,124	6,031	2,883	3,121	6,004	7.5	1.8	4.8	6.8	7.8	7.3
1896 ...	306	218	524	28	29	57	334	247	581	20	12	32	30	22	52	42	24	66	28	29	57	221	178	399	2,900	3,106	6,006	2,899	3,114	6,013	6.5	5.5	6.1	7.6	5.7	6.6
1897 ...	305	217	522	24	33	57	329	250	579	15	9	24	33	19	52	34	20	54	24	33	57	209	190	399	2,914	3,085	5,999	2,891	3,092	5,983	4.9	4.1	4.6	7.2	6.1	6.7
1898 ...	260	289	549	19	25	44	279	314	593	25	12	37	15	13	28	40	34	74	19	25	44	202	216	418	2,892	3,099	5,991	2,953	3,087	6,040	9.6	4.1	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.9
1899 ...	298	228	526	26	21	47	324	249	573	15	9	24	31	8	39	40	32	72	26	21	47	214	217	431	2,890	3,061	5,951	2,874	3,069	5,943	5.0	3.9	4.6	7.4	7.0	7.2
1900 ...	175	209	384	48	70	118	223	279	502	10	8	18	14	6	20	24	27	51	48	70	118	235	284	519	2,782	2,945	5,727	2,836	2,995	5,831	5.7	3.8	4.7	8.2	9.5	8.9
1901 ...	218	219	437	43	55	98	261	274	535	5	1	6	1	3	4	15	21	36	43	55	98	170	172	342	2,809	2,967	5,776	2,769	2,919	5,688	2.3	0.5	1.4	6.1	5.9	6.0
1902 ...	246	207	453	80	15	95	326	222	548	4	2	6	10	3	13	26	24	50	81	15	96	156	164	320	2,857	2,981	5,838	2,853	2,972	5,825	1.6	1.0	1.3	5.5	5.5	5.5
1903 ...	588	637	1,225	305	291	596	893	928	1,821	8	7	15	13	15	28	22	22	44	305	291	596	233	223	456	3,170	3,351	6,521	3,097	3,271	6,368	1.3	1.1	1.2	7.5	6.8	7.2

* Including transfers from asylums not under Board.

† Including transfers to asylums not under Board.

‡ Including “not insane” cases shown on Table II.

TABLE IV.—History of the Annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylums, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each year remaining on the 31st December, 1903.

(Table VIII. in reports previous to 1900.)

YEAR.	ADMITTED.				OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1903.										TOTAL DISCHARGED AND DIED OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS.										Remaining of each year's Admissions 31st December, 1903.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	New Cases		Re- lapsed Cases.		From other Asylums of the Board.		Total.		Re- covered.		Relieved.		Not Im- proved.		To other Asylums of the Board.		DIED.		Recovered.*		Relieved.		Not Improved.				To other Asylums of the Board.		DIED.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Females.	Males.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1870 (part of)	624	758	1,184	1,415	624	758	1,382	1,382	Grand Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

* Includes the "not insane" cases in Table II., p. 192.

TABLE V.—Causes of Death at the Asylums
(Table VII. in

CAUSE OF DEATH.	5 and under 10.			10 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.			35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES—																								
Apoplexy	1
Cerebral atrophy
Cerebral cyst and tuberculosis of kidney	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral hæmorrhage and cancer	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral softening	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral softening and cancer
Cerebral thrombosis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia	3
Epilepsy	1	1	2	5	4	9	2	...	2	2	3	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Epilepsy and pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
General paralysis	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	...
General paralysis, pulmonary tuberculosis and dysentery	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imbecility	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	...
Maniacal or melancholical exhaustion
Meningitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic brain disease...
THORACIC DISEASES—																								
Bronchitis	2
Broncho-pneumonia	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
Endocarditis, acute	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart, Degeneration of	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Heart, valvular disease of	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
Heart, valvular disease of, and pulmonary tuber- culosis	1	...	1	...	...	...
Lungs, abscess of
Lungs, congestion of
Pericarditis
Pleurisy
Pneumonia	2	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
Pneumonia and cancer
Pulmonary tuberculosis	6	3	9	4	1	5	4	3	7	3	6	9	3	1	4	...	3	3	3	3	3
ABDOMINAL DISEASES—																								
Dysentery
Dysentery and pulmonary tuberculosis	1	...	1	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestinal tuberculosis
Liver, disease of (cirrhosis)
Nephritis, acute	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis, chronic	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis, chronic and cancer	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of the bowel (volvulus)	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renal calculus	1
Sclerosis of liver	1	...	1	...	...	...
Stomach (non-malignant) disease	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL DISEASES—																								
Anæmia
Cancer	1	...	1	...	...	1
Gangrene
Pyæmia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile decay
Septic arthritis	1
Syphilis
Toxæmia...
Tuberculosis	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of joints and bones	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE—																								
Fracture of rib	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic meningitis, secondary to scalp-wound sustained by a fall
Suffocation in a fit	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	3	2	5	22	15	37	10	4	14	10	9	19	12	12	24	12	6	18	7	8	15	14	14	...

N.B.—Number of cases in which the cause of death was ascertained

during 1903, together with the Ages at Death.

(reports previous to 1900.)

50 and under 55.			55 and under 60.			60 and under 65.			65 and under 70.			70 and under 75.			75 and under 80.			80 and under 85.			85 and under 90.			90 and under 95.			95 and under 100.			100 and under 105.			TOTALS.			
Females.	Total.		Females.	Total.		Females.	Total.		Females.	Total.		Females.	Total.		Females.	Total.		Females.	Total.		Females.	Total.		Females.	Total.		Females.	Total.		Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total		
1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12 (12)	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1 (1)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1 (1)
1	1	...	2	3	5	2	...	2	1	2	3	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	18 (16)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1 (1)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2 (2)		
2	2	...	1	2	3	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	14 (10)		
1	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	29 (22)		
1	1	...	2	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	26 (26)	
...	1	...	1 (1)	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7 (6)		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 (3)
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	17 (17)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8 (7)	
...	1	...	1 (1)
2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13 (13)		
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	3	...	3	4	1	5	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	25 (25)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 (1)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (4)
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 (1)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)
1	1	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	2	3	5	3	3	6	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	33 (29)		
5	2	7	4	2	6	4	4	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 (1)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	30	67 (59)	
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6 (6)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 (1)	
...	3 (2)		
...	1 (1)		
...	1	...	1	1	...	1 (1)			
2	3	...	1	1	4	1	5	2	2	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	10	8	18 (8)				
1	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	1 (1)			
1	1	2	2	1	...	2 (6)			
...	1	...	4 (4)			
...	1	...	1 (1)			
...	1	...	1 (1)			
...	1	...	1 (1)			
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post-mortem examination shown by small figures in brackets, thus 20 (19).

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the principal causes of death were pneumonia, tuberculosis, epilepsy, general paralysis, diseases of the heart, and senile decay.

TABLE VI.—*Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered and in those who have Died at the Asylums during 1903.* (Table IX. in reports previous to 1900).

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 Month... ..	1	...	1	9	3	12
From 1 to 3 Months ...	1	...	1	16	17	33
" 3 " 6 " ..	3	3	6	31	18	49
" 6 " 9 " ...	1	...	1	14	6	20
" 9 " 12 " ...	...	...	...	13	18	31
" 1 " 2 Years ...	...	1	1	23	18	41
" 2 " 3 " ...	1	...	1	8	15	23
" 3 " 5 " ...	1	...	1	18	15	33
" 5 " 7 " ...	...	1	1	13	13	26
" 7 " 10 " ...	...	2	2	23	24	47
" 10 " 12 " ...	...	...	...	15	9	24
" 12 " 15 " ...	...	...	...	7	11	18
" 15 " 20 " ...	...	...	...	15	11	26
" 20 " 25 " ...	...	...	...	8	14	22
" 25 " 30 " ... }	...	...	...	20	31	51
" 30 years, and upwards }	...	...	...
Totals ...	8	7	15	233	223	456

99 of the patients who died had been inmates for upwards of 15 years, and 51 of upwards of 25 years.

TABLE VII.—*Duration of Insanity on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths at the Asylums during 1903.*

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.											
	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Removals not Recovered.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
First class—First attack—												
Within 1 week on admission...	1	21	22	...	...	...	...	7	7	1	...	1
" 1 month " ...	12	51	63	1	...	1	3	15	18	10	3	13
" 2 months " ..	9	71	80	...	...	...	3	20	23	5	2	7
" 3 " " " ..	7	31	38	...	...	...	2	9	11	4	9	13
Second class—First attack -												
Above 3 and within 6 months												
on admission 	20	42	62	2	1	3	4	12	16	8	8	16
Above 6 and within 12 months												
on admission 	25	51	76	1	...	1	7	14	21	7	10	17
Third class—Not first attack, and												
within 1 month on admission	...	12	12	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	4	4
" 6 months " "	8	1	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
" 12 " " "	...	1	1	...	...	.	2	...	2	...	...	...
Fourth class—First attack or not, but												
over 12 months on admission ...	257	132	389	...	4	4	115	48	163	113	105	218
Fifth class—Congenital 	102	78	180	4	...	4	103	66	169	48	43	91
Unknown 	148	146	294	...	1	1	69	114	183	35	38	73
Totals	589	637	1,226	8	7	15	310	307	617	233	222	455

Of the 15 recoveries, 5 were of patients admitted within 12 months of the first attack.

TABLE VIII.—*Ages of Patients Admitted, Recovered, and Died at the Asylums during 1903, and of those remaining on 31st December, 1903.*

(In place of Tables X. and XI. in reports previous to 1900.)

AGES.	ADMISSIONS.						TOTAL ADMISSIONS.	RE- COVERIES.	DEATHS.	PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DEC., 1903.								
	From Parishes and Unions.*			From other Asylums of the Board.														
	M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.												
Under 5 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 5 and under 10 years	69	51	120	9	5	14	78	56	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	85	234
" 10 " 15 "	56	41	97	23	16	39	79	57	136	1	...	1	3	4	7	260	164	424
" 15 " 20 "	42	38	80	41	43	84	83	81	164	1	..	1	11	7	18	290	214	504
" 20 " 25 "	21	16	37	24	21	45	45	37	82	2	1	3	19	5	24	314	233	547
" 25 " 30 "	14	16	30	24	16	40	38	32	70	1	2	3	9	11	20	322	231	553
" 30 " 35 "	12	13	25	19	13	32	31	26	57	...	...	...	14	11	25	224	252	476
" 35 " 40 "	17	10	27	30	13	43	47	23	70	...	...	...	11	6	17	225	200	425
" 40 " 45 "	16	15	31	23	11	34	39	26	65	...	...	...	8	9	17	229	243	472
" 45 " 50 "	18	17	35	32	12	44	50	29	79	...	1	1	14	15	29	205	263	468
" 50 " 55 "	34	29	63	10	15	25	44	44	88	1	1	2	16	15	31	219	238	457
" 55 " 60 "	36	32	68	18	16	34	54	48	102	...	...	...	18	19	37	175	237	412
" 60 " 65 "	45	48	93	13	31	44	58	79	137	...	2	2	26	21	47	144	286	430
" 65 " 70 "	65	64	129	15	24	39	80	88	168	...	...	...	30	16	46	149	223	372
" 70 " 75 "	71	90	161	13	26	39	84	116	200	1	...	1	26	30	56	135	217	352
" 75 " 80 "	33	77	110	7	13	20	40	90	130	1	...	1	16	2)	36	85	144	229
" 80 " 85 "	26	57	83	3	10	13	29	67	96	...	...	...	7	24	31	31	86	117
" 85 " 90 "	8	19	27	1	4	5	9	23	32	...	...	...	3	8	11	10	25	35
" 90 " 95 "	2	3	5	...	2	2	2	5	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	7	10
" 95 " 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
" 100 " 105 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Total	588	637	1225	305	291	596	893	928	1821	8	7	15	233	223	456	3170	3351	6521
Mean age	46	54.1	50.3	35.1	46.4	42.1	43.7	51.6	47.7	38.5	43.2	40.5	53.5	59.0	56.1	38.3	45.6	42.0

Of the direct admissions 608 were patients over 60 years of age; 4 patients over 60 years of age were discharged as recovered. There were 45 patients over 85 years old remaining in the asylums at the end of the year.

TABLE IX.—*Condition as to Marriage of Patients Admitted, Recovered, and Died at the Asylums during 1903.*

(Included in Table XIII. in reports previous to 1900.)

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.			ADMISSIONS.						TOTAL ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
			From Parishes and Unions.*			From other Asylums of Board.											
									M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.	M.	F.	TL.
Single	...	...	298	258	556	228	153	381	526	411	937	5	3	8	110	88	198
Married	...	..	126	81	207	39	36	75	165	117	282	2	1	3	47	33	80
Widowed	...	..	147	281	428	17	46	63	164	327	491	1	3	4	41	60	101
Unknown	...	..	17	17	34	21	56	77	38	73	111	...	...	...	35	42	77
Totals	..	...	588	637	1225	305	291	596	893	928	1821	8	7	15	233	223	456

556 out of a total of 1,225 direct admissions are recorded as unmarried.

* Including transfers from asylums not under the Board.

TABLE X.—*Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients admitted at the Asylums during 1903.*

(Table XI. in reports previous to 1900.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Total number of direct Admissions. Males, 588 ; Females, 637 ; Total, 1,125.											
	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.											
	Number of Cases. Admissions—Males, 392 ; Females, 345 ; Total, 737.											
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting, where these could not be distinguished.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL—												
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) ...	...	...	...	2	10	12	...	...	...	2	10	12
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	1	5
Love affairs ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above head) and overwork ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Religious excitement ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7
PHYSICAL—												
Intemperance in drink...	...	...	...	14	1	15	...	...	...	14	1	15
Venereal disease ...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	3	2	5
Self-abuse, sexual ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Accident or injury ...	1	...	1	9	3	12	...	...	...	10	3	13
Change of life ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Fevers ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Privation and starvation ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
Old age ...	...	...	...	2	2	4	110	152	262	112	154	266
Other bodily diseases or disorders...	...	...	...	4	15	19	...	...	...	4	15	19
Previous attacks ...	53	23	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	23	76
Hereditary influences ...	24	28	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	28	52
Congenital defect, ascertained	135	93	228	3	2	5	29	23	52	167	118	285
Other ascertained causes ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2

NOTE.—With reference to the distinction between “predisposing” and “exciting” causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.

The figures in the total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of causes.

Transfers from other asylums are not included in this table.

Intemperance in drink is not assigned as a predisposing cause in any instance, but is stated to have been an exciting cause in 15 cases. Hereditary influence is assigned as a cause in 52 cases, and congenital defect in 285.

TABLE XI.—*Form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths at the Asylums during 1903 and of Inmates on 31st December, 1903 (excluding Rochester House Asylum).*

(Includes Tables IV. and V. in reports previous to 1900.)

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.			REMAINING IN ASYLUMS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
Congenital—(a) with epilepsy	42	41	83	...	..	...	16	21	37	582	561	1,143
(b) without „	142	93	235	5	...	5	49	33	82	1,345	1,153	2,498
Epilepsy acquired ...	4	2	6	...	1	1	10	7	17	137	176	313
General paralysis of the insane	21	4	25	...	...	...	16	10	26	32	22	54
MANIA—												
Acute ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Chronic ...	40	78	118	...	2	2	8	22	30	155	176	331
Recurrent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	36
A potù ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Senile ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	3	11	14
Chronic ...	11	16	27	...	3	3	3	3	6	55	59	114
Recurrent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile ...	14	1	15	...	...	...	3	1	4	15	4	19
DEMENTIA—												
Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary ...	111	180	291	...	...	...	58	57	115	425	750	1,175
Senile ...	187	212	399	2	...	2	64	66	130	296	341	637
Organic (<i>i.e.</i> , from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.) ...	11	10	21	...	...	...	4	2	6	13	14	27
Totals ...	588	637	1,225	8	7	15	233	223	455	3,082	3,298	6,380

4,958 out of the 6,380 patients remaining in the asylums at the end of the year were cases of congenital insanity, 331 of chronic mania, 114 of chronic melancholia, 1,175 of secondary dementia, and 637 of senile dementia.

TABLE XII.—Station or Occupation of Patients Admitted at the Asylums during 1903.

(Included in Table XIII. in reports previous to 1900.)

STATION OR OCCUPATION.	M.	F.	STATION OR OCCUPATION.	M.	F.	STATION OR OCCUPATION.	M.	F.
			Brought forward	105	75	Brought forward	264	169
Blacksmiths	6		Envelope folder ... ..	...	1	Plasterers	2	...
Bagmakers ... ..	...	2	Engineers	3	...	Pavior	1	...
Bakers	5	...	Factory workers ... ..	...	2	Pensioners, army...	2	...
Bamboo worker	1	...	Farm labourers	1	...	„ navy...	2	...
Brass finisher	1	...	French polishers	3	...	„ police	1	...
Bedstead maker	1	...	Field hand ... ..	...	1	Pianoforte key		
Beggars	2	...	Fireman... ..	1	...	maker...	1	...
Blind maker ... ..	...	1	Fishmongers... ..	3	...	Printer's boy	1	...
Bricklayers	5	...	Foundry hand	1	...	Porters	9	...
Boiler maker... ..	1	...	Fur puller ... ..	...	1	Public house broker	1	...
Bookbinder	1	...	Fruiterer	1	...	Publican's manager	1	...
Bookfolders ... ..	...	2	Gardeners	2	...	Sack maker ... ..	...	1
Bookseller	1	...	Garden hand... ..	...	1	Scaffolder	1	...
Bootblack	1	...	Gasfitter	1	...	Sailors	6	...
Boot worker ... ..	...	1	Glass blower... ..	1	...	Servants, domestic	1	63
Box maker ... ..	...	1	Governess ... ..	...	1	Stevedore	1	...
Builder	1	...	Glove makers ... ..	...	2	Silk weaver	1	...
Bus driver	1	...	Hammerman... ..	1	...	Spring maker	1	...
Brush makers	3	1	Handyman	1	...	Shipwrights	3	...
Butchers	3	...	Harness maker	1	...	Shirt maker ... ..	...	1
Butler	1	...	Hawkers	14	7	Shoeblacks	2	...
Cabmen	4	...	Herbalist	1	...	Shoemakers	14	...
Cabinet makers	4	...	Horsekeepers	4	...	Soldiers (ex)	2	...
Chair makers	3	...	House decorators... ..	2	...	Stone sawyers	6	...
Canvas-bag picker ... ..	...	1	Housewives ... ..	...	24	Shop assistant ... ..	...	1
Cap maker ... ..	...	1	Housekeepers ... ..	...	7	Shopkeeper	1	...
Captain (retired, merchant service)	1	...	Ironers ... ..	...	3	Storekeeper	1	...
Card label cutter .	1	...	Ironworker	1	...	Tailors	10	...
Caretakers	2	...	Jeweller... ..	1	...	Tailor's apprentice	1	...
Carmen	8	...	Labourers	89	...	Tailoresses ... ..	..	5
Carpenters	17	...	Lady's companion ... ..	...	1	Tram driver	1	...
Charwomen ... ..	...	42	Lamplighter... ..	1	...	Traveller	1	...
Chemist	1	...	Laundresses ... ..	...	3	Teacher	1	...
Clerks	12	...	Licensed messen-			Tent maker ... ..	..	1
Coal agent	1	...	gers	2	...	Tinplate makers	2	...
Coffee house			Looking-glass			Tobacconist	1	...
keepers	1	1	maker	1	...	Upholsterers... ..	1	2
Commission agent	1	...	Machinist ... ..	...	1	Vanguard	1	...
Confectioners	2	...	Mattress case			Van washer	1	...
Cooks	2	5	maker ... ..	...	1	Vellum sewer ... ..	...	1
Coopers	3	...	Meat carver	1	...	Waiter	1	...
Costermongers	1	1	Musicians	1	1	Warehouseman	1	..
Cloth cutter ... ..	...	1	Milliners ... ..	...	2	Washerwomen ... ..	...	3
Cutler	1	...	Needle-women ... ..	...	27	Watchmakers	2	...
Dairyman	1	...	Newsvendors	3	...	Watchmen	3	...
Drapers' assistants	2	...	Nurses ... ..	...	3	Wheelwrights	2	...
Dealers in second-			Office cleaners ... ..	...	4	Weaveress ... ..	...	1
hand clothes ... ..	..	2	Packing case			Winecellarman	1	...
Dressmakers ... ..	...	12	maker	1	...	Wire twister ... ..	...	1
Dress-steel maker	...	1	Painters	16	...	Wire worker... ..	1	...
Errand boys	3	...	Paper maker... ..	1	...	Unknown	9	7
			Parlourmaid ... ..	...	1	Nil ... ..	...	381
Carried forward	105	75	Carried forward	264	169	Totals	588	637

TABLE XIII.—*Table of Heredity in Patients admitted in the Asylums during 1903 (excluding Rochester House Asylum).*

DEGREE.							Males.	Females.	Total.
I. DIRECT—									
Paternal	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
Maternal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Grandparents	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
II. COLLATERAL—									
Brothers or sisters	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10
Paternal uncles or aunts	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Maternal „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Maternal or paternal uncles or aunts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Paternal grandparents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maternal „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Cousins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
III. REMOTE—									
Undefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Totals							35	32	67
Total number of direct admissions							588	637	1,225
Number in which causes were assigned							392	345	737
Percentage of heredity on admissions							4.1	4.4	4.2

In the 67 cases dealt with, there appears to have been a history of insanity in the parents or grandparents of the patients in 30 cases and in other relatives in 34 cases.

iii. CHILDREN’S HOMES.

Statistics. The following table shows the changes which have taken place at the several children’s homes during the year :—

HOMES.	Remaining 31st Dec., 1902.	Admitted.		Died.	Discharged.		Remaining 31st Dec., 1903.
		Direct.	Transfers.		Direct.	Trans- ferred.	
I. Ophthalmia schools	...	613	12	...	290	1	334
II. Ringworm schools ...	164	650	23	1	262	20	554
III. Seaside homes ..	212	332	70	13	353	71	177
IV. Defective homes ...	59	24	74	...	14	71	72
V. Remand homes ...	24	2,285	...	...	2,299	...	10
Totals ...	459	3,904	179	14	3,218	163	1,147

iv. TRAINING SHIP “EXMOUTH.”

Statistics. The number of boys admitted during the year was 223 (330)* (including 78 (99) from extra-metropolitan parishes and unions), while the number discharged was 233 (381).

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

Of the latter number 42 (116)* entered the royal navy, 93 (112) the mercantile marine, 51 (101) the army as musicians, and 47 (50) were returned to their respective parishes and unions. There was 1 (2) death.

At the end of the year there remained 524 (535) boys under training.

The statistical tables on pp. 122-128 supply detailed information concerning the boys under training.

v. GENERAL SUMMARY.

In conclusion, we submit the following brief summary of the number of persons who have been under the care of the Managers in their several institutions since the opening of the first hospital in 1870 :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS. (Re-admissions are not included.)	Admitted direct from Homes or Parishes and Unions.	Remaining in the various Institutions, Dec. 31st, 1903.
Fever patients (including 218 cases of relapsing fever treated in 1870) ... }	312,959	2,595
Smallpox patients	74,439	25
Imbeciles (including 1,201 admitted at Hampstead Hospital) }	25,341	6,521
Boys on training ship "Exmouth"	8,580	524
Children at homes and special schools	7,652	1,147
Totals	428,971	10,812

vi. MEDICAL SUPPLEMENT.

In continuance of the arrangement begun in 1896, there will be found at the end of this volume a Medical Supplement, edited by two of the Board's medical superintendents (Dr. F. M. Turner and Dr. J. E. Beggs), who have been appointed for that purpose by their colleagues. In this supplement there are included, in the first place, reports based on the records of the fever hospitals for 1903, dealing with the following subjects of a medical rather than of a general statistical nature :—

- 1. Complications and co-existent infectious diseases.
- 2. Post-scarlatinal diphtheria.
- 3. Antitoxin treatment of diphtheria.
- 4. Tracheotomy, intubation, and laparotomy statistics.
- 5. Miscellaneous diseases.

There are also included two papers by a member of the Managers' medical staff.

(Signed) W. R. SMITH,

Chairman.

* Italic figures in brackets throughout are the corresponding figures for 1902.

APPENDIX I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(Statistical tables detached from the Ambulance Committee's Annual Report, p. 148.)

A.—LAND AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Number of Patients removed by the Ambulances of the Board.

	From 1881 to 1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	TOTALS.
FEVER:—										
From homes to Hospitals ..	110,760	22,152	22,795	20,923	24,917	21,430	25,532	24,410	18,191	291,110
Convalescents to Northern and other Hospitals ... }	36,570	9,998	8,941	6,437	7,973	5,394	5,223	4,210	2,565	87,311
Recovered cases from North- ern Hospital to Town Hospitals for discharge ... }	29,256	5,899	5,259	4,226	4,530	2,681	4,300	4,489	2,758	63,398
Recovered cases discharged from Northern Hospital conveyed from Eastern, Western, and South-East- ern Hospitals to other Hospitals ... }	463	154	111	1	99	29	126	293	229	1,505
Recovered cases from Gore Farm Hospital to Town Hospitals for discharge ... }	5,562	3,629	3,658	2,445	3,374	2,735	1,239	Nil.	Nil.	22,642
Recovered cases from Gore Farm Hospital conveyed from the South-Eastern, the South-Western, and the Brook Hospitals to other Hospitals ... }	421	31	181	125	31	233	87	Nil.	Nil.	1,109
Other transfers between Hos- pitals and Wharves ... }	68	1	10	2	8	39	201	66	43	438
From Hospitals to homes ...	*3,824	377	350	317	385	577	642	623	663	7,758
From General Hospitals to homes, owing to want of room in the Managers' Hos- pitals, or to the patients being extra-Metropolitan residents ... }	1,335	1,287	752	71	144	20	159	51	44	3,863
Enteric Fever cases from homes to General Hospitals }	627	109	186	133	247	201	98	59	Nil.	1,660
Patients returned home who were wrongly certified ... }	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	33	48	81
Total Fever Patients	188,886	43,637	42,243	34,680	41,708	33,339	37,607	34,234	24,541	480,875
SMALLPOX:—										
From homes to Hospitals and Wharves ... }	18,996	265	121	36	28	94	1,848	7,830	422	29,640
From Hospitals to Wharves	5,492	...	...	...	8	...	3	16	1	5,520
Other transfers between Hos- pitals and Wharves ... }	10	...	...	...	7	...	2	33	1	53
From Hospitals and Wharves to homes ... }	10,566	39	33	1	1	31	118	567	15	11,371
Patients returned home who were wrongly certified ... }	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	310	68	378
Total Smallpox Patients	35,064	304	154	37	44	125	1,971	8,756	507	46,962
Conveyance of Infectious Patients to other places than the Managers' Hosps. }	1,876	433	361	326	369	327	388	360	323	4,763
NON-INFECTIOUS REMOVALS:—										
Imbeciles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	23	769	888
Ringworm Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	120	203	503
Ophthalmia Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	245
Defective and other Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	129	90	232
Total Non-Infectious Removals ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	272	1,307	1,868
Grand Totals ...	225,826	44,374	42,758	35,043	42,121	33,791	40,255	43,622	26,678	534,468

* Includes some smallpox cases.

† Not recorded.

B.—LAND AMBULANCE SERVICE—(continued).

Return of Work for the Twelve Months ended December 31st, 1903.

PARTICULARS OF WORK.	Number of Journeys.	MILES RUN.					
		By Horses.				By Vehicles.	
		1	2	3	4		
I. Infectious Cases.							
Removals from Home—							
To the Board's Hospitals—							
Fever Patients	16,361	147,071	34	...	...	147,105
Smallpox Patients ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
To the Board's Wharves—							
Smallpox Patients	393	5,778	...	...	...	5,778
To General Hospitals—							
Enteric Patients ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Removals—							
From General Hospitals to homes owing to want of room in the Board's Hospitals, or to the patients being extra-Metropolitan residents	43	570	...	...	...	570
Non-Smallpox Patients returned home	68	946	...	...	...	946
Other Patients returned home ...	44	370	...	...	...	370
Patients sent for, but for various causes not removed	271	1,864	...	...	...	1,864
Patients' friends taken from home to Hospital	87	591	...	...	...	591
Patients' friends taken from Hospital to home	91	642	...	...	...	642
Transfers between Hospitals—							
Fever Patients to and from Northern Hospital	799	6,216	14,066½	...	...	20,282½
Fever Patients to and from Gore Farm Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other transfers between Hospitals ...	142	1,630	811	...	...	2,441
Board's Hospitals to Wharves... ..	1	16	...	...	...	16
Recovered Patients taken Home—							
From Fever Hospitals	561	6,133	46	...	...	6,203
From Wharves :—Smallpox	16	254	...	...	...	254
Conveyance of Patients—							
To other places than Managers' Hos- pitals (private removals)	319	3,364	245	...	...	3,609
Totals	19,196	175,445	15,202½	...	...	190,671½
II. Non-infectious Cases.							
Imbeciles	224	28	6,935	308	...	6,891	
Ringworm children	17	...	347	...	...	439
Ophthalmic children	27	...	404	...	...	404
Defective and other children	10	...	114	...	...	114
Lost journeys	4	...	52	...	...	52
Totals	282	28	7,852	308	...	7,900	
III. Other Work.							
Service requirements	846	5,967	941	22	...	6,767	
Hospital employee taken home ...	1	27	...	...	...	27
Conveyance of Ambulance Committee	29	135	22	...	...	157
Conveyance of other Committees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conveyance of Hospital Stores—							
Fever	14	134	64	...	...	115
Smallpox	6	63	...	...	...	39
Totals	896	6,326	1,027	22	...	8,273	
Totals for 1903	20,374	181,799	24,081½	330	...	205,676½	
Totals for 1902	35,151	369,571½	19,836½	38	...	388,996	
Totals for 1901	30,587	290,758	26,580	48	...	317,278	
Totals for 1900	24,808	203,532	29,224	92	...	232,848	
Totals for 1899	28,184	222,128	37,855	452	...	260,367	
Totals for 1898	23,120	182,255	32,421	33	...	214,677	
Totals for 1897	26,055	231,143	39,417	810	41	271,411	
Totals for 1896	26,646	249,376	46,792	337	301	296,792	
Totals for 1895	19,963	189,360	23,004	...	...	212,364
Totals for 1894	19,796	176,602	26,918	72	228	203,820	
Totals for 1893	24,017	214,884	30,186	...	241	245,311	
Totals for 1892	17,607	147,606	27,497	...	3,535	178,638	
Totals for 1891	8,254	66,129	12,958	...	791	79,873	
Totals for 1890	8,644	67,443	14,167	415	2,405	84,423	
Totals for 1889	5,594	40,957	6,276	232	881	48,346	
Totals for 1888	5,550	34,842	12,767	...	1,910	49,519	
Totals for 1887	6,507	51,894	5,223	...	1,009	58,126	
Totals for 1886	2,073	13,578	1,980	...	...	15,558
Grand Totals	332,930	2,933,857½*	417,183	2,859	11,342	3,364,023½	

* Includes 1,218 miles by horses only.

C.—RIVER SERVICE.

Number of Patients, Visitors, Staff, &c., conveyed to and from Long Reach during the year 1903.

MONTH.	Patients conveyed to Long Reach.	Recovered cases conveyed from Long Reach	Visitors conveyed to and from Long Reach (including Managers).	Staff, &c., conveyed to and from Long Reach.	Totals.
January	7	16	2	212	237
February	6	5	...	203	214
March	7	2	...	189	198
April	39	6	...	101	146
May	56	35	16	137	244
June	49	45	10	117	221
July	53	50	4	116	223
August	36	50	...	110	196
September	16	41	2	128	187
October	37	20	...	133	190
November	25	24	...	123	172
December	18	27	...	62	107
Totals for 1903	349	321	34	1,631	2,335
Totals for 1902	7,239	6,002	5,708	5,667	24,616
Totals for 1901	1,614	633	1,300	1,906	5,453
Totals for 1900	64	69	42	1,460	1,635
Totals for 1899	11	6	17	1,434	1,468
Totals for 1898	6	5	7	937	955
Totals for 1897	69	55	132	1,027	1,283
Totals for 1896	188	243	153	1,815	2,399
Totals for 1895	925	792	862	2,372	4,951
Totals for 1894	1,101	1,009	1,762	3,742	7,614
Totals for 1893	2,364	2,053	2,195	4,040	10,652
Totals for 1892	298	235	121	735	1,389
Totals for 1891	63	53	155	503	774
Totals for 1890	26	25	38	339	428
Totals for 1889	5	4	51	445	505
Totals for 1888	62	63	246	476	847
Totals for 1887	54	45	395	478	972
Totals for 1886	130	145	458	*3,929	4,662
Totals for 1885	5,468	5,809	†	†	11,277
Totals for 1884	5,592	4,267	†	†	9,859
Grand Totals	25,628	21,834	13,676	32,936	94,074

STEAMERS.

STEAMER.	Fires alight.		Under Steam.		Under Way.		Coal consumed.		Number of days when steam raised.	Distance run.
	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.	Tons.	Cwt.		Miles.
“ Albert Victor ” ...	1,852	25	1,432	15	336	52	168	11	138	3,443
“ Geneva Cross ” ...	1,974	1	1,543	38	399	39	215	13	158	3,952
“ Maltese Cross ” ...	2,287	...	1,818	...	457	11	165	4	167	4,066
“ White Cross ” ...	365	...	222	...	51	54	35	...	38	643
“ Red Cross ” ...	873	...	519	10	171	...	98	9	66	1,289
“ Conservator ” ...	144	...	84	5	15	...	10	...	14	130
Totals ...	7,495	26	5,619	8	1,429	36	692	17	581	13,523

Quantity of Stores, Parcels, &c., conveyed to and from Long Reach.
Number, 1,308. Weight, 84 tons 16 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs.

* Included in this number is the number of contractors' workmen who were engaged on building and other work in connection with the Smallpox Hospitals, and who were conveyed to and from Long Reach each week.
† No figures were given in the Committee's Report for 1884 and 1885.

D.

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE BOARD'S HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1903.

No. 1.

EASTERN HOSPITAL.

HOMERTON, N.E.,

22nd February, 1904.

Mortality. In three of the fatal scarlet fever cases death was due to measles; making allowance for these the fatality (case mortality) becomes 3·03 per cent. instead of 3·42.

Scarlet Fever Patients: length of stay in Hospital. During the year I have discharged a considerable number of scarlet fever patients at the end of four weeks' stay in hospital, while they were still desquamating.* Although I had commenced this practice in the year 1901, I did not during that and the succeeding year carry it out to such an extent as during the year that has just passed. In January, 1903, an informal conference was held between the Metropolitan Branch of The Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health and the Medical Superintendents of the Board's Fever Hospitals. In consequence of what took place at that conference, I was encouraged to discharge a still larger number of patients in the peeling stage; and it is, I think, chiefly due to this fact that the average length of residence of scarlet fever patients treated to recovery has been reduced to 42·6 days. Whether this procedure is safe remains to be seen. The Managers have in their possession all the facts as to so-called "return cases" up to the end of July, 1903; and it would be in the interests of public health that these facts should be analysed and a comparison made, as to the incidence of "return cases," between different years and different hospitals. I am not myself in a position to state whether or not the shortening of the period of detention has increased the "return case" incidence.

Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria. There has been only one case of post-scarlatinal diphtheria; it was complicated with measles, which led to broncho-pneumonia and death. During the year nearly all the scarlet fever cases have been examined bacteriologically, and all those in which diphtheria bacilli have been found have been treated in a ward by themselves. Unfortunately, at the end of November measles was introduced into this ward, and I was compelled to leave most of the bacillus-bearing patients in the general wards. Before the end of the year several cases of unmistakable diphtheria occurred in more than one of these

* 55·5 per cent. of the patients treated to recovery were detained in hospital for 35 or fewer days. The percentage of these cases in 1902 was 34·5.

wards ; but these cases, being still under treatment at the end of the year, do not appear in these statistical tables.

Diphtheria. Included amongst the fatal cases of diphtheria are 9 in which death was due to some other disease, either present on admission or contracted during convalescence, viz., scarlet fever, 4; measles, 3 chronic bronchitis, 1; and tuberculous meningitis, 1. Making allowance for these cases, the fatality is 10·6 instead of 11·8 per cent.

During the year no diphtheria patient has been discharged from the hospital until two consecutive bacteriological examinations of the fauces have proved negative. This practice I commenced on 1st November, 1902. I fully expected that, in consequence, the period of detention would be lengthened; but, as a matter of fact, it is shorter than in any year since 1899, when it was 57·6 days. As in that year no bacteriological examinations for discharge were made, all one can say at present is that these examinations do not appear to lengthen the period of detention of diphtheria patients in hospital. Whether the incidence of "return cases" is lessened is a matter for inquiry.

Other diseases. Of the 1,987 cases admitted directly from their homes, 282, or 14·2 per cent., were found to be suffering from diseases other than those notifiable diseases which are usually admitted to the Managers hospitals. The percentage of error was—for scarlet fever 12·8, for diphtheria 11·9, and for enteric fever 23·5. The only case certified to be typhus fever was found on admission to be smallpox.

Works. The wards previously reserved for plague were early in the year brought into use again for diphtheria, after being cleaned and repainted.

(Signed) E. W. GOODALL,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 2.

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.

ST. ANN'S ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N.,

March 7th, 1904.

Statistics. During 1903 the number of patients treated at this hospital was 2,442, as against 3,968 during the preceding twelve months, this marked difference being caused by a comparative absence of the usual seasonal rise in the incidence of fevers during the autumn months of last year.

The figures for the different diseases are as follows:—

Scarlet fever	..	1,661 cases with 40 deaths.	Mortality, 2·95 per cent.
Diphtheria	..	413	44
Enteric fever	..	136	18
Other diseases	..	232	16

The percentage of error in the notifications was as follows:—Scarlet fever 5·1 per cent., diphtheria 19·9 per cent, enteric fever 22·5 per cent.

No deaths occurred from post-scarlatinal diphtheria.

The operation of tracheotomy was performed 26 times, with 24 recoveries; the 2 deaths occurred within 12 hours of the patients' admission.

Staff illness. 6 members of the female staff contracted scarlet fever. All recovered.

(Signed) H. E. CUFF,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 3.

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.,
17th January, 1904.

Statistics. The gross number of cases treated in this hospital during the past year was 2,361, the mortality on the whole being 6·03 per cent.

Of the 2,116 admissions, 1,386 were cases of scarlet fever, 515 of diphtheria, 49 of enteric fever, and 166 were found at the time of arrival, or subsequently, to be suffering from disease other than that notified.

Scarlet Fever. 65·5 per cent. of the total admissions were cases of scarlet fever, and 52 deaths were attributed to that disorder, or its complications, or sequelæ; the percentage mortality being therefore 3·76.

Scarlet fever, like some of the other zymotic diseases, has unquestionably been less prevalent during the past year, and this may perhaps be attributable to the exceptionally low temperature that prevailed during the summer and autumn, as also to the excessive rainfall throughout the season. No certainty, however, exists that hygrometric changes *per se* would be attended by such beneficial results. It may likewise be attributed to the general improvement in sanitary conditions which has been in progress for many years.

Diphtheria. Of the 515 suffering from diphtheria, 42 died, the mortality being 8·04, the lowest hitherto obtained in this hospital. It will be seen (p. 226) that nearly all the mortality occurred in children under 4, and not a few of these were in a dying condition on arrival.

Enteric Fever. Of enteric patients 74 were treated, comprising 49 admissions, and 25 remaining from 1902. Of these 47 recovered, and 9 died, leaving 18 under treatment at the end of the year; the mortality calculated according to the Registrar-General's formula is 17·14 per cent. From June to December cases of this disease were not admitted into this hospital, by instructions from the Hospitals Committee.

Other diseases. Of the 166 cases of other diseases, 25 died, giving a death rate of 15·11 per cent.

- Transfers.** 800 or 57.8 per cent. of the scarlet fever patients were transferred to the Northern Hospital.
- Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria.** The table showing the incidence of diphtheria during recovery from scarlet fever will be found in the Medical Supplement; this complication occurred in 31 instances, but no fatal case occurred.
- Staff illness.** That only 23 of the hospital staff were warded during the past 12 months indicates a general good health; of these 3 were attacked by scarlet fever, and 1 by diphtheria, the other 19 cases being due to disorders not contracted in the routine of duty.

(Signed) Wm. GAYTON,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 4.

WESTERN HOSPITAL.

SEAGRAVE ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.,
10th February, 1904.

Statistics. An aggregate of 2,509 patients came under treatment during 1903. Of these, 1,700 were discharged, 383 were transferred to the Northern Hospital and 150 died, leaving 276 in the hospital at the end of the year.

- Scarlet Fever.** Of scarlet fever 1,358 cases were treated and 38 died. The mortality was 3.34 per cent.
- Diphtheria.** Of diphtheria 827 cases were treated and 74 died. The percentage mortality was 9.70, which is, so far, the lowest recorded at this hospital. Antitoxin was administered in 94 per cent. of the cases.
- Enteric Fever.** Of enteric fever 130 cases were treated and 18 died, a mortality of 15.38 per cent.
- Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria.** 23 patients contracted diphtheria during convalescence from scarlet fever, the percentage incidence on the completed cases being 2.01. All of these recovered.
- Concurrent Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.** 35 cases of diphtheria suffered from scarlet fever whilst under treatment, a percentage incidence of 4.43.
- Other diseases.** Of the total admissions, 187 or 8.65 per cent. were found not to be suffering from the disease which they were certified to have. The percentage of error was 4.9 for scarlet fever, 11.6 for diphtheria, and 20.4 for enteric fever. 2 cases were certified to be typhus fever. Of these, one was found to have pericarditis, and the other lobular pneumonia.

**Plague
accommo-
dation.**

The accommodation which, during 1901, was set apart for plague cases and suspects, and for the requisite staff, is still being held in reserve.

Staff illness.

152 members of the staff have been warded during the year. Of these, 14 suffered from infectious diseases, viz.: 10 from diphtheria, and 4 from scarlet fever. All recovered.

**Numbers of
staff and
patients.**

The subordinate officers employed during the year numbered 389, of whom 325 were females and 64 males. Of the former 99 entered the service and 100 left, whilst of the latter 18 were appointed and 15 left.

The average daily number of patients in hospital was 306, the maximum of 362 being reached on the 21st October, and the minimum of 250 on the 13th June.

The average daily number of staff employed was 5 medical, 124 nursing, and 137 other staff.

(Signed) R. M. BRUCE,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 5.**SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.**

STOCKWELL, S.W.

31st January, 1904.

Statistics.

The number of patients treated was below the average of recent years, totalling 1,894. Of these 1,382 were discharged, 212 transferred, 84 died, and 216 remained in hospital on December 31st.

The scarlet fever death rate was 3·51 per cent., indicating that the cases admitted were of about average severity.

The diphtheria death-rate was the lowest we have hitherto attained, viz.: 7·1 per cent., a result, without doubt, mainly due to the use of antitoxin, but in part, I believe, dependent upon a somewhat milder prevalence of the disease. All except the very mild cases were treated with it.

The enteric fever death rate was 19·5 per cent. This is above the average. The relatively high mortality was almost entirely due to the admission of a number of very severe cases during the late autumn.

**Post-
Scarlatinal
Diphtheria.**

It is satisfactory to note that only 13 cases of post-scarlatinal diphtheria occurred, an incidence of but 1·2 per cent. All of them recovered.

**Errors of
Diagnosis.**

The proportion of cases admitted during the year which had been wrongly certified on removal was 10·5 per cent., the figures in respect to scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever being 8·3, 13·8, and 20 per cent. respectively. The number of mistakes in respect to enteric fever

was the highest, as is invariably the case as regards the admissions from our district.

**Observation
rooms.**

The paramount importance of providing in every isolation hospital a good number of separate rooms in which patients can be placed under observation for several days—often several weeks—will be obvious to anyone who realises the equivocal nature of the symptoms presented by a considerable proportion of the patients sent up for admission into the fever hospitals. In many of such cases the patient is not received until the distinctive stage of the disease is passed.

**“Return
cases.”**

The occurrence and causation of the so-called “return cases” of scarlet fever and diphtheria has of late been a prominent subject of discussion both in the medical press and at certain of the learned societies.

That in many of these instances—perhaps in the majority—the infection is actually imparted by the patient shortly after his return is more than probable, even though every precaution suggested by expert knowledge and experience has been taken prior to the patient’s discharge. Until the day arrives when it is possible to conclusively demonstrate the absence of the specific infective agent from the human mucous membranes, the impossibility of a convalescent or one who has just come from living in close association with the disease being capable of transmitting either diphtheria or scarlet fever to others with whom he may come in contact can never be guaranteed.

The more widely this fact is known and the more thoroughly its import is appreciated, the better it will be for the reputation of isolation hospitals, and the peace of mind of all concerned.

**Staff
illness.**

With the exception of two assistant nurses who took scarlet fever, none of the staff contracted any recognised form of infective illness. Both of these recovered.

(Signed) F. FOORD CAIGER,

Medical Superintendent.

No. 6.

FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.

TOOTING, S.W.

19th January, 1904.

**Closing and
alteration
of hospital.**

On 2nd May, the Board resolved to close the Fountain Hospital and to use it only for the purposes of emergency. The admission of patients was accordingly suspended, and in July the hospital was closed.

Arrangements were made for transferring to other institutions under the Board all members of the subordinate staff who wished to remain in the service of the Board. Of the nursing staff 63 out of 79 were thus transferred, and of the domestic staff 43 out of 67. The rest preferred to resign rather than be transferred. All the male subordinate staff, except a few who were required

to look after the hospital property, were drafted off to other of the Board's institutions.

On 11th July, the Board adopted a scheme for rendering the hospital buildings fire-proof. The Local Government Board's approval of this scheme allowed the works to begin early in September, and they are now approaching completion.

Arrangements have also been made by the Board for electrically lighting the hospital with power derived from the Grove Hospital plant, and the electrical installation is already well advanced.

Statistics. During the period the hospital was open, 793 patients came under treatment, of whom 667 were discharged recovered, 108 transferred to other hospitals of the Board, and 18 died. The scarlet fever mortality was 2·40 and the gross mortality 2·9.

**Staff
illness.**

1 wardmaid suffered from an attack of scarlet fever complicated with diphtheria, and 31 members of the staff were warded with less serious ailments. All recovered.

(Signed) C. E. MATTHEWS,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 7.

GROVE HOSPITAL.

TOOTING, S.W.,
2nd February, 1904.

Statistics. The number of patients under treatment during the past year has been 2,557. Of these, 1,934 were discharged recovered, [258 were transferred to the convalescent hospital, and 104 died, leaving in hospital at the end of the year a total of 261. The admissions included 1,214 cases of scarlet fever (including 36 convalescent patients who were transferred from the Fountain Hospital), 624 of diphtheria, 110 of enteric fever, and 284 suffering from other diseases.

**Scarlet
Fever**

As regards scarlet fever, 1,214 patients were admitted and 24 deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 2·0 per cent. Amongst these patients there were 13 who were certified to be suffering from diphtheria at the time of their admission, and in one instance the attack terminated fatally. This contrasts very markedly with the preceding year, when 64 such patients were admitted and 11 deaths occurred.

Diphtheria.

Of the 624 diphtheria patients who were admitted direct from their homes 44 died, showing a mortality of 6·51 per cent. Antitoxin was given in 93·6 per cent. of the cases.

Enteric Fever. 110 enteric fever patients were admitted and 17 deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 16·42 per cent.

Other diseases. The original diagnosis was not confirmed in 284 of the 2,196 patients who were admitted direct from their homes.

The percentage of cases in which a different diagnosis was made subsequent to admission amounted to 7·0 in the case of scarlet fever patients, 19·3 in the case of diphtheria patients, and 28·1 for enteric fever patients.

9 of the scarlet fever patients suffered from diphtheria during convalescence, or a percentage incidence of ·7 on the completed cases. All recovered.

25 of the 727 completed cases of diphtheria contracted scarlet fever while in hospital, or a percentage incidence of 3·4. The incidence during the preceding year had been 3·7.

Average residence. The average stay of patients in hospital shows a slight increase in the case of scarlet fever patients and a reduction for all the other classes of disease which are admitted. The slight increase in the stay of scarlet fever patients may to some extent be due to the transference of 256 of the convalescent patients to the Northern Hospital. Uncomplicated cases were generally selected for transfer, which would be likely to show a stay in hospital below the average. In this connection I have had a table prepared showing the percentage of patients discharged after each week's stay in hospital:—

Number of Weeks	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	Over 12	Total.
Scarlet fever ...	...	·11	·34	·80	2·30	15·76	25·20	17·26	10·93	6·55	6·09	4·71	9·89	99·94
Diphtheria ...	...	...	·14	4·55	7·04	29·22	17·91	11·30	6·90	6·90	5·28	3·96	6·95	99·9
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	1·25	6·25	13·75	20·	13·75	7·50	15·	8·75	3·75	10·	100
Other diseases ...	1·1	30·37	28·8	21·48	9·25	2·59	1·85	1·48	·74	·37	1·1	·37	·37	99·97

From this it will be seen that the majority (58·22 per cent.) of the scarlet fever patients were discharged after a stay of between five and eight weeks. In the previous year the percentage amounted to 70·05. Amongst the diphtheria patients 11·73 were discharged under five weeks, while the proportion discharged after five to eight weeks' stay was 58·43 per cent., as compared with 49·04 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion remaining in after ten weeks was only 16·19 per cent., as compared with 23·46 per cent. in the preceding year.

Staff illness. (a) Infectious diseases: 8 officers contracted scarlet fever, 12 contracted diphtheria, 1 contracted enteric fever, and 1 rubella. All recovered. (b) Other diseases: 228 officers were off duty with various ailments. All recovered.

(Signed) J. E. BEGGS,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 8.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.

4th February, 1904.

Statistics. The total number of cases admitted during the year was 1,532, being over 400 lower than the corresponding figure (1,991) for 1902. The total number under treatment was 1,772. The total number of deaths was 118, as against 164, and the gross death rate 7.42. The death rates for scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever were 3.11, 10.98, 14.93 respectively, as against 4.34, 11.78, and 10.88 in the preceding year. This shows roughly an improvement of 1 per cent. on the scarlet fever rate and the same on the diphtheria rate, but an increase of 4 per cent. on the entire fever rate.

15 cases of typhus fever were admitted, 13 from St. Olave's Union, and 1 each from Southwark and Whitechapel. Of these, 3 died. The death rates are affected by the cessation of admissions early in December, alluded to below. Among 126 cases remaining in hospital at the end of the year, no deaths have occurred up to the present date, and probably all will be discharged recovered.

On the other hand, 4 deaths took place in January, 1903, among patients who had been admitted during December, 1902, so that the death rate, calculated on the Registrar-General's formula, will be slightly higher than those calculated, after all the cases are completed, by taking the proportion of the deaths to the total cases.

Closing and reconstruction of hospital. On December 7th, notice was received that this hospital would be closed preparatory to rebuilding, and that further admissions of cases would be stopped; 4 further cases only were admitted. Since that date the wards have been closed one by one as the patients left, and a large number of the staff have been drafted to other institutions.

The work of disinfecting the property and storing it in those buildings which will remain standing is now rather more than half completed.

Staff illness and death. The following cases of infectious illness have occurred among the staff: —3 assistant nurses, 3 wardmaids, and 1 laundrymaid contracted scarlet fever; 2 assistant nurses and 1 wardmaid contracted diphtheria. All recovered.

(Signed) F. M. TURNER,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 9.

PARK HOSPITAL.

HITHER GREEN, S.E.,

15th *February*, 1904.

Statistics. At the end of 1902, 381 patients remained in hospital. During the year 1903, 1,996 were admitted, 4 transferred from Gore Farm Hospital, 1,994 were discharged recovered, 92 died, and 295 remained in hospital at the end of 1903.

The mortality was 4·35 in 100 amongst patients suffering from the infectious diseases properly sent to the hospital.

It was 2·44 for scarlet fever, 8·29 for diphtheria, and 3·17 for enteric fever.

Other diseases. 295 patients were admitted not suffering from one of these diseases; 16 died. The mortality amongst them was 5·4. So accommodation other than the fever wards was required for 14·7 out of every 100 patients; and 16 out of the 92 deaths occurred amongst this group.

Death of one of staff. A wardmaid contracted scarlet fever, and unfortunately died.

(Signed) R. A. BIRDWOOD,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 10.

BROOK HOSPITAL.

SHOOTERS HILL, WOOLWICH,

2nd *February*, 1904.

Statistics. The total number of cases treated was 2,677. Of these, 2,181 were discharged recovered, and 168 died. There remained under treatment on 31st December, 328 patients.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases treated was 1,593. Of these, 1,344 were discharged recovered, and 49 died. The mortality was therefore 3·60 per cent.

Diphtheria. The number of cases treated was 809. Of these, 629 were discharged recovered, and 87 died. The mortality was therefore 12·16 per cent.

There were 24 hæmorrhagic cases. 7 patients died within 24 hours of admission.

Tracheotomy was performed on 43 patients, of whom 9 died. The mortality was therefore only 20·9 per cent.

Antitoxin treatment.

Of 716 completed cases, 610 were treated with antitoxin. The following table shows the results of the antitoxin treatment with special reference to the day of disease on which the treatment began :--

AGES.	DAY OF DISEASE ON WHICH TREATMENT BEGAN.										TOTAL.		Percentage Mortality.
	1st.		2nd.		3rd.		4th.		5th.				
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Under 1	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	2	2	1	9	3	33.3
1 to 2	4	0	5	0	10	4	9	2	12	4	40	10	25.0
2 to 3	7	0	11	0	16	5	14	4	21	5	69	14	20.2
3 to 4	2	0	20	2	19	6	7	0	22	2	70	10	14.2
4 to 5	0	0	16	2	21	3	14	2	27	6	78	13	16.6
5 to 10	5	0	65	2	66	12	45	6	64	9	245	29	11.8
10 to 15	2	0	12	0	23	0	18	2	13	2	68	4	5.8
15 to 20	0	0	7	0	7	0	1	0	2	0	17	0	0.0
20 and upwards	0	0	3	0	5	0	2	0	4	0	14	0	0.0
Total	20	0	141	6	170	30	112	18	167	29	610	83	13.6
Percentage Mortality }	0.0		4.2		17.6		16.07		17.3		13.6		...

For the purpose of comparison I give the results of the antitoxin treatment here for the seven years 1897 to 1903 inclusive (the figures in brackets are the total number of cases) :—

1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903.									
Of cases [187] treated on 1st day of disease the									
mortality per cent. was									
„ [1186]	„	2nd	„	„	5.4	5.0	3.8	3.6	4.1 4.6 4.2
„ [1233]	„	3rd	„	„	11.5	14.3	12.2	6.7	11.9 10.5 17.6
„ [963]	„	4th	„	„	19.0	18.1	20.0	14.9	12.4 19.8 16.07
„ [1260]	„	5th day and after			21.0	22.5	20.4	21.2	16.6 19.4 17.3

During the past seven years the total number of cases of diphtheria treated with antitoxin in this hospital has been 4,812. Not a single death has occurred among the cases that came under treatment on the first day of disease, and among those that came under treatment on the second day, the mortality has not exceeded 5.4 per cent., while among those that came under treatment on the third day and later the mortality is much higher. These facts show how eminently curable a disease diphtheria is if treated with antitoxin early enough, and how large a number of lives would be saved if all the cases could be put under antitoxin treatment on the first or second day of disease.

Enteric Fever.

The number of cases treated was 138. Of these, 97 were discharged recovered, and 13 died. The mortality was therefore 11.21 per cent.

**Staff
illness.**

(a) *Infectious diseases*.—7 officers contracted scarlet fever, 2 contracted diphtheria, and 1 contracted enteric fever. All recovered.

(b) *Other diseases*.—132 officers were warded with various ailments All recovered.

(Signed) JOHN MACCOMBIE,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 11.**NORTHERN HOSPITAL.**

WINCHMORE HILL, N.,
29th January, 1904.

Statistics.

The total number of patients treated during the year 1903 was 3,011. Of these, 445 were in the hospital at the end of 1902 and 2,566 were admitted during 1903, 2,729 were discharged, and 3 died, 279 remaining at the end of the year.

Of the number treated 2,670 were scarlet fever and 341 diphtheria cases. The mortality of the former was 0·12, of the latter *nil*.

**Post-
Scarlatinal
Diphtheria.**

91 cases of post-scarlatinal diphtheria were completed, with no death.

**Staff
illness.**

70 members of the staff were warded for illness, and 3 were absent for varying periods in order to undergo operations.

1 laundrymaid and 1 wardmaid contracted scarlet fever, and 1 assistant-nurse and 1 wardmaid diphtheria. All recovered.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of staff employed during the year ..	59	226	285
Number appointed	8	22	30
Number left	8	65	73
Average Daily number of Patients during the year 1903, 309·70.			
	Medical Staff.	Nursing Staff.	Other Staff.
Average Daily number of Staff employed during 1903	4·29	79·75	156·37

(Signed) F. N. HUME,
Medical Superintendent.

EASTERN HOSPITAL.										
DISEASES.	Remain- ing on Dec. 31st, 1902.	Admitted during 1903.		Total under treatment during 1903.	Discharged during 1903.		Died during 1903.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on Dec. 31st, 1903.	
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.				
Scarlet	22	785	4	811	463	243	26	3.42	79	
Diphtheria	112	695	1	808	439	173	82	11.80	114	
Enteric	16	224	...	240	160	...	37	17.58	43	
Typhus ... ..	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	150	1,705	5	1,860	1,063	416	145	8.70	236	
	5	282	...	287	250	...	24	8.63	13	
Totals	155	1,987	5	2,147	1,313	416	169	...	249	
NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.										
Scarlet	355	1,305	1	1,661	1,309	55	40	2.95	257	
Diphtheria	51	362	...	413	318	...	44	12.15	51	
Enteric	19	117	...	136	101	...	18	15.25	17	
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	425	1,784	1	2,210	1,728	55	102	5.55	325	
	36	196	...	232	207	...	16	7.64	9	
Totals	461	1,980	1	2,442	1,935	55	118	...	334	
NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.										
Scarlet	164	1,384	2	1,550	527	800	52	3.76	171	
Diphtheria	50	515	...	565	488	...	42	8.04	35	
Enteric	25	49	...	74	47	...	9	17.14	18	
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	239	1,948	2	2,189	1,062	800	103	5.26	224	
	6	166	...	172	138	2	25	15.11	7	
Totals	245	2,114	2	2,361	1,200	802	128	...	231	
WESTERN HOSPITAL.										
Scarlet	225	1,129	4	1,358	840	265	38	3.34	215	
Diphtheria	95	731	1	827	597	118	74	9.7	38	
Enteric	13	117	...	130	99	...	18	15.38	13	
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	333	1,977	5	2,315	1,536	383	130	6.45	266	
	7	187	...	194	164	...	20	10.78	10	
Totals	340	2,164	5	2,509	1,700	383	150	...	276	
SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.										
Scarlet	208	962	...	1,170	803	192	35	3.51	140	
Diphtheria	64	381	...	445	358	20	28	7.11	39	
Enteric	8	80	...	88	49	...	14	19.58	25	
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	280	1,423	...	1,703	1,210	212	77	5.27	204	
	23	168	...	191	172	...	7	4.03	12	
Totals	303	1,591	...	1,894	1,382	212	84	...	216	
FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.										
Scarlet	332	417	.	749	627	108	14	2.40	...	
Diphtheria ... ..	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Enteric	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	334	419	...	753	631	108	14	2.39	...	
	2	38	...	40	36	...	4	10.26	...	
Totals	336	457	...	793	667	108	18	...	Nil.	
GROVE HOSPITAL.										
Scarlet	128	1,178	36	1,342	903	256	24	2.00	159	
Diphtheria	160*	624	...	784	681	2	44	6.51	57	
Enteric	23	110	..	133	80	...	17	16.42	36	
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	311	1,912	36	2,259	1,664	258	85	4.30	252	
	14*	284	...	298	270	...	19	6.63	9	
Totals	325	2,196	36	2,557	1,934	258	104	...	261	

TABLE I.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during 1903.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.									
DISEASES.	Remain- ing on Dec. 31st, 1902.	Admitted during 1903.		Total under treatment during 1903.	Discharged during 1903.		Died during 1903.	Mortality per cent.	Remain- ing on Dec. 31st, 1903.
		Direct from homes.	From other Hospitals of Board.		Re- covered.	To other Hospitals of Board.			
Scarlet	94*	748	...	842	410	359	24	3·11	49
Diphtheria	105	485	...	590	466	13	56	10·98	55
Enteric	31	116	..	147	107	...	18	14·93	22
Typhus ... ..	...	15	...	15	12	...	3	20·00	...
Other diseases	230	1,364	...	1,594	995	372	101	7·13	126
	10*	167	(¹) 1	178	161	...	17	9·82	...
Totals	240	1,531	(¹) 1	1,772	1,156	372	118	...	126
PARK HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	262	1,107	4	1,373	1,159	...	28	2·44	186
Diphtheria	80	562	...	642	524	...	47	8·29	71
Enteric	19	32	...	51	30	...	1	3·17	20
Typhus ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases	361	1,701	4	2,066	1,713	...	76	4·35	277
	20	295	...	315	281	.	16	5·41	18
Totals	381	1,996	4	2,381	1,994	...	92	...	295
BROOK HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	263	1,330	...	1,593	1,344	...	49	3·60	200
Diphtheria	94	715	...	809	629	...	87	12·16	93
Enteric	16	122	...	138	97	...	13	11·21	28
Typhus ... ..	..	3	...	3	2	...	1	33·33	...
Other diseases	373	2,170	...	2,543	2,072	...	150	6·83	321
	4	130	...	134	109	...	18	14·00	7
Totals	377	2,300	...	2,677	2,181	...	168	...	328
NORTHERN HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet	420	...	2,238	2,658	2,389	11	3	0·13	255
Diphtheria	25	...	326	351	325	2	...	...	24
Other diseases	445	...	2,564	3,009	2,714	13	3	0·11	279
	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Totals	445	...	2,566	3,011	2,716	13	3	...	279
GORE FARM HOSPITAL.									
Scarlet ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	CLOSED.	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Totals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUMMARY.									
Scarlet	*2,473	10,345	2,289	12,818	10,774	2,289	333	3·10	1,711
Diphtheria	*836	5,072	328	5,908	4,827	328	504	9·69	577
Enteric	172	967	...	1,139	772	...	145	15·39	222
Typhus ... ..	...	19	...	19	15	...	4	21·05	...
Totals	3,481	16,403	2,617	19,884	16,388	2,617	986	5·84	2,510
Other diseases	*127	1,913	(¹) 3	2,040	1,790	2	166	8·58	85
Grand Totals	3,608	18,316	(¹) 2,620	21,924	18,178	2,619	1,152	...	2,595

NOTES.—The mortalities returned as above include all deaths occurring from intercurrent diseases, particulars of which will be found in the annual reports of the medical superintendents.
The mortality rates are calculated according to the Registrar-General's Formula—i.e., by dividing the deaths, multiplied by 100, by half the sum of the admissions, discharges, and deaths for the year.
The small figure in brackets (S. E. Hospital) represents a case admitted from the smallpox hospitals of the Board.
* These figures differ slightly from those given in the committee's report for 1902, p. 211, owing to the subsequent correction of errors of diagnoses.

FEVER STATISTICS, 1903.

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE II.—Monthly Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during 1903.

EASTERN HOSPITAL.																									SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.																													
ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.															DISCHARGES.										ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.															DISCHARGES.														
MONTH.	Scarlet.			Diphtheria.			Enteric.		Typhus.		Other Diseases.		Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Recovered.					To other Hospitals of Board.					MONTH.	Scarlet.			Diphtheria.			Enteric.		Typhus.		Other Diseases.		Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Recovered.					To other Hospitals of Board.									
	Admissions.		Deaths.	Admissions.		Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.			Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.			Admissions.	Deaths.													
	Direct.	Transfers.		Direct.	Transfers.																																					Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.
January ...	22	1	1	53	...	6	10	2	22	2	108	11	16	47	9	...	13	85	4	22	26	January ...	108	...	4	46	...	2	5	15	174	6	88	35	5	...	19	147	13	2	15
February ...	65	66	...	12	6	29	1	166	15	7	41	4	...	22	74	20	13	33	February ...	53	...	3	23	...	2	1	11	88	6	59	25	3	...	13	100	37	15	52	
March ...	49	...	1	49	...	8	3	45	4	146	13	23	34	7	...	30	94	4	16	20	March ...	104	...	2	33	...	1	2	21	160	4	65	26	5	...	19	115	23	23		
April ...	32	...	3	55	...	5	2	1	1	...	27	2	117	11	45	41	6	...	37	129	5	7	12	April ...	101	...	3	15	...	3	1	13	...	1	130	7	74	33	20	127	15	15		
May ...	80	...	1	57	1	9	1	28	3	167	13	57	22	5	1	23	108	10	16	26	May ...	111	...	5	25	...	1	...	1	...	14	150	7	77	24	1	...	12	114	28	28		
June ...	92	...	2	55	...	8	18	3	20	4	185	17	40	45	2	...	20	107	36	21	57	June ...	115	...	3	32	...	2	16	...	1	165	6	70	27	10	107	30	30		
July ...	84	...	1	69	...	2	19	3	19	...	191	6	39	22	1	...	21	83	35	15	50	July ...	86	...	4	49	...	3	8	14	157	7	61	27	1	...	13	102	40	40		
August ...	77	2	2	49	...	6	38	4	16	1	182	13	51	51	12	...	15	129	30	19	49	August ...	53	...	4	27	...	1	9	15	104	5	68	42	19	129	6	6		
September ...	89	...	1	49	...	6	45	5	20	3	203	15	46	35	14	...	14	109	34	6	40	September ...	47	20	...	1	8	1	...	5	80	2	98	32	14	154	
October ...	78	...	7	61	...	5	40	8	25	1	204	21	38	37	38	...	23	136	38	10	48	October ...	78	...	2	62	...	6	17	6	...	21	...	3	178	17	49	23	6	3			
November ...	78	1	5	61	...	8	30	7	19	2	189	22	38	30	36	...	20	124	26	15	41	November ...	46	...	3	25	...	5	14	3	...	6	91	11	35	27	10	...	13	85		
December ...	39	...	2	71	...	7	12	2	12	1	134	12	63	34	26	...	12	135	1	13	14	December ...	60	...	2	24	...	1	13	2	...	17	...	1	114	6	59	37	8	...	13	117	
Totals ...	785	4	26	695	1	82	224	37	1	...	282	24	1,992	169	463	439	160	1	250	1,313	243	173	416	Totals ...	962	...	35	381	...	28	80	14	168	...	7	1,591	84	803	358	49	...	172	1,382	192	20	212

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.																									FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.																													
January ...	112	...	6	34	...	3	12	1	13	...	176	10	186	39	14	...	32	271	22	22	January ...	113	...	3	7	120	3	146	...	1	...	5	152	20	20			
February ...	69	...	5	46	...	12	2	2	10	1	127	20	116	19	8	...	20	163	February ...	80	...	5	2	5	87	5	127	8	135	14	14			
March ...	77	...	4	44	...	2	2	28	...	151	6	112	35	5	...	9	161	March ...	82	...	1	10	92	1	111	2	1	...	5	119			
April ...	65	21	...	3	18	1	104	4	89	30	1	...	26	146	April ...	137	...	2	16	...	3	153	5	98	9	107			
May ...	71	...	1	31	...	3	3	17	3	122	7	70	34	3	...	17	124	May ...	5	...	2	1	5	3	71	9	80	13	13			
June ...	72	...	2	38	...	3	1	1	14	2	125	8	63	26	1	...	13	103	June	1	65	60	60						
July ...	138	...	2	18	...	1	5	19	2	180	5	87	47	2	...	17	153	July	1					
August ...	141	...	3	22	...	3	24	1	10	...	197	7	94	14	2	...	14	124	6	6	August				
September ...	158	...	6	16	...	2	9	2	13	...	196	10	122	26	10	...	12	170	4	4	September				
October ...	146	1	6	26	...	4	35	6	27	1	235	17	137	16	13	...	19	185	23	23	October			
November ...	115	...	3	20	...	1	16	3	6	1	157	8	123	20	18	...	15	176	November			
December ...	141	...	2	46	...	7	8	2	16	5	211	16	110	12	24	...	13	159	December			
Totals ...	1,305	1	40	362	...	44	117	18	196	16	1,981	118	1,309	318	101	...	207	1,935	55	55	Totals ...	417	...	14	2	38	...	4	457	18	627	2	2	...	36	667	108	108

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.																									GROVE HOSPITAL.																											
January ...	99	...	3	42	...	2	10	2	7	5	158	12	43	21	17	...	5	86	22	22	January ...	83	88	...	8	10	3	28	...	4	209	15	78	98	7	...	21	204	3	3
February ...	99	...	4	55	...	3	4	2	13	3	171	12	43	31	12	...	3	89	52	53	February ...	73	...	2	99	...	5	4	1	19	...	2	195	10	73	77	12	...	18	180	1	1
March ...	96	...	6	41	...	4	6	...	...	...	15	2	158	12	58																																					

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE II. (continued)—*Monthly Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during 1903.*

PARK HOSPITAL.															SUMMARY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
MONTH.	ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.										DISCHARGES.					ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.										DISCHARGES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Scarlet.			Diphtheria.		Enteric.		Typhus.		Other Diseases.			Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Recovered.					To other Hospitals of Board.					Scarlet.			Diphtheria.		Enteric.		Typhus.		Other Diseases.			Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Recovered.					To other Hospitals of Board.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Admissions.		Deaths.	Admissions.		Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.			Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.			Admissions.	Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Direct.	Transfers.		Direct.	Transfers.																																				Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.	Direct.	Transfers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
January	117	...	4	52	...	9	5	1	...	27	...	4	201	18	155	45	14	...	32	246</

PARISHES AND UNIONS.

[illegible]



FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE IV.—Scarlet Fever Admissions

AGES.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.						NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.						NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.						WESTERN HOSPITAL.					
	MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.
Under 1	1	...	...	1	1	...	8	2	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	8	2	...	4	1	...	7	1	...
1 to 2	15	1	...	31	1	...	16	1	...	14	3	...	39	3	...	41	...	...	43	7	...	40	3	...
2 to 3	40	3	...	73	1	...	37	4	...	41	3	...	70	5	...	44	8	...	77	4	...	62	5	...
3 to 4	35	2	...	91	7	...	53	3	...	59	1	...	72	4	...	74	5	...	66	2	...	72	4	...
4 to 5	44	2	...	98	1	...	59	2	...	67	1	...	84	5	...	79	3	...	57	1	...	74	4	...
5 to 10	138	4	...	315	3	...	314	7	...	291	3	...	247	6	...	289	5	...	167	2	...	199	2	...
10 to 15	32	...	...	96	...	...	110	...	...	91	2	...	92	...	...	84	...	...	63	...	...	71	1	...
15 to 20	19	...	...	48	...	...	42	...	...	34	2	...	31	2	...	40	...	...	29	...	...	36	...	...
20 to 25	4	...	...	18	...	...	14	...	...	22	...	...	18	1	...	27	1	...	9	1	...	17	...	...
25 to 30	4	...	...	7	...	...	9	...	...	12	1	...	3	1	...	16	...	...	3	...	...	13	...	...
30 to 35	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	...
35 to 40	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	334	12	...	785	14	...	667	19	...	638	21	...	668	27	...	716	25	...	524	18	...	605	20	...
AGES.	SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.						FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.						GROVE HOSPITAL.						SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.					
	MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Died.	Of Transferred Cases.
Under 1	4	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	...
1 to 2	23	...	...	47	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	25	...	...	21	...	...	31	...	...	26	...	...
2 to 3	38	...	...	72	...	...	10	...	...	11	...	...	35	...	...	32	...	...	41	...	...	41	...	...
3 to 4	48	...	...	98	...	...	21	...	...	19	...	...	48	...	...	56	...	...	41	...	...	57	...	...
4 to 5	59	...	...	116	...	...	25	...	...	29	...	...	61	...	...	65	...	...	52	...	...	61	...	...
5 to 10	184	...	...	367	...	...	93	...	...	43	...	...	202	...	...	257	...	...	109	...	...	137	...	...
10 to 15	67	...	...	137	...	...	70	...	...	159	...	...	120	...	...	95	...	...	37	...	...	40	...	...
15 to 20	22	...	...	46	...	...	17	...	...	27	...	...	35	...	...	28	...	...	7	...	...	15	...	...
20 to 25	20	...	...	36	...	...	5	...	...	17	...	...	21	...	...	27	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...
25 to 30	14	...	...	25	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
30 to 35	1	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 40	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	480	19	...	962	16	...	258	5	...	417	9	...	570	10	...	608	14	...	353	10	...	395	14	...

and Deaths during 1903, divided according to Age and Sex.

AGES.	PARK HOSPITAL.						BROOK HOSPITAL.						NORTHERN HOSPITAL.						SUMMARY.								
	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		
	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.
	Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.	
Under 1	17	1	1	43	1	1	15	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 2	84	4	4	84	1	1	77	...	38	7	...	77	16	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 to 3	128	1	1	128	4	8	103	...	55	3	...	103	5	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 to 4	107	2	4	107	4	4	106	...	58	...	...	106	4	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 to 5	433	4	4	433	4	4	159	...	72	2	...	159	5	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10	180	7	7	180	7	7	532	...	290	7	...	532	16	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15	59	...	...	59	...	...	205	...	97	...	...	205	1	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20	30	...	...	30	...	...	62	...	28	...	...	62	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 25	11	...	...	11	...	...	34	...	11	...	...	34	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 30	8	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	7	...	...	12	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 to 35	5	...	...	5	...	...	14	...	8	...	...	14	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 40	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	7	...	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 to 45	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	1,107	28	...	1,107	13	15,567	1,330	49	678	19	1,330	49	678	30	678	19	1,330	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE V.—*Diphtheria Admissions*

AGES.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.						NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.						NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.						WESTERN HOSPITAL.					
	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.
	Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.	
Under 1	6	2	3	9	3	...	5	3	...	8	1	...	4	1	...	35	4	...	12	7	2	19	9	...
1 to 2	25	5	8	55	4	...	13	4	...	26	3	...	19	3	...	35	5	...	30	5	6	63	11	...
2 to 3	39	7	11	79	5	...	18	4	...	25	2	...	23	4	...	44	2	...	50	33	10	100	22	...
3 to 4	48	4	11	100	6	...	15	6	...	50	8	...	27	3	...	64	8	...	12	50	4	107	8	...
4 to 5	55	5	6	95	4	...	11	4	...	46	1	...	39	3	...	63	...	...	46	61	4	107	9	...
5 to 10	98	5	9	228	14	...	14	18	...	135	10	...	70	1	...	175	8	...	43	50	5	207	14	...
10 to 15	23	...	3	73	3	...	3	2	...	44	2	...	29	1	...	56	2	...	90	117	7	207	...	...
15 to 20	10	1	1	27	2	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	10	...	...	28	...	...	25	30	...	55	1	...
20 to 25	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	8	18	...	26	...	...
25 to 30	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	14	...	...	5	15	...	20	...	...
30 to 35	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	5	18	...	23	...	...
35 to 40	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	7	...	9	...	...
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	4	...	5	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	311	29	53	695	82	...	82	44	...	362	20	...	229	16	26	515	42	...	319	40	34	731	74	...

AGES.	SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.						FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.						GROVE HOSPITAL.						SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.					
	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.
	Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.		Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.	
Under 1	4	1	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	7	...	...	8	3	3	5	3	...
1 to 2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	20	...	...	33	7	5	27	6	...
2 to 3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	47	...	...	37	12	2	30	13	...
3 to 4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	65	...	...	39	1	9	52	14	...
4 to 5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	67	...	...	34	1	2	36	10	...
5 to 10	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	272	...	...	51	5	2	79	3	...
10 to 15	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	86	...	...	17	...	...	12	10	...
15 to 20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	21	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...
20 to 25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
25 to 30	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
30 to 35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
35 to 40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	176	14	14	381	28	...	28	2	...	624	31	...	304	13	31	624	44	...	225	29	27	485	56	...

and Deaths during 1903, divided according to Age and Sex.

AGES.	PARK HOSPITAL.						BROOK HOSPITAL.						NORTHERN HOSPITAL.						SUMMARY.					
	MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	TOTAL.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.		
	Admitted.	Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.	Admitted.	Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.
Under 1	7	2	..	10	2	..	4	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	17	43	15	93	32	..	..	..
1 to 2	16	6	..	28	6	..	31	49	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	31	169	46	357	77	..	..	..
2 to 3	30	7	..	51	7	..	46	80	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	51	232	43	524	94	..	..	..
3 to 4	27	6	..	59	6	..	43	85	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	31	348	48	664	79	..	..	..
4 to 5	39	3	..	70	3	..	52	90	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	338	28	304	31	642	59	..	..	..
5 to 10	119	20	..	258	28	..	113	258	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	765	50	1,003	84	1,768	134	..	..	..
10 to 15	19	2	..	44	4	..	46	85	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	5	278	14	518	19	..	..	..
15 to 20	6	..	..	12	..	..	14	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	2	113	1	188	3	..	..	..
20 to 25	1	..	..	4	..	..	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	67	1	100	1	..	..	..
25 to 30	2	..	..	10	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	1	63	1	96	2	..	..	..
30 to 35	4	..	..	8	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	33	..	56	..	..	..	..
35 to 40	2	..	..	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	23	1	36	2	..	..	..
40 to 45	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	14	..	18	..	..	..	..
45 to 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
50 to 55	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	1	..	..	..
55 to 60	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	5	1	..	..	..
And upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals...	273	47	..	562	47	..	365	715	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,373	217	2,699	287	5,072	504	..	..	..

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE VI.—*Enteric Fever*

[illegible]

Admissions and Deaths during 1903, divided according to Age and Sex.

AGES.	PARK HOSPITAL.						BROOK HOSPITAL.						NORTHERN HOSPITAL.						SUMMARY.					
	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.
Under 5
5 to 10
10 to 15
15 to 20
20 to 25
25 to 30
30 to 35
35 to 40
40 to 45
45 to 50
50 to 55
55 to 60
And upwards
Totals..	18	14	1	32	1	..	59	63	7	122	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	523	82	63	967	145	..

FEVER STATISTICS.—TABLE VII.—*Typhus Fever Admissions and Deaths during 1903, divided according to Age and Sex.*

AGES.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.							SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.						
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.			MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.		
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	
						Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.						Of Direct Admissions.	Of Transferred Cases.
Under 5	1	...	1	...	...
5 to 10	1	...	3	...	4	...	...
10 to 15	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
15 to 20	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...
20 to 25	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
25 to 30	1	1	1	1	...
30 to 35	1	...	1	...	...
35 to 40	1	...	1	...	...
40 to 45	1	...	1	1	2	1	...
45 to 50
50 to 55
55 to 60
And upwards
Totals	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	9	2	15	3	...

	PARK HOSPITAL.							BROOK HOSPITAL.						
Under 5
5 to 10
10 to 15	1	1	1	1	...
15 to 20	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
20 to 25
25 to 30	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
30 to 35
35 to 40
40 to 45
45 to 50
50 to 55
55 to 60
And upwards
Totals	2	...	1	1	3	1	...

	SUMMARY.						
Under 5 ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
5 to 10	1	...	3	...	4	...	...
10 to 15	1	...	1	1	2	1	...
15 to 20	4	...	1	...	5	...	...
20 to 25	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
25 to 30	1	...	1	1	2	1	...
30 to 35 ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
35 to 40 ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
40 to 45	1	...	1	1	2	1	...
45 to 50 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 to 55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 60 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
And upwards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	9	1	10	3	19	4	...

F.

REPORTS OF THE ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF
THE RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE AND OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SMALLPOX
HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1903.

No. 1.

RIVER AMBULANCE SERVICE.

SOUTH WHARF,

ROTHERHITHE, S.E.,

January, 1904.

Statistics. During the year 1903, 426 patients were admitted, 423 were certified to be suffering from smallpox, and 3 were uncertified. Of the 423 certified cases, 346 were found to be suffering from smallpox, and 77 were found to be suffering from other diseases; a percentage error of 18·2 as compared with 13·3 in 1901, and 7·7 in 1902.

Of the 349 patients sent to the smallpox hospital, 3 were found not to be suffering from smallpox.

(Signed) FREDERIC THOMSON,
Medical Superintendent

Return of Cases admitted and dealt with at the Wharves during the year 1903.

DISEASE.	Trans-ferred to Smallpox Hospitals.	Trans-ferred to a Fever Hospital.	Returned from Wharf.				TOTALS.
			On day of Admission or on following day.	After detention in Shelters from			
				2 to 4 days.	5 to 7 days.	8 days and up-wards.	
Chickenpox	1	...	23	12	...	1	37
Measles ... ..	...	...	4	2	...	...	6
Erythema	1	...	1	3	...	...	5
Febricula ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	5	2	1	...	8
Urticaria ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Lichen ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dermatitis ... ..	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Acne ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Impetigo ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Vaccinia ... ..	...	..	1	...	...	..	1
Flea bites ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Eczema ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Herpes... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Endocarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pyæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
No obvious disease ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total of non-smallpox cases	3	1	46	22	2	3	77
Smallpox	346	...	...	...	...	...	346
Total of cases certified as smallpox	349	1	46	22	2	3	423
Total not certified ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Total admissions	349	1	48	23	2	3	426

No. 2.

SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.

JOYCE GREEN HOSPITAL,
NEAR DARTFORD, KENT.
15th March, 1904.

Statistics. On 31st December, 1902, there were 15 patients under treatment at the Long Reach Hospital. During the past year 358 patients have been admitted to the smallpox hospitals. 7 of these were admitted from the Dartford district, and 1 from Grays, in Essex. The rest came from the metropolitan area. Additionally, 1 infant was born after admission of the mother to hospital. This child survived and did not contract smallpox. 13 patients died during the year, and 25 remained under treatment on 31st December, 1903.

3 of the 358 patients admitted were considered not to be suffering from smallpox. The diagnosis in these cases was amended as follows :—

Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Varicella	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erythema	..	..	..	..	..	1

The first died, the 2 others recovered. None contracted smallpox.

The gross actual mortality amongst patients admitted to or born in the hospitals last year was 3·6 per cent. The mortality amongst patients suffering from smallpox was 3·4 per cent. These figures form a remarkable contrast with those published last year. 2 patients died of antecedent or intercurrent diseases. Particulars of these cases are given in the following table :—

No.	Initials.	Age.	Sex.	Date of Smallpox Eruption.	Type of Disease.	Intercurrent or Antecedent Disease.	Date of Death.	Statement as to Primary Vaccination.	No of Scars.	Area.	Foveation.	Revaccination	Case No.
1	C. W.	66	M	Feb. 16	Discrete smallpox	Bronchitis bronchiectasis	Feb. 24	Inf.	5	·79	0	Not	14
2	D. Y.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	M	Oct. 22	Discrete smallpox	Little's disease, otorrhœa	Dec. 11	Not	0	—	—	—	312

It seemed at the beginning of the year that the metropolis was virtually freed from smallpox. Only half-a-dozen cases were admitted to the Long Reach Hospital during each of the first three months of the year. In April, however, there was a recrudescence of the disease, which was imported into the Southern and Western districts by certain tramps and hawkers of spring flowers from rural parts of Surrey. Admissions averaged about 50 in each of the summer months, but in the autumn the numbers again declined, and at the end of the year 25 cases only remained under treatment. In the course of the year smallpox patients were drawn from every part of the metropolis, and only one or two of the metropolitan unions entirely escaped. Lambeth contributed the greatest number, namely 71. Most of these cases were due directly or indirectly to a somewhat serious outbreak in the Rowton Lodging House, Vauxhall, during May and June, and this was originated apparently by one of the hawkers from the country already referred to.

Red light treatment. During the past year we have been afforded an opportunity of testing the value of the treatment of smallpox by red light. This treatment was recommended to the profession by Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, who introduced the light treatment of lupus, from which so much benefit has been derived. It was claimed by Dr. Finsen that the exclusion of all but red light from the wards in which smallpox patients were being treated had the effect of preventing the suppuration of the vesicles, of preventing pitting, of abolishing the suppurative fever, and of lowering the mortality. To test these claims, a small ward at the Long Reach Hospital was in effect converted into a "dark room," such as is used in photographic manipulations. This was effected by covering the windows with ruby fabric, and by screening the entrances to the ward with thick curtains of Turkey twill. At night the only illumination was by means of a red lamp. About a dozen patients were treated in this room, one or two at a time, the cases being carefully selected, partly as being in a very early stage of the disease, and partly as being likely to develop suppuration in the lesions or to exhibit a suppurative fever. Without going into details, it may be stated that in no instance did the development of the eruption and the progress of the case differ from what would have been expected had the patients been treated in an ordinary ward. Three of the patients died, several of them were badly pitted, and the suppurative fever developed in all such patients as would ordinarily have been subject to it. Moreover it seemed to the observers that in some instances the gloom of the ward had a deleterious effect on the general condition of the patients. On the other hand it was thought (as indeed might have been expected) that the patients did well in respect of affections of the eye. The experiment must therefore be regarded as a failure, and I do not propose to ask the Board to adapt any wards in this hospital to this purpose.

Opening of Joyce Green Hospital. Until the last few days of the year all patients were treated at the Long Reach Hospital. On December 28th, the Joyce Green Hospital was opened for the reception of patients and the Long Reach Hospital was closed.

Staff employed. In the appended return of staff, account is taken only of those persons who were employed at either hospital while that hospital was being used for the reception of patients.

Staff employed.				Staff newly employed.			
Year.	*Class.	Number employed.	Contracted Smallpox.	Year.	*Class.	Number newly employed.	Contracted Smallpox.
1903	I.	66	...	1903	I.	15	...
	II.	103	...		II.	31	...
	III.	80	...		III.	17	...
	IV.	224	...		IV.	119	...
Total	...	473	...	Total	...	172	...

(Signed) T. F. RICKETTS,
Medical Superintendent.

*Class I.—Includes those brought into intimate contact with patients, viz., nurses and members of the medical staff.
Class II.—Includes those somewhat less directly exposed to infection, such as wardmaids and laundrymaids.
Class III.—Includes those whose duties did not, as a rule, necessitate their entering the wards, or their being directly exposed to infection in other ways.
Class IV.—Includes contractors' men and others temporarily employed at the hospital.



SMALLPOX STATISTICS.—TABLE III.—*Analysis of cases placed in the "DOUBTFUL" class in Table II., showing the reasons for considering the evidence as to their vaccination inconclusive.*

AGES.	CLASS I.—Cases stated to have been successfully vaccinated in which cicatrix was absent.		CLASS II.—Cases in which the absence of cicatrices could not be asserted on account of the abundance of the eruption.						CLASS III.—Cases in which observation of cicatrices was not made or was impossible from causes other than the abundance of the eruption.						CLASS IV.—Cases in which it was doubtful whether the cicatrices were the result of vaccination.						All Classes.	
			Stated to have been successfully vaccinated.		No statement or statement uncertain.		Total.		Stated to have been successfully vaccinated.		No statement or statement uncertain.		Total.		Stated to have been successfully vaccinated.		No statement or statement uncertain.		Total.			
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Under 1 year...
From 1 to 2 years...
" 2 " 3 "
" 3 " 4 "
" 4 " 5 "
" 5 " 6 "
" 6 " 7 "
" 7 " 8 "
" 8 " 9 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" 9 " 10 "
" 10 " 11 "
" 11 " 12 "
" 12 " 13 "
" 13 " 14 "
" 14 " 15 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" 15 " 20 "	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" 20 " 25 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" 25 " 30 "	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" 30 " 35 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" 35 " 40 "	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
" 40 " 50 "	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
" 50 " 60 "	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" 60 " 70 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" 70 " 80 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" 80 years and upwards...
TOTAL ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	23	1

SMALLPOX STATISTICS, 1903.

SMALLPOX STATISTICS.—TABLE IV.—Analysis of Cases included in Table II. which had been successfully Vaccinated or Re-vaccinated after having been infected by Smallpox.

AGES	CLASS I.—Cases in which vaccination was stated to have been performed from the 11th to 15th day before the day on which the rash appeared.						CLASS II.—Cases in which vaccination was stated to have been performed from the 8th to 10th day before the day on which the rash appeared.						CLASS III.—Cases in which vaccination was stated to have been performed from the 5th to 7th day before the day on which the rash appeared.						CLASS IV.—Cases in which vaccination was stated to have been performed on the 4th day before the day on which the rash appeared, or later.						CLASS V.—Cases in which the day of the incubation period on which vaccination was performed could not be ascertained.						TOTAL.											
	Previously vaccinated and showing cicatrices.			Evidence as to previous vaccination inconclusive.			Evidence of previous vaccination absent.			Previously vaccinated and showing cicatrices.			Evidence as to previous vaccination inconclusive.			Evidence of previous vaccination absent.			Previously vaccinated and showing cicatrices.			Evidence as to previous vaccination inconclusive.			Evidence of previous vaccination absent.			Previously vaccinated and showing cicatrices.			Evidence as to previous vaccination inconclusive.			Evidence of previous vaccination absent.								
	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.	Admitted.		Died.			
	Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.		Discrete.	Confluent or Hemorrhagic.	Discrete.
Under 1 year ...																																									4	1
From 1 to 2 years ...																																									1	
" 2 " 3 "																																									2	
" 3 " 4 "																																									2	
" 4 " 5 "																																									3	
" 5 " 6 "																																									1	
" 6 " 7 "																																									2	
" 7 " 8 "																																									2	
" 8 " 9 "																																										
" 9 " 10 "																																									1	
" 10 " 11 "																																										
" 11 " 12 "																																										
" 12 " 13 "																																									1	
" 13 " 14 "																																									1	
" 14 " 15 "																																										
" 15 " 20 "																																									1	
" 20 " 25 "																																									3	
" 25 " 30 "																																									2	
" 30 " 35 "																																									1	
" 35 " 40 "																																									3	
" 40 " 50 "																																										
" 50 " 60 "																																										

NOTE.—This table follows the form used by the medical superintendent of the Hospital Ships in his report for the year 1893. It relates to cases successfully vaccinated during the incubation period of smallpox on the arbitrary assumption that the limits of that period are, on the one hand, the day on which the eruption appears, and on the other hand, the fifteenth day before that date. Cases are not included in which a successful vaccination was performed on the day on which the eruption appeared, or subsequently.

SMALLPOX STATISTICS.—TABLE V.—List of Cases stated to have previously suffered from Smallpox, and included in Table II.

Consecutive Numbers.	Patients' Age.	PREVIOUS VACCINATION.				PREVIOUS SMALLPOX.			Type of Disease.	Result.	Reference Number in Case Register.
		A.		B. Evidence as to Vaccination inconclusive.	C. Vaccination Cicatrix Absent.	Whether Scars present, affording presumptive evidence of previous Smallpox.	Period stated to have elapsed since previous attack of Smallpox.				
		Vaccination Cicatrix or Cicatrices present.	Area. sq. in.								
								Number.			
1	68	...	...	Inconclusive	...	Yes ...	62 years	...	Discrete ...	R	117
2	38	1	> .33	...	...	No ...	31 „	...	Confluent ...	D	303

N.B.—No cases where the revaccination was performed after infection by smallpox are here included.

Consecutive Number.	Patient's Age.	Vaccination Cicatrix or Cicatrices present.			Vaccination Cicatrix absent.	Period stated to have elapsed since last successful Revaccination.	Type of Disease.	Result.	Remarks.	Reference Number in Case Register.
		Number	Area in square inch.	Whether their appearance affords presumptive evidence of Revaccination.						
1	64	4	.84	Yes	...	Over 40 years	Discrete	...	Stated to have been revaccinated two or three times, last time over 40 years ago. Some evidence of one successful revaccination only.	297
2	52	9	1.34	Yes	...	31 "	Discrete	...	Stated to have been revaccinated also 42 years ago. Evidence of two successful revaccinations.	139
3	49	4	1.30	Yes	...	30 "	Discrete	...	...	113
4	33	7	3.78	Yes	...	15 "	Discrete	...	...	162
5	66	3	.51	Uncertain*	...	51 "	Discrete	...	Stated to have been revaccinated also 23 years ago, but is uncertain whether it "took" at that time.	83
6	61	3	abt. .25	Uncertain*	...	51 "	Discrete	...	...	311
7	35	2	.32	Uncertain*	...	23 ,	Discrete	...	...	213
8	49	—	—	Uncertain*	...	20 "	Discrete	...	Vaccination scars were present, but the number and area were too vague for estimation.	345
9	38	2	.34	No	...	40 "	Discrete	...	...	36
10	52	2	.55	No	...	23 "	Confluent	...	...	75
11	41	4	< .33	No	...	20 "	Discrete	..	Patient stated that the revaccination was slightly successful only.	325
12	38	4	.46	No	...	15 "	Confluent	...	...	159

* Evidence of revaccination uncertain, but capable of interpretation in the affirmative.

SMALLPOX STATISTICS.—TABLE VI. (continued).

Consecutive Number.	Patient's Age.	Vaccination Cicatrix or Cicatrices present.			Vaccination Cicatrix absent.	Period stated to have elapsed since last successful Revaccination.	Type of Disease.	Result.	Remarks.	Reference Number in Case Register.
		Number	Area in square inch.	Whether their appearance affords presumptive evidence of Revaccination.						
13	28	2	.67	No	...	Over 10 years	Discrete	...	Patient stated that the revaccination was slightly successful only.	86
14	27	1	.41	No	...	4 "	Discrete	..	Ditto ditto ditto	286
15	34	5	2.41	No	...	1 "	Discrete	...	The patient stated that he was revaccinated 12 months before his admission to hospital with smallpox. He stated that he was revaccinated with his fellow-workmen by the firm's doctor, and that he was laid up for a week with a bad arm. A letter written to the man's employers elicited the reply, "We are not quite sure whether our workman, H. K. was vaccinated at the time a large number of men were vaccinated or not. . . . We believe H. K., was one of the men who refused to be vaccinated." In reply to a letter written to the firm's medical man, he stated, "I fail to find the name of H. K. on my register of successful cases of vaccination. As far as memory goes, he was one of the few of Messrs. —'s men that refused to be vaccinated. His wife states her husband had a bad arm for a short time, but certainly not the result of vaccination. The whole family were utterly against vaccination."	276

SMALLPOX STATISTICS.—TABLE VI. (continued).

In the following cases no statement or only an uncertain statement was obtained from the patient as to the result of the revaccination.

Consecutive Number.	Patient's Age.	Vaccination Cicatrix or Cicatrices present.			Vaccination Cicatrix absent.	Period stated to have elapsed since last Revaccination.	Type of Disease.	Result.	Remarks.	Reference Number in Case Register.
		Number	Area in square inch.	Whether their appearance affords presumptive evidence of Revaccination.						
1	48	6	.49	Yes	...	8 years	Discrete	R	Stated to have been revaccinated also 40 years and 23 years ago. Some evidence of one successful revaccination at least.	259
2	43	1	< .33	No...	...	34 "	Discrete	R	...	322
3	42	2	.32	No...	...	20 "	Discrete	R	...	313
4	48	2	.74	No ..	...	9 "	Discrete	R	...	354
5	19	1	.56	No...	...	7 "	Discrete	R	...	315
6	28	2	.13	No...	...	2 "	Confluent	R	...	204
7	20	1	.49	No...	...	1 year	Confluent	R	Does not speak English	301

SMALLPOX STATISTICS.—TABLE VI. (continued).

In the following cases the revaccination was stated to have been unsuccessful.

Consecutive Number.	Patient's Age.	Vaccination Cicatrix or Cicatrices present.			Vaccination Cicatrix absent.	Period stated to have elapsed since last Revaccination.	Type of Disease.	Result.	Remarks.				Reference Number in Case Register
		Number	Area in square inch.	Whether their appearance affords presumptive evidence of Revaccination.									
1	47	1	.19	No...	...	30 years	Discrete	R	...	...	...	...	277
2	42	2	.23	No...	...	28 "	Discrete	R	...	...	...	...	329
3	43	2	.70	No...	...	19 "	Discrete	R	...	...	...	...	349
4	23	4	1.63	No...	...	7 "	Discrete	R	...	...	...	...	78
5	38	1	> .33	No...	...	6 "	Confluent	D	...	...	...	...	303
6	20	2	.84	No...	...	4 "	Discrete	R	...	...	...	...	110
7	22	4	1.53	No...	..	2 "	Discrete	R	...	...	...	...	44
8	22	...	...	No...	...	2 "	Confluent	R	...	...	...	...	19
9	32	4	.72	No...	...	1 "	Discrete	R	...	...	...	...	26
10	29	4	1.45	No...	...	1 "	Confluent	R	...	...	...	...	62

APPENDIX II.—IMBECILITY.

A.

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE IMBECILE ASYLUMS FOR THE YEAR 1903.

No. 1.

TOOTING BEC ASYLUM.

TOOTING, S.W.,
January, 1904.

Statistics. The following is a brief summary of the statistics:—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
On January 1st, 1903	..	..	—	—	—
Admitted during the year	..	..	499	609	1,108

Admissions. With regard to the admissions, the majority of the patients sent here have been in very poor physical condition, while the age average has been extremely high. There are at the present moment under treatment in this asylum 131 male and 232 female patients over the age of 70 years.

Secondary and senile dementia are by far the most common types of insanity from which they were found to be suffering upon admission; 19 cases of general paralysis (138 cases of chronic mania and 79 cases of congenital mental deficiency, 17 of whom were epileptics) were admitted during the year; 83 males and 101 females were admitted from the London County Council's asylums, and 18 males and 10 females from the City of London Asylum. Of the discharged patients, 2 males and 2 females had recovered, and 2 males and 6 females were transferred to county asylums, being dangerous either to themselves or others.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged (i.) to other asylums of the Board	..		101	132	233
(ii.) and to the parishes, &c.	..	..	5	12	17
(iii.) died during the year	..	..	68	52	120
Remaining in the asylum on December 31st, 1903			323	411	734

Deaths. The deaths during the year numbered 120, the percentage of those resident on the male side being 25·86, on the female side 14·73—the average for the whole asylum being 19·48. Taking into consideration the average age of the patients on admission, this will be seen to be an extremely low death rate, and the causes of death are those which one would expect to find amongst a number of very old people, the majority of whom are completely broken down both mentally and physically.

Apoplexy was responsible for	..	.	..	11 deaths.
General paralysis	..	..	..	5 „
Cerebral softening	..	..	..	11 „
Senile decay	..	..	..	29 „
Phthisis	..	..	..	5 „
Pneumonia	..	.	..	10 „
Bronchitis	..	..	..	7 „
Chronic heart disease..	..	..	..	13 „

One disease which of recent years has been a source of anxiety to medical officers, especially in new institutions (I refer to colitis), has, I am thankful to say, been conspicuous by its absence, though in all cases where *post-mortem* examinations were held careful search was made for any sign of it. Out of 120 deaths, 113 *post-mortem* examinations were made, being an average of over 94 per cent.

Inquests. Inquests have been held in six cases during the year, and the verdicts have been in accordance with the medical evidence in each case, and call for no special comment. This may seem an exceptionally large number of inquests, but the coroner for this district attaches very considerable importance to this matter, not only for the protection of the public who are sent to these institutions, but also for that of the staff who are in charge of them, and this fact explains the frequency of these inquiries.

During the year 2 males and 7 females have sustained simple fractures, and we are always certain to have a fair number of them occurring in this institution. It is found that whenever possible, it is much to the advantage of the patients to be got up each day. True, a little additional risk is run with regard to accidents, but this risk is more than counterbalanced by the benefit which the inmates derive, not only physically but mentally. Many patients have been admitted into this asylum who for months, and even years, had been kept in bed, and who could have been, with the additional care and trouble required, got up each day as they have been here.

Restraint and seclusion. Restraint has not been employed since the opening of the asylum. Seclusion—2 female patients have been secluded on three occasions for a period of 12¼ hours in all.

I am glad to say that at present no strong clothing of any description has been used on either side of the asylum.

Visit of Lunacy Commls-sioners. On the 25th April, Dr. Marriott Cooke and Mr. F. A. Inderwick visited this Asylum. Their report will be found on reference to the index.

The health of the resident staff has been exceptionally good, only 12 members of the female nursing staff and 23 of the male attendant staff having been off duty sick. I attribute this very largely to the open corridors, and to the fact that no staff sleep in the same blocks as the patients.

(Signed) EDWYN H. BERESFORD,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 2.

LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.

KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS,
1st January, 1904.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On January 1st, 1903, the asylum contained	812	955	1,767
Admitted during the year	68	75	143
Total number under treatment during the year	880	1,030	1,910
Died during the year	64	67	131
Discharged during the year	13	13	26
Remaining in the asylum on December 31st, 1903	803	950	1,753

Admissions.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. In good bodily health and condition ..	—	—	—
2. In average bodily health and condition	11	14	25
3. In indifferent bodily health and condition	16	20	36
4. In weak bodily health and condition ..	31	39	70
5. In very weak bodily health and exhausted condition	10	2	12
Total admissions ..	68	75	143

Nos. 4 and 5 include all patients suffering from physical disease, including epileptics.

The patients were received from the following sources:—

Names of Asylums.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metropolitan Asylum, Tooting Bec ..	34	47	81
Metropolitan Asylum, Darenth	16	16	32
London County Asylum, Claybury ..	—	9	9
London County Asylum, Colney Hatch ..	4	—	4
From Parishes and Unions direct.. ..	14	3	17
	68	75	143

There was one re-admission, W. R. S., aged 26, chargeable to Hammersmith Parish, was re-admitted from Tooting Bec Asylum on 5th December, 1903. He was previously admitted on 25th March, 1897, and was transferred to Hanwell Asylum (as he was dangerous to feeble patients, because he pushed them over), on 4th December, 1902.

Discharges.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	1	2	3
Relieved	6	4	10
Not improved	6	7	13
Total discharges .. .	13	13	26

Of these, eight were sent to other asylums as suicidal or dangerous to others :—

Names of Asylums.	Males.	Females.	Total.
London County Asylum, Hanwell ..	1	—	1
London County Asylum, Banstead ..	—	1	1
London County Asylum, Colney Hatch ..	1	3	4
London County Asylum, Claybury ..	1	1	2
	3	5	8

Deaths. The deaths numbered 131—64 males and 67 females—being 3 less than in 1902. The percentage of deaths on the average number resident was in 1903 as follows :—

Males.	Females.	Total.
7·9	7·07	7·4

There were 127 *post-mortem* examinations—62 males and 65 females—this representing 96·9 per cent. of the deaths.

Bedsore were found in 14 male and 12 female bodies after death. Every body was systematically examined after death for bedsores, and any break in the continuity of the skin over an area liable to pressure by lying or sitting was counted a bed sore. Most of them were exceedingly trifling.

The greatest cause of death at Leavesden Asylum in 1903 and for many years previously was tuberculosis. The following table gives a list of the deaths during 1903 where tuberculosis played a principal or secondary part :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary tuberculosis	16	9	25
Intestinal tuberculosis	1	—	1
Tubercular disease of joints and bones	—	3	3
Valvular disease of heart and pulmonary tuberculosis	1	—	1
Dysentery and pulmonary tuberculosis	1	—	1
General paralysis, pulmonary tuberculosis, and dysentery	—	1	1
Cerebral cyst and tuberculosis of kidney	1	—	1
Status epilepticus and pulmonary tuberculosis ..	1	—	1
	21	13	34

It is unsatisfactory to find that out of 131 deaths, in 34, or 26 per cent., tuberculosis was the primary or secondary cause of death, but the following table

will prove that the tubercular deaths, as well as the deaths from other causes, are decidedly lessening:—

Year.	Deaths from all causes.	Average No. of patients resident.	Tubercular deaths.	Percentage.
1900	310	1,905	104	5·46
1901	164	1,772	67	3·78
1902	134	1,768	42	2·38
1903	131	1,752	34	1·94

Among the other chief causes of death during 1903 were pneumonia 12, cancer 7, valvular disease of heart 9, dysentery 7, general paralysis of the insane 8, bronchitis 8, and chronic nephritis 9.

Accidents, inquests, and sudden deaths. There were seven accidents during the year involving fractures of bones—a small number taking into consideration the number of feeble patients under treatment.

There were three inquests.

There were five cases of unexpected or unusual death in which the coroner, after satisfying himself as to the facts, did not deem an inquest necessary.

Entertainments and amusements provided. The usual events, fully described in last year’s annual report, took place during 1903.

Improvements and additions. Among the more important works executed during the year may be mentioned the provision of two recreation rooms for male attendants, the making of a new airing court for No. 15 block, the erection of an isolation hospital, the enlargement of the farm bailiff’s house, the erection of new w.c.’s at the laundry, the provision of two rooms for the storage of bicycles, and the great improvements made in the female airing courts.

The chief works now in progress consist of the erection of a water steriliser and softener, the nurses’ home, additional sanitary annexes to most of the blocks, the provision of a water main all round the buildings, with an attached pump and extra appliances for use exclusively in case of fire, and the alteration of 115 windows to improve the ventilation of some of the wards and for additional exits in case of fire.

Among the works about to be started may be included twenty-two cottages for married attendants, the laying out of a much-needed new recreation ground, some further alterations in the laundry, and the provision of telephones throughout the asylum.

Staff. The training of the nurses and attendants by means of lectures and demonstrations is continued. During the year 13 of the staff obtained the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, whilst 17 of the juniors have passed the St. John Ambulance Association examination.

General remarks. Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited on 24th April; Mr. E. D. Court and Dr. Downes of the Local Government Board visited respectively on 13th January and 4th December.

The average number of patients daily at work is 764—400 males and 364 females. Every endeavour is made to encourage as many of the patients as possible to be at work, but it is difficult to push this very far owing to the weak and helpless state of so many of them.

The well water, which is known to become periodically polluted, has been a constant source of anxiety during the year, and indeed ever since it was proved to be the cause of the epidemic of enteric fever, enteritis, and pneumonia in 1899. There was no case of enteric fever in 1903, but in January and February there was an outbreak of diarrhœa which affected 50 patients and 45 officials; 1 patient died of enteritis, 1 of toxæmia without any very marked *post-mortem* appearances. and 11 of pneumonia, bronchitis, and congestion of the lungs during or immediately after the outbreak. A second fatal case of toxæmia occurred in June, and in November a female patient died suddenly of acute enteritis with other complications. The well water has been tested four times during the year, once after the epidemic of diarrhœa had started, when it was found to be good, once in October with similar result, once in November at the time the death from acute enteritis occurred, when it was found polluted, and last in December when it was again found polluted. Frequent tests of the water in 1899 and subsequently have shown that it is subject to intermittent pollution, and that the pollution probably often passes off very quickly, so quickly indeed that by the time the resulting outbreak of disease has declared itself the water may be pure. A separate supply of water has been available at the asylum itself since 1899 for drinking and culinary purposes, but the asylum well water is used for all other purposes within the institution, and is the only water supply for the houses and cottages on the estate. The well water is undoubtedly drunk unboiled at times by patients and by members of the staff and their families in spite of strict orders and urgent warnings. The steriliser and softener is still not in a condition to be brought into use, but the committee have been assured that it will soon be in working order.

3 female and 1 male patient had erysipelas, none of them dying of it.

An outbreak of dysentery (ulcerative colitis) occurred between February and September which affected 3 male and 22 female patients, and proved fatal in 8 cases. There is great probability that this outbreak was due to transfers received from a London County Asylum. The patients were treated in one male and one female ward and were kept there for some time after their recovery. No new case has occurred since September.

There was no necessity during 1903 to use seclusion, mechanical restraint, or strong dresses in the treatment of the patients.

During the year two surgical operations were performed under anæsthetics by the medical staff, one being a successful operation, undertaken by Dr. Ellerton, for strangulated hernia, the patient—an old woman—however, unfortunately dying of pneumonia eight days after the operation.

All the patients sleep under continuous night supervision. The table below gives some information as to the satisfactory way in which the night nursing is performed :—

	Males	Females.
Average number of faulty patients } per night during the year .. }	16·98	31·16
Average number of dirty articles } per night during the year .. }	62·52	74·99
Total number of soiled and wet } mattresses during the year (day } and night) }	20	10

The “dumping” of infirm cases into this Asylum from the Workhouse Infirmaries and from other Asylums, which for several years has been taking place, renders the increase of infirmary accommodation absolutely necessary, the large wards being quite unsuited for infirm cases.

(Signed) FRANK ASHBY ELKINS, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 3.
CATERHAM ASYLUM.

CATERHAM, SURREY,
15th January, 1904.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On January 1st, 1903, the asylum contained	882	1,047	1,929
Admitted during the year	126	98	224
Total number under treatment during the year	1,008	1,145	2,153
Died during the year	64	62	126
Discharged during the year	57	19	76
Remaining in the asylum on 31st December, 1903	887	1,064	1,951

Admissions. The patients were received from the following sources :—

Names of Asylums.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metropolitan Asylum, Tooting Bec	34	65	99
Metropolitan Asylum, Darenth	59	9	68
Metropolitan Asylum, Rochester House	18	12	30
London County Asylum, Cane Hill	12	9	21
From Parishes and Unions direct	3	3	6
	126	98	224

The number admitted is the highest for any year since 1890, and the asylum is now practically full. Of the 224 patients received only 6 came direct from their union or parish, the remainder being transferred from the Board's asylums or the London County Council asylum at Cane Hill. It was anticipated that the new asylum at Tooting Bec would have relieved the other institutions of many of the aged and infirm inmates, and that vacancies would be filled by a better class of patients; this has not been realised, and I regret to have to report that early in December it became necessary to convert a dormitory on the female side into an infirmary ward, owing to the advanced age and bodily infirmity of the majority of those received or awaiting admission.

In July, owing to an outbreak of ophthalmia at Rochester House, 30 children (18 boys and 12 girls) were transferred temporarily to this asylum, and, without exception, they all benefited greatly from the change. The complaint is a most intractable one, and it was with regret that I found, after arrangements had been made at the end of September for their re-transfer, that there was a slight tendency to recurrence in a few cases.

Discharges. 76 patients left the asylum during the year; 2 women were discharged as recovered, and 3 as improved to the care of friends. 30 male patients were early in the year transferred to Tooting Bec Asylum, 30 children (18 boys and 12 girls) were re-transferred to Rochester House, 8 men and 1 woman having become dangerous to themselves or others were transferred to other Asylums, and 1 man and 1 woman were discharged by order of the clerk to the board of guardians to whom they were chargeable.

Deaths. The deaths numbered 126 (64 men and 62 women), the percentage calculated on the average daily number resident being 7·2 for the male and 6·0 for the female patients. When the unfavourable character of the admissions is taken into account the death-rate is remarkably low. I am, however, of opinion that a considerable rise is inevitable in the near future. In 116 cases, or 92 per cent. of the deaths, the cause was verified by *post-mortem* examination. 7 male and 6 female patients, the same number as last year, died of pulmonary tuberculosis; in each case I have carefully inquired into the history and surroundings, but am unable to trace any connection between them or probable source of infection. The coroner for the district held inquests on two female patients, otherwise the causes of death call for no special remark.

Casualties. No serious accident occurred on the male side during the year, but six women sustained fractures, a comparatively small number, with so many aged, helpless, and epileptic patients under care. All terminated favourably with the exception of a feeble old woman, who never rallied and died in eight days, and upon whom one of the inquests was held, when a verdict of "Accidental death, no blame attached to the asylum officials," was returned.

GENERAL HISTORY.

The sanitary condition of the asylum, and general health of the patients has been satisfactory, and I am pleased to be able to report that there has been no sign of epidemic or infectious disease during the past year.

The Local Government Board inspectors paid an official visit, and the Commissioners in Lunacy inspected the asylum and interviewed the patients.

Employment. While every endeavour is made to keep up the number of those usefully employed, the unsatisfactory bodily condition and advanced age of the patients received, specially during the latter months of the year, point to an unavoidable diminution, and in consequence, to the necessity before long of increasing the staff, not only in the wards but also in the laundry and in other departments.

Amusements and recreation. As in former years the means of amusement and recreation have been of the same varied character. I would, however, like to specially mention the great pleasure the addition of a gramophone has given to many who through infirmity, are unable to leave the wards and attend the associated entertainments. The introduction of occasional smoking concerts for male patients has also given general satisfaction, and has been an encouragement to those usefully employed.

Additions, improvements, &c. A considerable amount of work has been executed during the last 12 months.

The staff. The lectures and demonstrations have been well attended, and the results have been most encouraging—6 male attendants and 8 nurses obtained the certificate in mental nursing granted by the Medico-Psychological Association, and 59 members of the staff passed the necessary examinations for St. John Ambulance certificates in first aid or nursing.

(Signed) P. E. CAMPBELL, M.B.,
Medical Superintendent

No. 4.

DARENTH ASYLUM.

DARENTH,
DARTFORD, KENT,
13th January, 1904.

Statistics. The following is a brief summary of the statistics:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On January 1st, 1903, the asylum contained	1,070	919	1,989
Admitted during the year... ..	176	131	307
Total number under treatment during the year	1,246	1,050	2,296
Discharged	140	136	276
Died during the year... ..	37	41	78
Remaining in the asylum on December 31st, 1903	1,069	873	1,942

Admissions. From the above table it will be seen that the number of patients admitted was very great, almost double that of the previous year.

The opening of Tooting Bec Asylum afforded an opportunity for reclassifying and arranging the patients, and this object has constantly been kept in view during the past year. The transfers to Tooting Bec also created accommodation for the large accumulation of imbecile children awaiting admission.

The condition of the asylum has undoubtedly benefited by the changes thus brought about, notwithstanding the fact that children of every class have been admitted indiscriminately. All crippled and helpless patients are now housed in the wards specially designed for them, and, with the exception of those remaining in the infirmaries, there are at the present time no crippled children in the schools.

All the transfers to Tooting Bec were from the adult asylum, and in order to create vacancies in the schools for the large number of children awaiting admission, it was necessary to transfer patients over the age of 16 to the adult asylum. Many of these were patients who had been taught to be useful at the schools, and in order that these might not be lost sight of and to prevent them mixing and being associated with a worse class of patients in the adult asylum, four wards were cleared and set aside for their special use. The better class of the admissions from Tooting Bec are also accommodated in these wards, which thus form the nucleus of a future industrial colony.

Discharges. The following table shows the discharges :—

TO					Males.	Females.	Total.
Tooting Bec	...	...	...	...	50	100	150
Caterham...	...	...	...	...	59	9	68
Leavesden	...	...	...	...	16	16	32
Cane Hill...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Rochester House...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
To parishes, parents, &c.	...	...	...	...	10	7	17
					140	136	276

Deaths. The total number of deaths was 78—37 males and 41 females, the cause of death being verified in 62 instances.

Tubercle, as usual, heads the list with a total of 24, as against 14 last year, but in most of the cases the disease was obviously of old standing, and I do not believe that there is any active spread of the disease at the present time. Every effort is made to get the patients out into the open air and to ventilate the wards and dormitories efficiently. With this end in view all helpless patients are now accommodated in ground-floor blocks, and the adult female infirmary has been removed from the third to the ground floor.

The windows of the adult asylum are fitted with Venetian blinds, which not only harbour dust, but also interfere considerably with the ventilation of the wards, and it would undoubtedly be a great improvement if roller blinds were substituted.

There were 8 deaths from juvenile general paralysis, equally divided between the sexes. This disease is undoubtedly more common than has been thought, but whether it is really on the increase, or whether with our better knowledge of the disease it is more frequently recognised, it is impossible to say.

Epilepsy accounted for 10 deaths, but this is not excessive, considering the great number of patients who are subject to this malady.

Improve-ments, &c. A considerable amount of work has been taken in hand for the betterment of the institution.

The schools are being redecorated throughout, and the sanitary appliances replaced by modern fittings. The wooden flooring of the corridors, which would have been a great danger in the case of fire, are being replaced by concrete in both the asylum and the schools.

(Signed) H. A. ROBINSON, M.D.,
Acting Medical Superintendent.

No. 5.

ROCHESTER HOUSE ASYLUM.

MEDICAL EXPERT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1903.

EALING,
January, 1904.

Statistics. The following summary of statistics (submitted in detail by Dr. Stanley, visiting medical attendant) gives an account of the numerical changes at Rochester House during 1903 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Resident 1st January, 1903	94	60	154
Admitted during the year	24	15	39
Transfers from Darenth	4	3	7
* „ „ Caterham	18	12	30
* „ „ White Oak School	1	...	1
* „ „ St. Mary's Hospital	1	...	1
Discharged during year	30	21	51
Re-transferred to Darenth	7	7	14
*Transferred to Caterham... ..	18	12	30
* „ „ White Oak School	2	...	2
To care of friends (relatives)	3	2	5
Died during year ... ..	...	1	1
Remaining 31st December, 1903	88	53	141

* Temporary admissions and discharges.

The total (aggregate) number of persons under care and treatment during the year has been 161 (98 males and 63 females), and the average daily number resident 137 (84 males and 53 females).

Admissions. As noted, 32 cases enumerated in the table above were re-admissions of cases temporarily transferred; 7 new patients only have been received from Darenth during the year. Other transfers had been contemplated, but owing to the presence of infectious or contagious disease, either at Rochester House or at Darenth, have had to be deferred. The 7 patients above-referred to (4 boys and 3 girls) were the most hopeful it was possible to select from cases seen at Darenth early in the year, but the majority of these have not turned out very improvable. 1 boy, selected while still in the probationary block, has had to be recommended for re-transfer in consequence of incorrigibly faulty habits. 3 are making good progress. I am pleased to be able to add that at subsequent visits to Darenth I found a wider scope for selection.

Discharges. 14 patients (7 males and 7 females) have been re-transferred to Darenth during the year either on the ground of ill-health or of their having proved unimprovable or otherwise unsuitable for Rochester House. This establishment has no facilities for those who become chronic invalids, such as exist in a specially-planned institution; and noisy or excitable patients are exceptionally difficult to manage in comparatively cramped premises in close contiguity to ordinary dwellings. This latter consideration necessitated the re-transfer of 2 cases, a girl was transferred on account of mental deterioration due to persistent epilepsy, 2 cases proved of too low a mental grade to retain in an establishment for improvable imbeciles, and 2 youths who had attained the age and development of puberty were sent back as no longer fit to be under female care. 7 were re-transferred on account of various physical ailments, some of a contagious character requiring effective isolation. (The temporary transfers will be commented on later.) 5 patients (3 boys and 2 girls) were discharged to the care of relatives at their request. Three of these were doing good work at Rochester House, but it is more than doubtful how far they will continue to be industrious without suitable supervision; and the other two were of sufficiently low grade to stand in need of permanent protection. I would venture to suggest the desirability of a closer scrutiny by parish authorities as to the competency of parents to take adequate care of such children before sanctioning their discharge from the beneficial control of the Managers.

Death. Only one death has occurred during the year, that of a girl who had congenital malformation of the bowel, and succumbed to a brief attack of enteritis due to obstruction.

Health of establishment. Though not myself the medical attendant for bodily ailments, it appears to be incumbent on me to embody in this report some information under this head. I regret to have to note that the year 1903, unlike the two preceding years, in which the inmates of Rochester House were for the most part in a remarkably healthy condition considering they were imbeciles (and consequently of abnormal physical as well as mental constitution), has been signalised by an extensive epidemic of ophthalmia and minor outbreaks of

ringworm (4 cases), whooping-cough (3 cases), and chickenpox (2 cases). A special report has been presented by Mr. Treacher Collins, F.R.C.S. upon the ophthalmic outbreak, so that it will only be necessary for me to say that in spite of precautionary measures it spread with great rapidity, and during July, August, and September, the majority of the inmates became affected. In order to provide more room for isolation at Rochester House, 30 patients were temporarily transferred to Catherham Asylum, and 2 trachomatous cases were sent to the Board's Ophthalmic School at Swanley. Much ingenuity had to be exercised in order to arrange separate accommodation at Rochester House for affected and non-affected cases respectively by means of temporary barriers and separate exits, and for the latter the external fire-escape staircases proved very serviceable. The ordinary isolation accommodation reserved at Rochester House is for 4 cases only, so that difficulties must inevitably arise when infectious disease is not detected and stamped out in the very beginning. I am glad to add that at the time of writing this report the institution is clear of any serious disease.

**Arrange-
ments for
education
and
training.**

In spite of all these drawbacks, the arrangements for education and training have made substantial progress during the year. The classes for instruction have been well organised by the head schoolmistress and matron, and the services of two qualified teachers having been obtained, and several of the nurses having been trained to take part in teaching the younger children, I think I may say that the school-work has been brought to a very satisfactory level of efficiency. There are, indeed, remarkable instances of progress made under persevering tuition by less promising pupils, especially among the younger boys, some of whom were received without having had much, if any, previous instruction at Darenth. All the inmates of the establishment are brought under the educational influences suited to their respective capacities; and the older boys and girls, who spend most of their time in industrial work, have the benefit of an afternoon in school each week.

Industrial training of a useful character is, of course, the goal to which all educational effort is directed. The manual training given in school is a step in this direction, at the same time strengthening the brain by disciplining the fingers. The nature of the early work must be attractive, so as to engage the child's attention, but gradually it is made more practical, so as to fit the pupil for a serviceable industry. Kindergarten occupations, school needlework, &c., thus lead up to employment in the workshops, work-rooms, and domestic departments. The head schoolmistress and matron will, do doubt, give details of the work done in the various industrial departments; and instead of making remarks of my own, I should like to be allowed to quote from the printed observations of two expert visitors (the Honorary Consulting Surgeon and the Secretary-Superintendent of the Eastern Counties Asylum for Imbeciles) who included Rochester House in a tour of most of the institutions for imbeciles in this country. "We next visited," they write, "a number of young boot-makers and basket-makers at work. These were again from 10 to 13 years of age, and some of them we found not only knew their own age, but even their birthdays. A large number of good baskets are made here, to be distributed to the other asylums. The pupils do the whole basket themselves, including that frequent stumbling-block, the 'bottom.' The wicker

stands for newspapers were very well made." I may add, that the work turned out by the juvenile shoemakers and tailors calls equally for commendation, whilst that of the girls in the laundry, kitchen, and wardrobes, as well as in the house generally, is of practical service in the economy of the establishment. I desire again to lay special stress (in view of the formation of a permanent colony), on the advantage of out-door occupation, and though during the last year the weather has been unpropitious for such work, it is satisfactory to watch the progress made by the 10 boys now employed in the garden, who dig, fork, rake, hoe, and otherwise materially help in the cultivation of the extensive kitchen garden and grounds. Much tact has, of course, to be exercised by the gardener attendant in their management; and in one or two instances, boys who have proved refractory when employed only indoors, have become useful workers in the garden.

**Improve-
ment in
habits.**

Even when such tangible results as those referred to above are not reached, the benefit as regards habits and conduct of children of lower mental capacity is a distinct gain, rewarding the sedulous attention (by night and by day) bestowed on them by the nurses. Some of the children whose names constantly appeared in the record of "wet and dirty" cases in the early period of their residence are now perfectly clean, and at the close of the year it is gratifying to notice that the number of names of the younger boys appearing in the "black list" averages not more than two per diem; whilst, as regards the girls, more than a week frequently passes without a single entry for faulty habits.

**Religious
services.**

I have recently had the opportunity of attending one of the Sunday services conducted by the chaplain (the Rev. Dr. Oliver). I was much impressed by the reverent behaviour of the congregation (numbering over 100), and by the intelligent replies made by some of them to the chaplain's questions.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I think I may claim for the experiment at Rochester House a considerable measure of success, notwithstanding the drawbacks inherent to the limited nature of the accommodation. It has served to show how much may be done by taking imbecile children in comparatively small groups and giving them work suited to their individual capacities, and in this discriminative organisation I need hardly say that the head schoolmistress and matron (Miss Hargreaves) has taken a leading part. I may, perhaps, also be allowed to refer sympathetically to the services rendered by the present visiting medical attendant (Dr. Stanley), who commenced his duties under circumstances of considerable difficulty, and has gradually surmounted them; and to the great improvement in the comfort of the patients, as well as of those in close attendance on them, due to the dental attention given monthly by Mr. Wallis, the surgeon-dentist.

(Signed) G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH, M.D., &c.,
Visiting Medical Expert for Rochester House.

No. 6.

ROCHESTER HOUSE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEAD SCHOOLMISTRESS AND MATRON.

EALING, W.,
January, 1904.

Statistics. The following table is a list of the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1903:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the institution January 1st, 1903... ..	94	60	154
Admissions during the year—			
Transfers from Darenth	4	3	7
,, ,, Caterham (<i>see below</i>)	18	12	30
,, ,, White Oak School	1	...	1
,, ,, hospital	1	...	1
Discharged during the year—			
Re-transferred to Darenth... ..	7	7	14
Transferred to Caterham (<i>see above</i>)	18	12	30
,, White Oak School	2	...	2
Returned to the care of friends	3	2	5
Died during the year ... ..	...	1	1
Remaining in the institution, December 31st, 1903 ...	88	53	141

Admissions and discharges. During the last year 7 new admissions have been made, *i.e.*, 4 boys and 3 girls transferred from Darenth, 18 boys and 12 girls re-admitted from Caterham, 1 boy from the White Oak School, Swanley, and 1 boy from St. Mary's Hospital. 7 boys and 7 girls have been re-transferred

to Darenth, 18 boys and 12 girls temporarily sent to Caterham, 2 boys to White Oak School, Swanley, and 3 boys and 2 girls returned to friends.

Occupations of patients. The following table gives a list of the work done, and shows the number of patients and staff employed in each shop:—

Department.	No. of Patients employed.	No. of Staff.	Articles made.	Articles repaired.
Tailors' shop	12	1	581	2,881
Basket „	6	1	72	4
Shoe „	8	1	32	432
Mending room	6	1	...	6,240

Laundry. The work in the laundry has made rapid strides, all the linen now being washed and ironed at home, with the exception of the staff's personal laundry. I have increased the number of patients to six, who have proved themselves very useful—one girl folding and ironing the clothes as well as any paid woman.

Kitchen. During the year I have dispensed with a scullery maid, and a patient takes her place—peeling potatoes and cleaning vegetables as well as her predecessor. There is now only a cook and kitchenmaid in the kitchen, instead of a staff of four—three patients doing the work instead.

Cookery class. The cook has also a class of ten girls, who continue to make cakes and fancy dishes.

Basket shop. The basket work is a great success, really very creditable articles being turned off their hands. I have increased the number to six boys, and all are steady workers.

Shoe shop. The shoemaker is now engaged all day instead of for a few hours daily, and in consequence much better and extra work has been done by the boys, all the repairing besides new work being done on the premises. Five boys are now employed, of whom four can work at the bench, whilst all can close uppers. The lads are bright little workers, and take an interest in the shoes they make. The little boy whom I reported last year is still doing well, and though he is no good at anything else is a capital little workman at his trade. Some of the worst spirits of mischief are in this shop, but the close application to their work gives them no opportunity to get into trouble; of course they have recreation along with the others.

Tailor's shop. This department is still under the sempstress, and consists of a class of 12 boys, and you will see from last year's report that the number is now doubled. The quantity shown of articles which have been repaired and made will speak for the good work done in this shop. As all the new work of the institution is made here, the tailors help with whatever has to be done, therefore

their own clothes, girls' dresses, staff uniform, &c., come under the designation of being tailor made.

**Needlework
and
housework.**

A needlework class is taken by a nurse every afternoon, and all the girls' clothing is mended and the stockings darned by six girls under her supervision.

In the morning 10 patients assist in the housework, and very capable little women they have become. The housework on the male side is all done by the working boys, who go to the shops, garden, or school in the afternoon.

Gardening.

The gardener has now ten boys, who are all very useful. Until this year paid help has been engaged, but, with the assistance of the boys, we have dispensed with this, otherwise the large grounds of Rochester House could not be kept in the good order they are without extra labour. One patient who assists the gardener was partially paralysed on the right side, and previous to his admission had never done work of any kind. He now digs and works generally. The exercise and fresh air have done him good, and instead of being lame and dragging his foot as he walked, his gait, with the exception of a slight limp, is nearly normal.

**Handyman's
help.**

Two boys assist the handyman. One boy gave great assistance in whitewashing and painting in the summer, had this not been given I should have had to obtain extra labour. The boy referred to also helps the housemaid and assists in carpentering.

**Staff
dispensed
with.**

I should like to point out the number of staff I have dispensed with, and who would have to be engaged if the patients did not perform the duties instead :—

Messroom maid	Salary £20 to £23
House-parlourmaid	„ £16 „ £19
Two scullerymaids	„ £17 „ £20
Two laundrymaids	„ £23 „ £28
One assistant sempstress	„ £18 „ £23, with board, lodging, washing, and uniform.
One assistant gardener	Wages paid in the neighbourhood.

School.

30 girls and 50 boys attend school all day. This number is divided into four classes, who are taught by two resident teachers and two nurse-teachers.

As more children attend the shops, we have a less number in school, though they all go to school for a certain length of time according to their requirements. The lower grade cases have much improved, and now form a well-behaved little class for an hour in the morning and afternoon, writing on slates and doing simple kindergarten work under the instruction of a nurse-teacher. Drill instruction is given under cover in winter, and in the grounds during summer.

Religious services.

Services are still held twice a week by Dr. Oliver, vicar of Ealing. He seems to understand the children, and gives bright, descriptive bible lessons, which they appreciate. He reports, "they are very good and attentive in the service, and the answering often is very good." Sunday school is given twice on Sundays, and bible lessons are included in the school time-table. The children sing their hymns much better, all the words being heard distinctly.

Recreation.

Weather permitting, the patients go for walks on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons in the neighbourhood. During the winter concerts and dances are given weekly. At your annual inspection the children enjoyed the maypole dance, which being a fine day they were able to have on the lawn.

The children have also been taken in batches on shopping expeditions into Ealing, where they have had the pleasure of personally spending the sixpences so kindly sent them by *Truth*. This is good training, for, although they have lessons on the value of coins, it is wonderful at first how much they expect to get for the money—one boy thought he would surely "be able to buy 'a live pony' with a whole sixpence."

Improve-ment.

All the children have improved in manners and general deportment since last year, and the majority have progressed very much in school and in the several workshops—in some special cases, as for instance the laundry girl, who is able to iron a white pinafore beautifully, had the children been normal they could not have done better work. My most drastic punishment is to keep a naughty child from going to the shop he is accustomed to, and allowing someone else to do his work. This is a terrible downfall to his pride, and he takes care when once he returns not to have to be sent away again. Visitors have expressed surprise to see at what an early age the industrial training of the boys is commenced, and ask if I have done this because there are not senior boys to put in the shops. I explained that that was not the reason, as there were older boys in the house than those in the shops, but they were not suitable for the work. As to the age when a child is fit to commence industrial training, my opinion is that boys learn a trade much quicker and easier if their tuition is commenced early, providing the strength of the patient is not overtaxed and sufficient relaxation is given.

New industries might be started with, I have no doubt, the same amount of success as we have obtained with the ones already working, but these we must forego for want of accommodation and lack of patients.

After-care.

I hope to see the girls and boys we are now training become useful men and women in the proposed future colony, still under a certain amount of supervision, but at the same time needing very little stimulus to continue their labours.

Three good cases have been discharged to the care of friends during the year; a useful little girl, a boy shoemaker, and an elder boy who worked in the garden. I hope they will receive the amount of oversight necessary for them to go on working well.

Work.

Painting and decorating, according to requirements, was done in various parts of the house during the summer. A complete system of electric fire alarms has been put in the building, and the telephone connected to the institution.

Staff.

The health of the staff has been very good, and I have had few changes amongst the nurses. They work with the children in a hearty, wholesome manner, and nothing comes amiss to their hands. Although I had not a hospital nurse amongst them, their success with the eye cases was all I could desire.

(Signed) M. HARGREAVES,
Head Schoolmistress and Matron.

IMBECILITY.—ASYLUM STATISTICS, 1903.

B.—ASYLUM STATISTICS.—TABLE I.—Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ended 31st December, 1903.

	TOOTING BEC ASYLUM.						LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.						CATERHAM ASYLUM.						DARENTH ASYLUM.						ROCHESTER HOUSE ASYLUM.						SUMMARY.					
	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.			
In the asylums, 1st January, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812	955	1,767	...	...	...	882	1,047	1,929	...	...	...	1,076	919	1,989	...	...	...	994	60	154	...	...	...	2,858	2,981	5,839
Cases admitted—																																				
First admissions ...	419	509	928	...	...	...	18	12	30	...	...	...	15	12	27	...	...	...	135	104	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	637	1,224	...	...	...
Not first admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
From other asylums of the Board ...	80	100	180	...	...	...	50	63	113	...	...	...	111	86	197	...	...	...	40	27	67	...	...	...	24	15	39	...	...	...	305	291	596	...	...	...
Total cases admitted during the year ...	...	...	...	499	609	1,108	...	...	...	68	75	143	...	...	...	126	98	224	...	...	...	176	131	307	...	...	...	24	15	39	...	...	...	893	928	1,821
Total cases under care during the year ...	...	...	...	499	609	1,108	...	...	...	880	1,030	1,910	...	...	...	1,008	1,145	2,153	...	...	...	1,246	1,050	2,296	...	...	...	118	75	193	...	...	...	3,751	3,909	7,660
Cases discharged—																																				
Recovered ...	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	...	...	...
Relieved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	13	15	28	...	...	...
Not improved ...	5	12	17	...	...	...	6	7	13	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	44	...	...	...
To other asylums of the Board...	101	132	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	12	60	...	...	...	129	128	257	...	...	...	27	19	46	...	...	...	305	291	596	...	...	...
Died ...	68	52	120	...	...	...	64	67	131	...	...	...	64	62	126	...	...	...	37	41	78	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	233	223	456	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died during the year ...	...	...	...	176	198	374	...	...	...	77	80	157	...	...	...	121	81	202	...	...	...	177	177	354	...	...	...	30	22	52	...	...	...	581	558	1,139
Remaining in the asylums, 31st Dec., 1903 ...	...	...	...	323	411	734	...	...	...	803	950	1,753	...	...	...	887	1,064	1,951	...	...	...	1,069	873	1,942	...	...	...	88	53	141	...	...	...	3,170	3,351	6,521
Average number resident during the year ...	...	...	...	263	353	616	...	...	...	805	947	1,752	...	...	...	888	1,038	1,926	...	...	...	1,057	880	1,937	...	...	...	84	53	137	...	...	...	3,097	3,271	6,368
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	499	609	1,108	...	...	...	880	1,030	1,910	...	...	...	1,008	1,145	2,153	...	...	...	1,243	1,050	2,293	...	...	...	118	75	193	...	...	...	3,748	3,909	7,657
Persons admitted ...	...	...	...	499	609	1,108	...	...	...	68	75	143	...	...	...	126	98	224	...	...	...	173	131	304	...	...	...	24	15	39	...	...	...	890	928	1,818
Persons recovered ...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
Transferred from other asylums not under the Board‡	...	...	...	101	111	212	...	...	...	4	9	13	...	...	...	12	9	21	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	130	247
Transferred to other asylums not under the Board§	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	27

* Persons, i.e., separate persons in contradistinction to "cases," which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

‡ Included in first admissions.

§ Included with not improved cases.

¶ Includes 1 case accidentally omitted in report for 1902.

TABLE II.—Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the Opening of the Asylums to the 31st December, 1903.

[N.B.—The following are the dates of the opening of the several Asylums:—TOOTING BEC., Jan. 19th, 1903; CATERHAM, Sept. 29th, 1870; LEAVESDEN, Oct. 9th, 1870; DARENTH, May 4th, 1880; and ROCHESTER HOUSE, Aug. 1st, 1901.]

	TOOTING BEC ASYLUM.						LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.						CATERHAM ASYLUM.						DARENTH ASYLUM.						ROCHESTER HOUSE ASYLUM.						SUMMARY.					
	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.			
Persons admitted during the period of 33 years and 94 days	419	509	928	...	...	..	4,471	4,305	8,776	...	..	...	4,380	4,003	8,383	...	...	...	2,989	2,790	5,779	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,259	11,607	23,866	...	...	...
Re-admissions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	25	81	...	..	...	39	34	73	...	...	...	65	55	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	114	274	...	...	...
Admissions from other asylums of the Board	80	100	180	...	...	...	295	375	670	...	..	...	241	292	533	...	...	...	799	727	1,526	...	...	...	130	79	209	...	...	...	1,545	1,573	3,118	...	...	...
Total cases admitted ... ..	...	...	...	499	609	1,108	...	..	...	4,822	4,705	9,527	...	...	...	4,660	4,329	8,989	...	...	...	3,853	3,572	7,425	...	...	...	130	79	209	...	...	...	13,964	13,294	27,258
Discharged cases—																																				
Not insane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	21	...	...	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	8	14	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	24	51	...	...	...
Recovered	2	2	4	...	...	...	259	137	396	...	...	...	263	194	457	...	...	...	88	81	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	414	1,026	...	...	...
*Relieved ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	175	434	...	...	...	286	176	462	...	...	...	302	253	555	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	850	606	1,456	...	...	...
Not improved	5	12	17	...	...	...	378	356	734	...	...	...	240	207	447	...	...	...	286	226	512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	801	1,710	...	...	...
To other asylums of the Board ...	101	132	233	...	...	...	51	36	87	...	...	...	136	61	197	...	...	...	931	849	1,780	...	...	...	38	23	61	...	...	...	1,257	1,101	2,358	...	...	...
Died	68	52	120	...	...	...	3,059	3,043	6,102	...	...	...	2,842	2,625	5,467	...	...	...	1,169	1,276	2,445	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	7,139	6,997	14,136	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died since opening of the asylum ... ..	...	...	...	176	198	374	...	...	...	4,019	3,755	7,774	...	...	...	3,773	3,265	7,038	...	...	...	2,784	2,699	5,483	...	...	...	42	26	68	...	...	...	10,794	9,943	20,737
Remaining 31st December, 1903 ... ..	...	...	...	323	411	734	...	...	..	803	950	1,753	...	...	...	887	1,064	1,951	...	...	...	1,069	873	1,942	...	...	...	88	53	141	...	...	...	3,170	3,351	6,521
Average number resident during the 33 years and 94 days ... ..	...	...	...	263	353	616	...	...	...	836	1,042	1,878	...	...	...	856	1,058	1,914	...	...	...	1,070	914	1,984	...	...	...	71	51	122	...	...	...	3,096	3,418	6,514
+Transferred from other asylums not under the Board ... ..	...	...	...	101	111	212	As the annual reports of this asylum are only available since 1888, these figures cannot be accurately ascertained.						...	...	...	289	381	670	...	...	...	60	284	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	776	1,226	
+Transferred to other asylums not under the Board	2	6	8							231	207	438	6	14	20

* These include a few escapes which have occurred since the opening of the asylum.

† Included in the admissions.

‡ Included with the not improved cases.

§ Information prior to 1890 not obtainable.

N.B.—From April 16th, 1873, to November, 1876, the North-Western Hospital (Hamstead) was used as an asylum for imbeciles, and during that period 1,201 patients were admitted direct from the several parishes and unions, as well as some from the other asylums of the Board; 222 patients (91 males and 131 females) died, and the remainder were discharged or transferred to the asylums at Leavesden and Caterham. On April 28th, 1875, an asylum was opened temporarily at Clapton, where patients were received during the building of Darenth Schools, which were opened in November, 1878; Darenth adult asylum was opened on 4th May, 1904.

TABLE 1A.—*Showing (1) the previous attacks among persons admitted during 1903.*

				TOOTING BEC ASYLUM.			LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.			CATERHAM ASYLUM.		
				PERSONS.			PERSONS.			PERSONS.		
(1) Number of previous attacks.				M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
Have had 1 attack	...			79	33	112	2	6	8	5	10	15
„ „ 2 attacks	...			10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 3 „	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 4 „	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
„ „ 5 „	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ 6 „	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

				In this Asylum.			In any Asylum.			In this Asylum.			In any Asylum.			In this Asylum.			In any Asylum.		
(2) Number of times patients recovered.				M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
Once	79	33	112	...	...	...	...	1	1	Insufficient data obtain- able, hence impossible to give reliable figures.					
Twice	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 times						
4 „						
5 „						
6 „						

TABLE 1IA.—*Admissions and recoveries of persons* from the opening*

	TOOTING BEC ASYLUM. Opened 19th Jan., 1903.			LEAVESDEN ASYLUM. Opened 9th Oct., 1870			CATERHAM ASYLUM. Opened 29th Sept., 1870.		
	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
Persons* admitted during 33 years and 94 days ...	499	609	1,108	4,765	4,680	9,445	4,621	4,295	8,916
Persons discharged during the same period ...	2	2	4	259	137	396	263	194	457
Of whom were re-admitted relapsed† ...	...	...	...	Insufficient data obtainable, hence impossible to give reliable figures.			Insufficient data obtainable, hence impossible to give reliable figures.		
Recovered persons who have not relapsed ...	2	2	4						
Relapsed persons discharged recovered‡ ...	...	...	...			
Net recovered persons§	2	2	4						

* Persons, i.e., separate persons in contradistinction to cases, which may include the same individual
† i.e., after last re-admission, if relapsed more than once.
§ i.e., recovered

nd (2) the number of times they had previously recovered in this or any asylum.

DARENTH ASYLUM.			ROCHESTER HOUSE ASYLUM.			SUMMARY.		
PERSONS.			PERSONS.			PERSONS.		
M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
Insufficient data obtainable, hence impossible to give reliable figures.			Imbeciles.			86	49	135
						10	...	10
					
						...	1	1
					
					

In this Asylum.			In any Asylum			In this Asylum.			In any Asylum.			In Board's Asylums.			In any Asylum.		
M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
Insufficient data obtainable, hence impossible to give reliable figures.						Imbeciles.			...	...	...	79	34	113
									...	...	...	10	...	10
											
											
											

of the asylums to the 31st December, 1903 (33 years and 94 days).

DARENTH ASYLUM.			ROCHESTER HOUSE ASYLUM.			SUMMARY.		
Opened 4th May, 1880.			Opened 1st August, 1901.					
M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
						9,885	9,584	19,469
						524	333	857
Insufficient data obtainable, hence impossible to give reliable figures			Imbeciles.			...	...	...
						2	2	4
						2	2	4

more than once. † *i.e.*, persons who have relapsed one or more times.
persons, sane at the present time so far as the asylums statistics show.

TABLE III.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and

YEAR.	ADMITTED.									DISCHARGED.											
	From Parishes and Unions.*			From other Asylums of Board.			Total.			Recovered.†			Relieved.			Not Improved.†			To other Asylums of Board.		
	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
TOOTING BEC ASYLUM.																					
1903	419	509	928	80	100	180	499	609	1,108	2	2	4	...	...	...	5	12	17	101	132	233
LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.																					
1894	154	112	266	...	...	...	154	112	266	14	4	18	9	4	13	17	7	24	...	...	...
1895	126	127	253	...	...	...	126	127	253	6	1	7	4	4	8	10	7	17	1	1	2
1896	139	102	241	...	...	...	139	102	241	10	...	10	5	3	8	19	9	28	1	..	1
1897	145	103	248	...	...	...	145	103	248	15	...	15	8	6	14	16	10	26	...	...	...
1898	119	135	254	...	...	...	119	135	254	20	11	31	5	6	11	17	16	33	...	..	...
1899	184	135	319	12	11	23	196	146	342	12	5	17	25	5	30	26	18	44	...	...	...
1900	32	29	61	46	69	115	78	98	176	2	3	5	5	2	7	16	16	32	2	..	2
1901	81	65	146	...	...	...	81	65	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19	...	1	1
1902	80	91	171	5	...	5	85	91	176	2	1	3	2	...	2	18	16	34	2	1	3
1903	18	12	30	50	63	113	68	75	143	1	2	3	6	4	10	6	7	13	...	...	...
CATERHAM ASYLUM.																					
1894	102	113	215	...	...	...	102	113	215	6	4	10	4	3	7	6	5	11	...	...	...
1895	85	76	161	...	...	...	85	76	161	7	1	8	5	1	6	13	3	16	..	...	..
1896	84	59	143	1	...	1	85	59	144	7	3	10	3	5	8	10	7	17	...	...	...
1897	84	58	142	...	...	...	84	58	142	1	4	5	5	..	5	8	5	13	...	...	...
1898	80	120	200	...	...	...	80	120	200	7	3	10	2	4	6	4	8	12	...	...	...
1899	76	68	144	...	...	...	76	68	144	3	4	7	3	1	4	10	8	18	...	..	..
1900	41	51	92	...	...	...	41	51	92	8	4	12	4	1	5	7	6	13	...	1	1
1901	54	64	118	...	1	1	54	65	119	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	3	5	1	...	1
1902	67	58	125	1	1	2	68	59	127	2	...	2	2	2	4	5	6	11	...	...	...
1903	15	12	27	111	86	197	126	98	224	...	2	2	1	4	5	8	1	9	48	12	60
DARENTH ASYLUM.																					
1894	75	117	192	40	13	53	115	130	245	2	3	5	3	2	5	11	3	14	38	13	51
1895	96	76	172	26	46	72	122	122	244	10	3	13	10	6	16	7	21	28	25	45	70
1896	83	57	140	27	29	56	110	86	196	5	9	14	22	14	36	11	8	19	27	29	56
1897	76	56	132	24	33	57	100	89	189	1	5	6	20	13	33	8	5	13	24	33	57
1898	61	34	95	19	25	44	80	59	139	...	...	...	8	3	11	17	8	25	19	25	44
1899	38	25	63	14	10	24	52	35	87	...	...	...	3	2	5	4	6	10	26	21	47
1900	102	129	231	2	1	3	104	130	234	...	1	1	5	3	8	1	5	6	46	69	115
1901	83	90	173	2	...	2	85	90	175	3	...	3	...	1	1	5	7	12	41	54	95
1902	99	58	157	9	4	13	108	62	170	...	1	1	6	1	7	3	2	5	69	10	79
1903	136	104	240	40	27	67	176	131	307	5	1	6	3	5	8	3	2	5	129	128	257
ROCHESTER HOUSE ASYLUM.																					
1901 ... ..	...	...	...	41	54	95	41	54	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
1902 ... ..	...	...	...	65	10	75	64	10	75	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10	4	14
1903 ... ..	...	...	...	24	15	39	24	15	39	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	27	19	46
SUMMARY.																					
1894	331	342	673	40	13	53	371	355	726	20	11	31	16	9	25	36	15	51	38	13	51
1895	307	279	586	26	46	72	333	325	658	23	5	28	19	11	30	30	31	61	26	46	72
1896	306	218	524	28	29	57	334	247	581	20	12	32	30	22	52	42	24	66	28	29	57
1897	305	217	522	24	33	57	329	250	579	15	9	24	33	19	52	34	20	54	24	33	57
1898	260	289	549	19	25	44	279	314	593	25	12	37	15	13	28	40	34	74	19	25	44
1899	298	228	526	26	21	47	324	249	573	15	9	24	31	8	39	40	32	72	26	21	47
1900	175	209	384	48	70	118	223	279	502	10	8	18	14	6	20	24	27	51	48	70	118
1901	218	219	437	43	55	98	261	274	535	5	1	6	1	3	4	15	21	36	43	55	98
1902	246	207	453	80	15	95	326	222	548	4	2	6	10	3	13	26	24	50	81	15	96
1903	588	637	1,225	305	291	596	893	928	1,821	8	7	15	13	15	28	22	22	44	305	291	596

* Including transfers from asylums not under Board. † Including transfers to asylums not under Board.
‡ Includes "not insane" case shown in Table II.

Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for the year 1894, and each subsequent year.

DIED.			Remaining December 31st in each year.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.		
M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
68	52	120	323	411	734	263	353	616	0.40	0.33	0.36	25.86	14.73	19.48
118	97	215	895	1,096	1,991	894	1,095	1,989	9.1	3.5	6.7	13.0	8.9	10.1
103	116	219	897	1,094	1,991	895	1,096	1,991	4.7	0.8	2.8	11.5	10.5	11.0
107	88	195	894	1,096	1,990	893	1,097	1,990	7.1	0.0	4.1	12.0	8.0	9.8
100	84	184	900	1,099	1,999	895	1,095	1,990	10.3	0.0	6.0	11.1	7.6	9.2
92	102	194	885	1,099	1,984	889	1,097	1,986	16.8	8.1	12.2	10.3	9.3	9.8
121	129	250	897	1,088	1,985	869	1,083	1,952	6.1	3.4	5.0	13.9	11.9	12.8
137	173	310	813	992	1,805	863	1,042	1,905	2.5	3.1	2.8	15.8	16.6	16.2
75	89	164	811	956	1,767	813	959	1,772	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	9.2	9.2
60	74	134	812	955	1,767	815	953	1,768	2.3	1.1	1.7	7.3	7.7	7.5
64	67	131	803	950	1,753	805	947	1,752	1.4	2.6	2.1	7.9	7.1	7.5
94	91	185	930	1,074	2,004	931	1,071	2,002	5.8	3.5	4.6	10.0	8.5	9.2
57	73	130	933	1,072	2,005	932	1,070	2,002	8.2	1.3	4.9	6.1	6.8	6.4
73	43	116	925	1,073	1,998	929	1,074	2,033	8.2	5.0	6.9	7.8	4.0	5.7
66	72	138	929	1,050	1,979	931	1,063	1,994	1.2	6.9	3.5	7.0	6.8	6.9
67	83	150	929	1,072	2,001	931	1,056	1,987	8.7	2.5	5.0	7.1	7.8	7.5
58	53	111	931	1,074	2,005	932	1,070	2,002	3.9	5.8	4.8	6.2	4.9	5.5
58	76	134	895	1,037	1,932	919	1,061	1,980	19.5	7.8	13.7	6.3	7.2	6.8
57	52	109	886	1,044	1,930	886	1,044	1,930	3.7	1.6	2.7	6.4	5.0	5.7
63	48	111	882	1,047	1,929	885	1,045	1,930	3.0	...	1.6	7.1	4.6	5.7
64	62	126	887	1,064	1,951	888	1,038	1,926	...	2.0	0.9	7.2	6.0	6.5
53	74	127	1,042	967	2,009	1,037	934	1,971	1.20	6.00	3.60	10.50	15.05	12.77
35	56	91	1,077	958	2,035	1,056	955	2,011	10.52	5.26	7.89	7.00	10.73	8.86
41	47	88	1,081	937	2,018	1,077	943	2,020	6.02	15.78	10.90	7.57	9.31	8.44
43	34	77	1,085	936	2,021	1,065	934	1,999	1.31	5.31	3.31	8.09	7.11	7.60
43	31	74	1,078	928	2,006	1,133	934	2,067	...	...	...	8.87	7.11	7.99
35	35	70	1,062	899	1,961	1,073	916	1,989	...	...	...	6.90	7.70	7.30
40	35	75	1,074	916	1,990	1,054	892	1,946	...	5.23	0.23	3.79	3.92	3.85
38	31	69	1,072	913	1,985	1,070	916	1,986	3.52	...	1.71	3.55	3.39	3.47
32	42	74	1,070	919	1,989	1,070	916	1,986	...	1.61	0.58	2.99	4.58	3.72
37	41	78	1,069	873	1,942	1,057	880	1,937	2.84	0.76	1.95	3.50	4.66	4.03
...	...	...	40	54	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	94	60	154	83	58	141	...	...	...	1.20	...	.71
...	1	1	88	53	141	84	53	137	...	...	...	...	1.88	.73
265	262	527	2,867	3,137	6,004	2,862	3,100	5,962	6.04	3.22	4.61	9.26	8.45	8.84
195	245	440	2,907	3,124	6,031	2,883	3,121	6,004	7.49	1.79	4.78	6.76	7.85	7.33
221	178	399	2,900	3,106	6,006	2,899	3,114	6,013	6.54	5.50	6.11	7.62	5.71	6.63
209	190	399	2,914	3,085	5,999	2,891	3,092	5,983	4.92	4.15	4.60	7.23	6.14	6.68
202	216	418	2,892	3,099	5,991	2,953	3,087	6,040	9.62	4.15	6.74	6.84	6.99	6.92
214	217	431	2,890	3,061	5,951	2,874	3,069	5,943	5.03	3.95	4.56	7.44	7.07	7.25
235	284	519	2,782	2,945	5,727	2,836	2,995	5,831	5.71	3.83	4.69	8.25	9.48	8.90
170	172	342	2,809	2,967	5,776	2,769	2,919	5,688	2.29	0.46	1.37	6.14	5.86	6.01
156	164	320	2,857	2,981	5,838	2,853	2,972	5,825	1.63	0.97	1.32	5.47	5.52	5.49
233	223	456	3,170	3,351	6,521	3,097	3,271	6,368	1.36	1.10	1.22	7.52	6.82	7.16

TABLE IV.—History of the Annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylums, with the (Table VIII. in

ADMITTED.										OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1903.														
YEAR.	First Admissions.		Not first Admis-sions.		From other Asylums of the Board.		TOTAL.			Re-covered.			Relieved.			Not Im-proved.			To other Asylums of the Board.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
TOOTING BEC ASYLUM.																								
1903	419	509	...	...	80	100	499	609	1,108	2	2	4	...	...	...	5	12	17	101	132	233	68	52	120
Totals	419	509	...	...	80	100	499	609	1,108	2	2	4	...	...	...	5	12	17	101	132	233	68	52	120
LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.																								
1870 part of ...	468	556	...	...	...	...	468	556	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1871	520	545	...	...	...	...	520	545	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1872	163	256	...	...	...	...	163	256	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
1873	141	165	...	...	41	30	182	195	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1874	115	149	1	...	1	13	117	162	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
1875	111	108	1	1	...	...	112	109	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1876	158	79	...	...	126	184	284	263	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
1877	95	...	...	...	1	4	96	4	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	69	1	1	...	13	...	83	1	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	80	89	...	...	...	...	80	89	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
1880	92	75	...	...	...	...	92	75	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	85	71	4	1	...	...	89	72	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	82	85	3	2	...	...	85	87	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
1883	75	106	5	1	...	...	80	107	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	56	96	2	...	...	...	58	96	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
1885	71	97	2	...	...	...	73	97	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
1886	62	83	3	3	...	...	65	86	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
1887	80	92	2	...	...	...	82	92	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
1888	71	83	2	...	...	...	73	83	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
1889	140	121	2	1	...	...	142	122	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	162	155	1	2	...	...	163	157	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1891	176	148	3	2	...	...	179	150	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	
1892	181	149	4	2	...	1	185	152	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	
1893	156	95	4	...	...	...	160	95	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1894	148	112	6	...	...	...	154	112	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
1895	125	125	1	2	...	...	126	127	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	5	7	
1896	136	100	3	2	...	...	139	102	241	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	
1897	143	102	2	1	...	...	145	103	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	4	
1898	118	134	1	1	...	...	119	135	254	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	
1899	182	134	2	1	12	11	196	146	342	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	5	1	6	
1900	32	28	...	1	46	69	78	98	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	
1901	80	65	1	...	...	...	81	65	146	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5	5	10	
1902	80	89	...	2	5	...	85	91	176	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	3	5	...	15	12	27	
1903	18	12	...	...	50	63	68	75	143	1	1	2	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	4	2	6	
Totals	4,471	4,305	56	25	295	375	4,822	4,705	9,527	1	2	3	6	4	10	6	7	13	...	...	...	64	67	131
CATERHAM ASYLUM.																								
1870 part of ...	156	202	...	...	...	...	156	202	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	5
1871	664	870	...	...	...	...	664	870	1,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	7	13
1872	259	161	...	...	...	...	259	161	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1873	183	167	1	...	...	...	184	167	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
1874	240	169	2	3	72	36	314	208	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	5	
1875	158	180	...	...	...	...	158	180	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876	173	170	5	5	33	167	211	342	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877	178	56	2	...	...	1	180	57	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
1878	157	47	...	...	17	...	174	47	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
1879	176	84	...	...	6	...	182	84	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
1880	122	87	2	6	...	...	124	93	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	122	105	...	...	...	...	122	105	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	81	85	...	2	...	...	81	87	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
1883	73	37	3	3	...	...	76	40	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
1884	98	102	2	1	...	...	100	103	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4
1885	59	48	3	3	...	...	62	51	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
1886	115	91	3</																					

Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each year remaining on the 31st December, 1903.
reports previous to 1900.)

TOTAL DISCHARGED AND DIED OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS.															Remaining of each year's Admissions 31st December, 1903.		
*Recovered			Relieved.			Not Improved.			To other Asylums of the Board.			DIED.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	2	4	...	...	...	5	12	17	101	132	233	68	52	120	323	411	734
2	2	4	...	...	...	5	12	17	101	132	233	68	52	120	323	411	734
15	8	23	26	21	47	25	44	69	12	4	16	359	448	807	31	31	62
20	15	35	30	23	53	50	49	99	15	10	25	369	394	763	36	54	90
12	6	18	12	11	23	15	14	29	5	14	19	119	194	313	...	17	17
9	4	13	9	6	15	17	21	38	10	5	15	132	147	279	5	12	17
7	2	9	2	7	9	13	17	30	2	...	2	93	133	226	...	3	3
5	3	8	3	5	8	17	13	30	...	...	...	77	80	157	10	8	18
13	3	16	18	7	25	12	13	25	...	...	...	213	205	418	28	35	63
7	...	7	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	70	4	74	11	...	11
5	...	5	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	62	1	63	9	...	9
3	3	6	3	5	8	3	8	11	...	...	...	63	58	121	8	15	23
8	4	12	10	8	18	9	3	12	...	...	...	60	42	102	5	18	23
11	7	18	7	5	12	7	3	10	...	...	...	59	52	111	5	5	10
3	6	9	3	5	8	3	3	6	...	...	...	68	63	131	8	10	18
4	2	6	7	8	15	4	8	12	...	...	...	59	71	130	6	18	24
2	8	10	3	3	6	6	7	13	...	...	...	40	77	117	7	1	8
4	9	13	5	4	9	5	8	13	...	...	...	59	60	119	...	16	16
3	...	3	3	1	4	7	3	10	...	...	...	39	62	101	13	20	33
4	3	7	5	3	8	5	5	10	...	...	...	62	65	127	6	16	22
6	3	9	4	2	6	6	3	9	...	...	...	48	57	105	9	18	27
9	4	13	10	5	15	8	12	20	...	...	...	99	78	177	16	23	39
14	12	26	12	8	20	12	7	19	...	...	...	106	100	206	19	30	49
14	10	24	7	9	16	13	11	24	...	...	...	122	87	209	23	33	56
14	7	21	11	4	15	22	9	31	...	...	...	115	94	209	23	38	61
13	4	17	8	2	10	14	10	24	...	...	...	97	64	161	28	15	43
12	2	14	9	5	14	16	11	27	...	...	...	89	62	151	28	32	60
8	3	11	9	3	12	18	10	28	2	1	3	66	80	146	23	30	53
12	2	14	4	4	8	12	9	21	...	...	...	59	48	107	52	39	91
10	1	11	8	4	12	9	14	23	...	...	...	59	42	101	59	42	101
11	7	18	4	1	5	7	11	18	...	...	...	54	59	113	43	57	100
9	3	12	11	3	14	20	15	35	2	1	3	66	53	119	88	71	159
2	3	5	1	1	2	1	4	5	2	1	3	19	27	46	53	62	115
1	...	1	1	1	2	10	5	15	1	...	1	26	16	42	42	43	85
1	...	1	3	1	4	4	5	9	...	...	...	27	18	45	50	67	117
1	1	2	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	4	2	6	59	71	130
272	145	417	259	175	434	378	356	734	51	36	87	3,059	3,043	6,102	803	950	1,753
4	4	8	7	13	20	6	7	13	3	1	4	114	151	265	22	26	48
47	31	78	50	30	80	48	36	84	19	6	25	485	685	1,170	15	82	97
24	12	36	24	10	34	11	9	20	16	11	27	175	113	288	9	6	15
19	10	29	19	6	25	13	19	32	12	8	20	111	115	226	10	9	19
18	24	42	30	13	43	2	...	2	36	18	54	208	129	337	20	24	44
13	11	24	10	8	18	9	8	17	1	3	4	115	130	245	10	20	30
2	11	13	21	13	34	5	9	14	...	...	...	150	253	403	33	56	89
...	...	...	14	4	18	5	3	8	1	...	1	133	41	174	27	9	36
5	3	8	11	1	12	4	5	9	2	...	2	127	28	155	25	10	35
6	4	10	9	4	13	13	1	14	1	...	1	129	49	178	24	26	50
7	4	11	11	7	18	8	7	15	...	...	...	82	60	142	16	15	31
3	2	5	6	5	11	10	4	14	...	...	...	80	75	155	23	19	42
9	11	20	5	5	10	2	4	6	...	...	...	47	56	103	18	11	29
11	4	15	4	3	7	3	1	4	...	1	1	43	22	65	15	9	24
7	12	19	9	11	20	6	4	10	1	...	1	62	60	122	15	16	31
2	2	4	...	1	1	5	2	7	1	...	1	40	34	74	14	12	26
12	5	17	7	6	13	10	4	14	...	...	...	68	51	119	21	26	47
7	4	11	6	2	8	7	6	13	1	...	1	60	50	110	24	29	53
5	5	10	6	...	6	4	6	10	...	...	...	51	49	100	17	21	38
9	3	12	4	4	8	4	8	12	1	...	1	59	42	101	15	22	37
8	7	15	4	3	7	9	5	14	...	...	...	65	65	130	35	43	78
6	2	8	1	2	3	5	5	10	1	...	1	56	60	116	35	39	74
3	2	5	1	1	2	5	11	16	3	...	3	55	56	111	36	45	81
8	3	11	2	5	7	9	5	14	1	...	1	45	35	80	21	23	49
6	1	7	6	3	9	4	5	9	1	...	1	55	57	112	30	47	77
4	4	8	4	3	7	8	5	13	2	...	2	36	34	70	31	30	61
3	3	6	3	1	4	5	5	10	2	...	2	41	22	63	31	28	59
5	2	7	2	1	3	8	1	9	2	...	2	37	27	64	30	27	57
2	3	5	6	5	11	4	11	15	...	...	...	30	31	61	38	70	108
10	2	12	1	3	4	2	5	7	1	1	2	28	16	44	34	41	75
2	4	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	16	12	28	22	34	56
1	...	1	1	3	4	2	4	6	4	...	4	16	8	24	30	50	80
1	1	2	2	...	2	3	1	4	23	12	35	19	8	27	20	37	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	5	121	97	218
269	196	465	286	176	462	240	207	447	136	61	197	2,842	2,625	5,467	887	1,064	1,951

* Includes the "not insane" cases in Table II., p. 258A.

TABLE IV. (contd.)—History of the Annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylums, with
(Table VIII. in

ADMITTED.										OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1903.														
YEAR.	New Cases.		Re-lapsed Cases.		From other Asylums of the Board.		TOTAL.			Re-covered.			Re-lieved.			Not Im-proved.			To other Asylums of the Board.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
DARENTH ASYLUM.																								
1870 part of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†1875	47	34	11	6	155	124	213	164	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876	69	36	7	4	...	4	76	44	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877	32	23	...	1	...	...	32	24	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	50	16	2	4	1	...	53	20	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	89	64	1	1	...	...	90	65	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880	77	228	...	1	25	54	102	283	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	13	...	2	2
1881	66	63	1	2	...	13	67	78	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1882	240	241	...	2	78	17	318	260	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20	...	2	2
1883	194	234	1	2	6	8	201	244	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	1	...	1
1884	115	93	4	2	...	...	119	95	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	1	1
1885	86	81	3	1	22	30	111	112	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	1	...	1
1886	107	94	5	3	20	8	132	105	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	2	2
1887	124	96	1	5	12	69	137	170	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	2	3
1888	121	108	2	2	145	86	268	196	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13	1	2	3
1889	219	171	3	4	26	9	248	184	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	27	...	2	2
1890	167	144	3	4	52	42	222	190	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20	2	...	2
1891	163	156	4	...	...	...	167	156	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	2	1	3
1892	99	76	2	2	11	31	112	109	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
1893	86	92	2	3	45	44	133	139	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	19	5	...	5
1894	75	117	2	...	38	13	115	130	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	4	6
1895	95	75	1	1	26	46	122	122	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	2	2	4
1896	82	56	1	1	27	29	110	86	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	1	4
1897	76	55	...	1	24	33	100	89	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	3
1898	61	33	...	1	19	25	80	59	139	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1
1899	36	25	2	...	14	10	52	35	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
1900	97	127	5	2	2	1	104	130	234	1	1	2	...	1	1	16	15	31	1	6	7			
1901	82	90	1	...	2	...	85	90	175	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	6	9	15	2	4			
1902	99	58	...	...	9	4	108	62	170	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	14	3	2
1903	135	104	1	...	40	27	176	131	307	3	...	3	3	1	4	1	1	1	2	6	6			
TOTALS	2,989	2,790	65	55	799	727	3,853	3,572	7,425	5	1	6	3	5	8	3	2	51	29	128	257			
ROCHESTER HOUSE ASYLUM.																								
1901	...	...	...	...	41	54	41	54	95	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	12	12	24	...	...	
1902	...	...	...	...	65	10	65	10	75	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	15	5	20	...	...	
1903	...	...	...	...	24	15	24	15	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	130	79	130	79	209	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	27	19	46	...	1
SUMMARY.																								
1870 part of	624	758	...	...	...	...	624	758	1,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	8
1871	1,184	1,415	...	...	...	...	1,184	1,415	2,599	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	7	15
1872	422	417	...	...	...	...	422	417	839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
1873	324	332	1	...	41	30	366	362	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3
1874	355	318	3	3	73	49	431	370	801	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	4	8
1875	316	322	12	7	155	124	483	453	936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1876	400	285	12	9	159	355	571	649	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
1877	305	79	2	1	1	5	308	85	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1878	276	64	3	4	31	...	310	68	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
1879	345	237	1	1	6	...	354	238	592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
1880	291	390	2	7	25	54	316	451	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	13	...	2
1881	273	239	5	3	...	13	278	255	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
1882	403	411	3	6	78	17	484	434	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	20	1	3	4
1883	342	377	9	6	6	8	357	391	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	1	1	2
1884	269	291	8	3	...	...	277	294	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	3	4	7
1885	216	226	8	4	22	30	246	260	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	6	1</	

† See footnote, Table II., p. 258A.

Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each year remaining on the 31st December, 1903.
(Reports previous to 1900.)

TOTAL DISCHARGED AND DIED OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS.															Remaining of each year's Admissions 31st December, 1903.		
*Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			To other Asylums of the Board.			DIED.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...
...
...
5	2	7	7	19	26	41	16	57	102	82	184	58	45	103	...	...	...
3	2	5	11	...	11	4	10	14	37	17	54	21	15	36	...	...	...
...	3	3	4	4	8	2	...	2	14	9	23	12	8	20	...	...	...
1	...	1	9	2	11	4	1	5	27	14	41	12	3	15	...	...	...
3	3	6	7	6	13	7	...	7	44	30	74	31	26	57	...	...	...
6	6	12	10	21	31	4	26	30	39	47	86	37	162	199	4	21	25
3	7	10	9	12	21	5	2	7	26	19	45	24	35	59	...	3	3
12	10	22	23	20	43	23	24	47	56	35	91	176	144	320	28	27	55
9	13	22	25	25	50	17	15	32	55	46	101	89	128	217	6	17	23
8	5	13	15	11	26	11	9	20	28	16	44	56	53	109	1	1	2
6	4	10	18	11	29	8	5	13	32	25	57	40	57	97	7	10	17
...	...	...	23	19	42	4	13	17	36	21	57	49	41	90	20	11	31
1	1	2	21	6	27	14	12	26	21	75	96	59	57	116	21	19	40
3	...	3	16	15	31	21	17	38	84	65	149	71	65	136	73	34	107
8	4	12	25	21	46	29	14	43	50	49	99	97	75	172	39	21	60
4	1	5	12	11	23	29	17	46	41	65	106	68	67	135	68	29	97
9	16	25	12	7	19	18	6	24	20	39	59	66	74	140	42	14	56
1	2	3	14	4	18	7	6	13	15	23	38	39	41	80	36	33	69
1	2	3	6	2	8	7	7	14	19	37	56	36	32	68	64	59	123
3	3	6	8	4	12	8	7	15	19	29	48	28	41	69	49	46	95
1	3	4	5	11	16	3	5	8	17	22	39	21	26	47	75	55	130
...	...	...	2	7	9	1	...	1	28	8	36	20	19	39	59	52	111
1	5	6	6	5	11	4	5	9	16	13	29	11	13	24	62	48	110
...	...	...	5	4	9	8	...	8	16	7	23	6	2	8	45	46	91
...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	13	5	18	4	4	8	31	25	56
4	2	6	2	2	4	3	6	9	28	24	52	18	26	44	49	70	119
1	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	4	27	19	46	6	9	15	48	60	108
...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	20	7	27	8	2	10	79	50	129
3	...	3	3	1	4	...	1	1	1	1	2	6	6	12	163	122	285
96	95	191	302	253	555	286	226	512	931	849	1,780	1,169	1,276	2,445	1,069	873	1,942
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	13	12	25	...	...	...	32	44	76
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	25	9	34	1	...	1	52	6	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	4	3	7
...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	38	23	61	1	1	2	88	53	141
19	12	31	33	34	67	31	51	82	15	5	20	473	599	1,072	53	57	110
67	46	113	80	53	133	98	85	183	34	16	50	854	1,079	1,933	51	136	187
36	18	54	36	21	57	26	23	49	21	25	46	294	307	601	9	23	32
28	14	42	28	12	40	30	40	70	22	13	35	243	262	505	15	21	36
25	26	51	32	20	52	15	17	32	38	18	56	301	262	563	20	27	47
23	16	39	20	32	52	67	37	104	103	85	188	250	255	505	20	28	48
18	16	34	50	20	70	21	32	53	37	17	54	384	473	857	61	91	152
7	3	10	23	8	31	10	3	13	15	9	24	215	53	268	38	9	47
11	3	14	24	3	27	11	6	17	29	14	43	201	32	233	34	10	44
12	10	22	19	15	34	23	9	32	45	30	75	223	133	356	32	41	73
21	14	35	31	36	67	21	36	57	39	47	86	179	264	443	25	54	79
17	16	33	22	22	44	22	9	31	26	19	45	163	162	325	28	27	55
24	27	51	31	30	61	28	31	59	56	35	91	291	263	554	54	48	102
24	19	43	36	36	72	24	24	48	55	47	102	191	221	412	27	44	71
17	25	42	27	25	52	23	20	43	29	16	45	158	190	348	23	18	41
12	15	27	23	16	39	18	15	33	33	25	58	139	151	290	21	38	59
15	5	20	33	26	59	21	20	41	36	21	57	156	154	310	54	57	111
12	8	20	32	11	43	26	23	49	22	75	97	181	172	353	51	64	115
14	8	22	26	17	43	31	26	57	84	65	149	170	171	341	99	73	172
26	11	37	39	30	69	41	34	75	51	49	100	255	195	450	70	66	136
26	20	46	28	22	50	50	29	79	41	65	106	239	232	471	122	102	224
29	28	57	20	18	38	36	22	58	21	39	60	244	221	465	100	86	186
18	11	29	26	9	35	34	26	60	18	23	41	209	191	400	95	116	211
22	9	31	16	9	25	30	22	52	20	37	57	178	131	309	113	102	215
21	6	27	23	12	35	28	23	51	20	29	49	172	160	332	107	125	232
13	10	23	18	17	35	29	20	49	21	23	44	123	140	263	129	115	244
15	5	20	9	12	21	18	14	32	30	8	38	120	89	209	142	119	261
16	8	24	16	10	26	21	20	41	18	13	31	107	82	189	151	117	268
13	10	23	15	10	25	19	22	41	16	7	23	90	92	182	126	173	299
19	5	24	15	7	22	23	20	43	16	7	23	98	73	171	153	137	290
8	9	17	3	3	6	4	11	15	31	25	56	53	65	118	124	166	290
3	...	3	2	7	9	15	10	25	45	31	76	48	33	81	152	197	349
2	2	4	9	2	11	7	7	14	68	28	96	55	23	83	201	160	361
6	3	9	5	1	6	8	14	22	102	135	237	82	62	144	670	704	1,374
639	438	1,077	850	606	1,456	909	808	1,710	1,257	1,101	2,358	7,139	6,997	14,136	3,170	3,351	6,521

* Includes the "not insane" cases shown on Table II., p. 258A.

TABLE V.—*Causes of Death during*
(Table VII. in

TOOTING BEC																														
CAUSE OF DEATH.							5 and under 10.			10 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.			35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES—																														
Apoplexy...	1	1	...		
Brain Atrophy		
Epilepsy	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
General paralysis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Softening of brain	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THORACIC DISEASES—																														
Bronchitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart, degeneration of		
Heart, valvular disease of		
Phthisis	1	1	...		
Pleurisy		
Pneumonia	1	...	1	...		
ABDOMINAL DISEASES —																														
Bright's disease, chronic	1	1	...		
GENERAL DISEASES—																														
Cancer		
Gangrene		
Senile decay		
Syphilis		
Tuberculosis	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	3	4	...		

LEAVESDEN																								
CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES—																								
Cerebral cyst and tuberculosis of kidney ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral hæmorrhage and cancer ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cerebral softening ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cerebral softening and cancer ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral thrombosis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General paralysis of the insane ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
General paralysis of the insane, pulmonary tuberculosis, and dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic brain disease ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Status epilepticus ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Status epilepticus and pulmonary tuberculosis...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
THORACIC DISEASES—																								
Abscess of lung... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congestion of lungs ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fatty degeneration of heart...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Pericarditis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia and cancer ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	2	3	5	1	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	2
Valvular disease of heart ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Valvular disease of heart and pulmonary tuberculosis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
ABDOMINAL DISEASES—																								
Chronic nephritis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic nephritis and cancer ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery and pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Enteritis... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Intestinal tuberculosis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renal calculus ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Sclerosis of liver ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
GENERAL DISEASES—																								
Anæmia ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senile decay ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Septic anthritis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Toxæmia... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of joints and bones ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE—																								
Septic meningitis, secondary to a scalp wound sustained by a fall ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation in a fit ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ... ..	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	..	2	1	4	5	5	6	11	4	2	6	3	1	4	8	2	10

N.B —Number of cases in which the cause of death was ascertained by *post-mortem*

1903, together with the Ages at Death.

reports previous to 1900.)

ASYLUM.																													
50 and under 55.		55 and under 60.		60 and under 65.		65 and under 70.		70 and under 75.		75 and under 80.		80 and under 85.		85 and under 90.		90 and under 95.		95 and under 100.		100 and under 105.		TOTALS.							
Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
...	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11 (1)		
...	1	1	1	1	(1)			
...	...	1	1	1	2	1	(3)			
...	...	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	5	(5)			
1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	(9)
...	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	(7)				
...	1	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	(8)				
...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	(5)				
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	(5)
...	1	2	3	...	3	1	4	...	1	1	1	1	(1)			
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	(8)
...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	(6)				
...	1	1	2	1	...	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	4	7	11	(11)				
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	(2)				
...	2	1	3	3	2	5	1	3	4	4	11	15	1	1	2	11	18	29	(26)			
...	1	1	1	1	1	(1)			
...	1	1	1	...	1	4	...	4	4	(4)			
2	2	4	3	7	11	5	16	16	7	23	14	8	22	6	7	13	6	14	20	2	4	6	68	52	120	(113)			

[illegible]

examination shown by small figures in brackets, thus 20 (19).

TABLE V. (continued)—Causes of Death during
(Table VII. in

CATERHAM																												
CAUSE OF DEATH.					5 and under 10.			10 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.			35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES—																												
Apoplexy		
Dementia	3		
Epilepsy	2	...	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
General paralysis	2	...	2	...	2	...	1		
Imbecility	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	...
Maniacal or melancholic exhaustion		
THORACIC DISEASES—																												
Bronchitis	2	...		
Heart, valvular disease of	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis, pulmonary	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
Pneumonia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
ABDOMINAL DISEASES—																												
Bright's disease, chronic		
Obstruction of bowels (volvulus)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stomach (non-malignant) disease	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL DISEASES—																												
Cancer	1	...	1	...	1	...		
Senile decay		
Totals	4	...	4	4	3	7	3	2	5	3	1	4	4	2	6	5	7	12	

DARENTH																															
CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES—																															
Cerebral thrombosis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THORACIC DISEASES—																															
Acute endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	2
Heart, degeneration of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Heart, valvular disease of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	2	3	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...					
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASES—																															
Acute nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bright's disease, chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liver, disease of (cirrhosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of bowels (volvulus)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL DISEASES—																															
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE—																															
Fracture of rib	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals					3	2	5	20	12	32	3	4	7	4	2	6	2	4	6	3	3	6	...	4	4	...	2

ROCHESTER																	
ABDOMINAL DISEASES—																	
Acute enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N B.—Number of cases in which the cause of death was ascertained by *post-mortem*

reports previous to 1900.)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

examination shown by small figures in brackets, thus, 20 (19).

TABLE V. (continued)—Causes of Death during
(Table VII. in

CAUSE OF DEATH.	SUM																							
	5 and under 10.			10 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.			35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES—																								
Apoplexy...	1	1	1
Brain, atrophy
Cerebral cyst and tuberculosis of kidney...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral hæmorrhage and cancer	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Cerebral softening
Cerebral softening and cancer
Cerebral thrombosis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia	3	3	3
Epilepsy ...	1	1	2	5	4	9	2	2	2	3	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy and pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1	1	1
General paralysis	5	4	9	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
General paralysis, pulmonary tuberculosis and dysentery	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imbecility	1	1	2	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Maniacal or melancholic exhaustion
Meningitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic disease of brain
THORACIC DISEASES—																								
Abscess of lung	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute endocarditis	2	2	2
Bronchitis
Broncho-pneumonia ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of lungs	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Degeneration of heart
Pericarditis
Phthisis	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	2	3	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	2
Pleurisy
Pneumonia	2	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	4
Pneumonia and cancer
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1	2	3	...	3	3	1	4	3	4	7	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	1	4
Valvular disease of heart	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Valvular disease of heart and pulmonary tuber- culosis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASES—																								
Bright's disease, chronic	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Chronic nephritis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic nephritis and cancer	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dysentery and pulmonary tuberculosis
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Gastro-enteritis...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestinal tuberculosis
Liver, disease of (cirrhosis)
Nephritis, acute	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of bowels (volvulus)	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renal calculus	1	...	1	1
Sclerosis of liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Stomach (non-malignant) disease	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL DISEASES—																								
Anæmia
Cancer	1	...	1	...	1	1
Gangrene
Pyæmia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile decay
Septic arthritis	1	...	1
Syphilis
Toxæmia
Tuberculosis	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of joints and bones	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ACCIDENTS OR VIOLENCE—																								
Fracture of rib	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic meningitis, secondary to a scalp-wound sustained by a fall
Suffocation in a fit	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	3	2	5	22	15	37	10	4	14	10	9	19	12	12	24	12	6	18	7	8	15	14	14	28

N.B.—Number of cases in which the cause of death was ascertained by *post-mortem* examination

(Table IX. in reports previous to 1900.)

[illegible]

TABLE VII.—*Duration of Insanity on Admission, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during 1903.*

[illegible]

* Includes 18 male and 12 female children retransferred to Rochester House.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted,*
(In place of Tables X. and

AGES.	ADMISSIONS.						TOTAL ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.		
	From Parishes and Unions.*			From other Asylums of the Board.														
	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
TOOTING BEC ASYLUM.																		
Under 5 years ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
From 5 and under 10 years	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 10 " 15 "	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 15 " 20 "	28	24	52	...	...	...	28	24	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
" 20 " 25 "	17	15	32	...	...	...	17	15	32	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
" 25 " 30 "	9	16	25	5	1	6	14	17	31	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	4	12
" 30 " 35 "	9	13	22	7	2	9	16	15	31	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	7	14
" 35 " 40 "	15	10	25	5	5	10	20	15	35	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	6	13
" 40 " 45 "	15	14	29	5	4	9	20	18	38	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	11	19
" 45 " 50 "	15	15	30	5	3	8	20	18	38	...	...	...	1	3	4	9	5	14
" 50 " 55 "	30	23	53	1	6	7	31	29	60	...	...	...	2	...	2	25	18	43
" 55 " 60 "	33	26	59	4	8	12	37	34	71	...	...	...	4	3	7	23	24	47
" 60 " 65 "	43	45	88	11	18	29	54	63	117	...	2	2	11	6	17	40	43	83
" 65 " 70 "	63	61	124	13	14	27	76	75	151	...	...	...	16	6	22	60	54	114
" 70 " 75 "	70	90	160	13	15	28	83	105	188	1	...	1	14	8	22	65	89	154
" 75 " 80 "	33	77	110	7	10	17	40	87	127	1	...	1	6	7	13	35	72	107
" 80 " 85 "	26	57	83	3	10	13	29	67	96	...	...	...	6	14	20	23	49	72
" 85 " 90 "	8	19	27	1	2	3	9	21	30	...	...	...	2	4	6	5	18	25
" 90 " 95 "	2	3	5	...	2	2	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
" 95 " 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 100 " 105 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals... ..	419	509	928	80	100	180	499	609	1,108	2	2	4	68	52	120	323	411	734
Mean age	58	63	61	58	65	62	58	63	61	75	62	69	66	72	69	64	68	67
LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.																		
Under 5 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 5 and under 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 10 " 15 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 15 " 20 "	1	1	2	4	11	15	5	12	17	...	...	...	2	2	4	23	23	46
" 20 " 25 "	4	...	4	8	6	14	12	6	18	...	...	...	2	...	2	78	50	128
" 25 " 30 "	2	...	2	7	8	15	9	8	17	...	1	1	1	4	5	96	81	177
" 30 " 35 "	3	...	3	5	8	13	8	8	16	...	...	...	5	6	11	84	77	161
" 35 " 40 "	2	...	2	8	5	13	10	5	15	...	...	...	4	2	6	68	74	142
" 40 " 45 "	...	1	1	6	5	11	6	6	12	...	...	...	3	1	4	86	85	171
" 45 " 50 "	2	1	3	9	5	14	11	6	17	...	1	1	8	2	10	85	105	190
" 50 " 55 "	2	4	6	2	7	9	4	11	15	...	...	...	4	4	8	73	107	180
" 55 " 60 "	...	2	2	1	3	4	1	5	6	...	...	...	10	10	20	59	84	143
" 60 " 65 "	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	7	6	13	39	93	132
" 65 " 70 "	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	4	5	...	...	...	4	4	8	42	64	106
" 70 " 75 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	13	22	39	54	93
" 75 " 80 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	5	9	23	29	52
" 80 " 85 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	5	22	27
" 85 " 90 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	5
" 90 " 95 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 95 " 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
" 100 " 105 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals... ..	18	12	30	50	63	113	68	75	143	1	2	3	64	67	131	803	950	1,753
Mean age	38	53	44	35	37	36	36	39	38	50	38	43	54	60	57	44	49	47
CATERHAM ASYLUM.																		
Under 5 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 5 and under 10 years	...	...	...	4	2	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 10 " 15 "	...	...	...	8	6	14	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 15 " 20 "	2	1	3	7	12	19	9	13	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	32
" 20 " 25 "	...	1	1	4	7	11	4	8	12	...	1	1	4	...	4	50	55	105
" 25 " 30 "	3	...	3	10	6	16	13	6	19	...	1	1	4	4	8	88	65	153
" 30 " 35 "	...	...	...	7	3	10	7	3	10	...	...	...	3	2	5	52	87	139
" 35 " 40 "	...	...	...	17	3	20	17	3	20	...	...	...	3	...	3	87	75	162
" 40 " 45 "	1	...	1	12	2	14	13	2	15	...	...	...	3	3	6	112	97	209
" 45 " 50 "	1	1	2	18	4	22	19	5	24	...	...	...	5	6	11	108	121	229
" 50 " 55 "	2	2	4	7	2	9	9	4	13	...	...	...	10	9	19	117	91	208
" 55 " 60 "	3	4	7	13	5	18	16	9	25	...	...	...	4	5	9	90	111	201
" 60 " 65 "	2	2	4	2	11	13	4	13	17	...	...	...	7	7	14	63	121	184
" 65 " 70 "	1	1	2	2	8	10	3	9	12	...	...	...	10	6	16	46	90	136
" 70 " 75 "	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	2	8	10	30	68	98
" 75 " 80 "	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	6	6	12	26	40	66
" 80 " 85 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	13	16
" 85 " 90 "	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	7
" 90 " 95 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	3
" 95 " 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 100 " 105 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Totals... ..	15	12	27	111	86	197	126	98	224	...	2	2	64	62	126	887	1,064	1,951
Mean age	45	51	48	38	45	41	39	46	42	...	25	25	55	60	58	49	50	50

Recovered, and Died during 1903, and of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1903.

(I. in reports previous to 1900.)

AGES.				ADMISSIONS.						TOTAL ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER, 1903.		
				From Parishes and Unions.*			From other Asylums of the Board.														
				M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.
DARENTH ASYLUM.																					
Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 5 and under 10 years	69	51	120	1	1	2	70	52	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	82	217	
" 10 "	15	"	56	41	97	5	2	7	61	43	104	1	...	1	3	3	6	211	150	361	
" 15 "	20	"	11	12	23	20	15	35	31	27	58	1	...	1	9	5	14	226	146	372	
" 20 "	25	"	...	...	...	12	8	20	12	8	20	2	...	2	12	5	17	185	111	296
" 25 "	30	"	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	...	1	3	3	6	130	81	211
" 30 "	35	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	81	81	162
" 35 "	40	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	63	45	108
" 40 "	45	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	23	50	73
" 45 "	50	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	3	32	35
" 50 "	55	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	4	22	26
" 55 "	60	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	18	21
" 60 "	65	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	29	31
" 65 "	70	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16
" 70 "	75	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	6	7
" 75 "	80	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	4
" 80 "	85	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
" 85 "	90	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
" 90 "	95	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 95 "	100	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 100 "	105	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	...	...	136	104	240	40	27	67	176	131	307	5	1	6	37	41	78	1,069	873	1,942
Mean age	...	...	10	11	10	19	19	19	12	12	12	20	51	26	26	41	34	21	27	23
ROCHESTER HOUSE ASYLUM.																					
Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 5 and under 10 years	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	17
" 10 "	15	"	...	...	10	8	18	10	8	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	49	14	63
" 15 "	20	"	...	...	10	5	15	10	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	20	45
" 20 "	25	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
" 25 "	30	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 30 "	35	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 35 "	40	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 40 "	45	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 45 "	50	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 50 "	55	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 55 "	60	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 60 "	65	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 65 "	70	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 70 "	75	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 75 "	80	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 80 "	85	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 85 "	90	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 90 "	95	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 95 "	100	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 100 "	105	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	...	...	...	...	24	15	39	24	15	39	...	...	...	...	1	1	88	53	141	...
Mean age	...	...	...	...	14	13	14	14	13	14	...	...	...	...	12	12	13	17	15	...
SUMMARY.																					
Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 5 and under 10 years	69	51	120	9	5	14	78	56	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	85	234	...
" 10 "	15	"	56	41	97	23	16	39	79	57	136	1	...	1	3	4	7	260	164	424	
" 15 "	20	"	42	38	80	41	43	84	83	81	164	1	...	1	11	7	18	290	214	504	
" 20 "	25	"	21	16	37	24	21	45	45	37	82	2	1	3	19	5	24	314	233	547	
" 25 "	30	"	14	16	30	24	16	40	38	32	70	1	2	3	9	11	20	322	231	553	
" 30 "	35	"	12	13	25	19	13	32	31	26	57	...	...	...	14	11	25	224	252	476
" 35 "	40	"	17	10	27	30	13	43	47	23	70	...	...	...	11	6	17	225	200	425
" 40 "	45	"	16	15	31	23	11	34	39	26	65	...	...	...	8	9	17	229	243	472
" 45 "	50	"	18	17	35	32	12	44	50	29	79	...	1	1	14	15	29	205	263	468	
" 50 "	55	"	34	29	63	10	15	25	44	44	88	1	1	2	16	15	31	219	238	457	
" 55 "	60	"	36	32	68	18	16	34	54	48	102	...	...	...	18	19	37	175	237	412
" 60 "	65	"	45	48	93	13	31	44	58	79	137	...	2	2	26	21	47	144	286	430	
" 65 "	70	"	65	64	129	15	24	39	80	88	168	...	...	...	30	16	46	149	223	372
" 70 "	75	"	71	90	161	13	26	39	84	116	200	1	...	1	26	30	56	135	217	352	
" 75 "	80	"	33	77	110	7	13	20	40	90	130	1	...	1	16	20	36	85	144	229	
" 80 "	85	"	26	57	83	3	10	13	29	67	96	...	...	...	7	24	31	31	86	117
" 85 "	90	"	8	19	27	1	4	5	9	23	32	...	...	...	3	8	11	10	25	35
" 90 "	95	"	2	3	5	...	2	2	2	5	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	7	10
" 95 "	100	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
" 100 "	105	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Totals...	...	...	588	637	1,225	305	291	596	893	928	1,821	8	7	15	233	223	456	3,170	3,351	6,521
Mean age	...	...	46	54	50	38	45	42	44	52	48	38	43	40	53	59	56	38	45	42

TABLE IX.—*Condition as to Marriage of those*
(Included in Table XIII)

TOOTING BEC ASYLUM.																
Condition as to Marriage.	Admissions.						Total Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			
	From Parishes and Unions.*			From other Asylums of Board.												
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	
Single	142	145	287	53	19	72	195	164	359	...	...	...	18	9	27
Married	120	74	194	9	11	20	129	85	214	1	...	1	23	6	29	
Widowed	140	273	413	13	16	29	153	289	442	1	2	3	24	28	52	
Unknown	17	17	34	5	54	59	22	71	93	...	...	...	3	9	12
Total	419	509	928	80	100	180	499	609	1,108	2	2	4	68	52	120	

LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.																	
Single	14	4	18	38	41	79	52	45	97	...	1	1	35	31	66		
Married	1	3	4	10	12	22	11	15	26	1	...	1	11	8	19		
Widowed	3	5	8	2	10	12	5	15	20	...	1	1	10	21	31		
Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
Total	18	12	30	50	63	113	68	75	143	1	2	3	64	67	131		

CATERHAM ASYLUM.																	
Single	6	5	11	73	51	124	79	56	135	...	2	2	21	15	36		
Married	5	4	9	20	13	33	25	17	42	...	...	...	12	13	25
Widowed	4	3	7	2	20	22	6	23	29	...	...	...	7	8	15
Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	16	2	18	16	2	18	...	...	...	24	26	50
Total	15	12	27	111	86	197	126	98	224	...	2	2	64	62	126		

* Including transfers fr

mitted, Recovered, and Died during 1903.
reports previous to 1900.)

DARENTH ASYLUM.

Condition as to Marriage.	Admissions.						Total Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	From Parishes and Unions.*			From other Asylums of Board.											
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	136	104	240	40	27	67	176	131	307	5	...	5	36	32	68
Married .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	7
Widowed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	136	104	240	40	27	67	176	131	307	5	1	6	37	41	78

ROCHESTER HOUSE ASYLUM.

Single ... ..	...	...	...	24	15	39	24	15	39	...	...	...	...	1	1
Married ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Widowed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	24	15	39	24	15	39	...	...	...	...	1	1

SUMMARY.

Single	298	258	556	228	153	381	526	411	937	5	3	8	110	88	198
Married	126	81	207	39	36	75	165	117	282	2	1	3	47	33	80
Widowed	147	281	428	17	46	63	164	327	491	1	3	4	41	60	101
Unknown	17	17	34	21	56	77	38	73	111	...	...	...	35	42	77
Total	588	637	1,225	305	291	596	893	928	1,821	8	7	15	233	223	456

... not under the Board

IMBECILITY.—ASYLUM STATISTICS, 1903.
TABLE X.—Probable causes of Insanity in the Patients admitted during 1903.
(Table VI. in reports previous to 1900).

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	TOOTING BEC ASYLUM.						LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.						CATERHAM ASYLUM.						DARENTH ASYLUM.						ROCHESTER HOUSE ASYLUM.						SUMMARY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Total number of direct admissions— Males, 419 ; Females, 509 ; Total, 928.						Total number of direct admissions— Males, 18 ; Females, 12 ; Total, 30.						Total number of direct admissions— Males, 15 ; Females, 12 ; Total, 27.						Total number of direct admissions— Males, 136 ; Females, 104 ; Total, 240.						Total number of direct admissions— Males, ; Females, ; Total, Nil.						Total number of direct admissions— Males, 588 ; Females, 637 ; Total, 1,225.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.						Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.						Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.						Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.						Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.						Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Number of Cases. Males, 223 ; Females, 217 ; Total, 440.						Number of Cases. Males, 18 ; Females, 12 ; Total, 30.						Number of cases. Males, 15 ; Females, 12 ; Total, 27.						Number of Cases. Males, 136 ; Females, 104 ; Total, 240.						Number of Cases. Males, ; Females, ; Total, Nil.						Number of Cases. Males, 392 ; Females, 345 ; Total, 737.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	As pre- dis- posing cause.		As exciting cause.		As predisposing or exciting, where those could not be dis- tinguished.		Total.		As pre- disposing cause.		As exciting cause.		As pre- disposing or exciting, where these could not be dis- tinguished.		Total.		As pre- disposing cause.		As exciting cause.		As predisposing or exciting, where these could not be dis- tinguished.		Total.		As pre- disposing cause.		As exciting cause.		As predisposing or exciting, where these could not be dis- tinguished.		Total.		As pre- dis- posing cause.		As exciting cause.		As predisposing or exciting, where these could not be distinguished.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
MORAL—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)																																						5	5				5	5				1	4	5				1	1	2				1	1	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

NOTE.—With reference to the distinction between “predisposing” and “exciting” causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.
The figures in the total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of causes.
Transfers from other asylums of the Board are not included in this table.

TABLE XII.—*Station or Occupation of Patients admitted during 1903.*

(Included in Table XIII. in reports previous to 1900.)

STATION OR OCCUPATION.	ASYLUMS.										TOTALS.	
	TOOTING BEC.		LEAVESDEN.		CATERHAM.		DARENTH.		ROCHESTER HOUSE.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bag maker ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imbeciles, children.	...	2
Bakers ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	...
Bamboo worker ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Blacksmith ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6	...
Bedstead maker ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Beggars ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		2	...
Blind maker ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Boiler maker...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Bookbinder ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Book folders ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2
Bookseller ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Bootblack ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Boot worker ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Box maker ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Brass finisher ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Bricklayers ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5	...
Brushmakers ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	1
Builder ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Bus driver ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Butcher ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		3	...
Butler...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Cabinet makers ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	...
Cabmen ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	...
Canvas bag picker ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Cap maker ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Captain Retired (Merchant Service)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		1	...
Card label cutter ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Caretakers ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		2	...
Carmen ...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		8	...
Carpenters ...	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		17	...
Chair maker ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...
Charwomen ...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	42
Chemist ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Clerks ...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		12	...
Cloth cutter ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Coal agent ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Coffee house keeper...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Commission agent ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Confectioners ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	...
Cooks ...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	5
Coopers ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...
Costermongers ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Cutler...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Dairyman ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...
Dealers in secondhand clothes ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2
Drapers' assistants ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	...
Dressmakers...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	12
Dress steel maker ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Engineers ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...
Envelope folder ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
Errand boys ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Factory workers ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Field hand ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Fireman ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fishmongers...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Foundry hand ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
French polishers ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	
Fruiterer ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Fur puller ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gardeners ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Garden hand ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Carried forward ...	106	80	6	...	4			116	81

IMBECILITY.
TABLE XII. (continued).—Station or Occupation
(Included in Table XIII. in

STATION OR OCCUPATION.	ASYLUMS.										TOTALS.	
	TOOTING BEC.		LEAVESDEN.		CATERHAM.		DARENTH.		ROCHESTER HOUSE.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward...	106	81	6	...	4	...	...	..	Imbecile children.		116	81
Gas fitter	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...			1	..
Glass blower	1	..	...	..	...	...	..	...			1	..
Glove makers ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	2
Governess ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	1
Hammerman	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Handyman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Harness maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Hawkers	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			14	7
Herbalist	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Horse keepers	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...			4	...
House decorator	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			2	...
Housekeepers ... ..	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	7
Housewives ... ..	...	22	...	1	...	1	...	...			...	24
Ironers ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	3
Iron worker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			1	...
Jeweller	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			1	...
Labourers	81	...	5	..	3	...	...	...			89	...
Ladies' companion ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	1
Laundresses ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	3
Licensed messengers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2	...
Looking glass maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Machinist .. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	1
Mattress case maker	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	1
Meat carver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Milliners ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	2
Musicians	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	1
Needlewomen ... ..	...	24	...	1	...	2	...	...			...	27
Newsvendors	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	..			3	...
Nurses ... ..	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...			...	3
Office cleaners ... ..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..			...	4
Packing case maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Painters	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			16	...
Paper maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			1	...
Parlourmaid ... ..	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...			...	1
Pavior	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Pensioners, Army	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2	...
„ Navy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2	...
„ Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Pianoforte key maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Plasterers	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			2	...
Porters	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			9	...
Printer's boy ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Publican's manager...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			1	...
Public house broker...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Sack maker ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	1
Sailors	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			6	...
Scaffolder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Servants, domestic	1	59	...	3	...	1	...	...			1	63
Silk weaver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Shipwrights	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			3	...
Shirt maker ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...			...	1
Shoeblocks	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2	...
Shoemakers	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...			14	...
Shop assistant ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	1
Shopkeeper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Soldiers (ex)	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			2	...
Spring maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Stevedore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Stone sawyers	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			6	...
Storekeeper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tailoresses ... ..	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5
Tailors	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Carried forward ...	306	230	15	6	9	4	...	...			330	240

of Patients admitted during 1903.

reports previous to 1900).

STATION OR OCCUPATION.	ASYLUMS.										TOTALS.	
	TOOTING BEC.		LEAVESDEN.		CATERHAM.		DARENTH.		ROCHESTER HOUSE.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward...	306	230	15	6	9	4	...	...	Imbecile children.		330	240
Tailors' Apprentice...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Tram driver ...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			1	..
Traveller ...	..	..	...	...	1	..	...	...			1	...
Teacher ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Tent maker ...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...			..	1
Tin plate maker ..	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			2	...
Tobacconist ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Upholsterers ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	2
Van guard ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Van washer ...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...			1	...
Vellum sewer ...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...			...	1
Waiter ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Warehouseman ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...			1	...
Washerwomen ..	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...			...	3
Watchmakers ...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...			2	...
Watchmen ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			3	...
Wheelwrights ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			2	...
Weaveress ...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	..			...	1
Winecellar-man ...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...			1	...
Wire twister...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...			...	1
Wire worker...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	...
Unknown ...	9	7	..	...	...	...	...	...		9	7	
Nil	86	263	2	6	4	8	136	104			228	381
Total	419	509	18	12	15	12	136	104			588	637

TABLE XIII.—*Table of Heredity in Patients admitted in 1903.*

DEGREE.	TOOTING BEC ASYLUM.			LEAVESDEN ASYLUM.			CATERHAM ASYLUM.			DARENTH ASYLUM.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. DIRECT—												
Paternal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	8
Maternal ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	3	3
Grandparents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
II. COLLATERAL—												
Brothers or sisters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10
Paternal uncles or aunts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	2	7
Maternal „ „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Maternal or paternal uncles or aunts... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
Paternal grandparents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cousins ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
III. REMOTE—												
Undefined ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
Total ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	1	5	29	29	58
Total number of direct admissions	419	509	928	18	12	30	15	12	27	136	104	240
Number in which causes were assigned	223	217	440	10	3	13	15	12	27	22	25	47
Percentage of heredity on admissions ... ..	...	...	...	11·1	16·6	13·3	26·6	8·3	18·5	16·2	24·4	19·6

ROCHESTER HOUSE ASYLUM.				SUMMARY.			
DEGREE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DEGREE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. DIRECT—				I. DIRECT—			
Paternal	Paternal	4	5	9
Maternal	Maternal	1	5	6
Grandparents	Grandparents	13	2	15
II. COLLATERAL—				II. COLLATERAL—			
Brothers or sisters	Brothers or sisters	2	8	10
Paternal uncles or aunts	Paternal uncles or aunts	7	2	9
Maternal „ „	Maternal „ „	4	3	7
Maternal or paternal uncles or aunts	Maternal or paternal uncles or aunts... ..	1	4	5
Paternal grandparents	Paternal grandparents ... ..	...	...	...
Cousins	Cousins	2	1	3
III. REMOTE—				III. REMOTE—			
Undefined	Undefined	1	2	3
Total	Total	35	32	67
Total number of direct admissions	Total number of direct admissions	588	637	1,225
Number in which causes were assigned	Number in which causes were assigned	392	345	737
Percentage of heredity on admissions	Percentage of heredity on admission	4·1	4·4	4·2

MEDICAL SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

REPORT OF THE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE

FOR THE

YEAR 1903.

EDITED BY

F. M. TURNER, M.D.,

AND

J. E. BEGGS, M.D

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ERRATUM.—Medical Supplement, 1902, p. 324, Table IV., “Total number of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever cases admitted,” *should read* Total number of completed scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever cases.

P R E F A C E.

The tables included in this supplement have been compiled on similar lines to those of previous years. The complication tables have been altered by the re-arrangement of the order of complications and the inclusion of a few new items.*

All the tables except Table XV. have been compiled from lists of cases completed during 1903. Thus, cases submitted during 1902 but discharged on or after January 1st, 1903, are included, while cases still under treatment at the end of 1903 are excluded.

In all tables deaths have been included from whatever cause they were due, whether connected or unconnected with the disease or operation treated of in the table. This method has some advantages, chiefly the exclusion of individual bias in arranging the statistics. On the other hand, death rates thus calculated are often unfairly large, owing to accidental causes of death. We hope next year to include tables showing the different causes of death among scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric cases, the collection of the material for this having commenced on January 1st, 1904.

The figures in the various tables need little comment. Comparing 1903 with the preceding year, there is a marked drop in the number of post-scarlatinal diphtheria cases from 424 to 256. The deaths dropped from 21 to 3. Both in cases and in deaths the numbers for 1903 are the lowest recorded since these tables were started in 1896.

The mortality on all cases of diphtheria (see Table VII.) is also the lowest on record, 9·29, as against 11·8 for the preceding year. The mortality among tracheotomy cases remains, however, practically stationary (32·2, as against 32·5 for 1902) which tends to show that the low figure on the total for all cases is chiefly due to a larger proportion of mild cases having been admitted.

(Signed) F. M. TURNER.
J. F. BEGGS.

* The table showing details of all miscellaneous diseases admitted during the year, which in former annual reports appeared as Table VIII. among the general tables, has been transferred to the supplement as Table XV.

COMPLICATIONS AND CO-EXISTENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1903.

The following tables are compiled from cases completed during 1903:—

TABLE I.—*Showing Incidence of Complications amongst 10,993 cases of Scarlet Fever completed during 1903.*

COMPLICATION.	Eastern.	North-Eastern.	North-Western.	Western.	South-Western.	Grove.	Fountain.	South-Eastern.	Park.	Brook.	Northern.	Total.	Percentage Incidence.
Total cases	732	1,404	1,379	1,143	1,030	1,183	749	793	1,187	1,393	[2,403]	10,993	...
Relapse of disease ...	6	34	25	25	16	39	4	8	6	32	27	222	2·01
Rheumatism	8	160	20	46	76	43	36	18	34	53	8	502	4·56
Chorea .. ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	0·02
Pyæmia ... ..	...	5	...	3	2	2	...	1	3	1	...	17	0·15
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	0·06
Otitis	89	200	179	227	141	149	91	115	213	186	134	1,724	15·68
Mastoid abscess	5	10	6	9	9	8	6	7	8	10	11	89	0·80
Endocarditis	2	13	1	14	1	15	5	1	14	10	4	80	0·72
Pericarditis ... ..	...	...	1	4	...	2	1	...	3	3	1	15	0·13
Laryngitis	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	12	4	27	0·24
Bronchitis	3	16	8	27	13	3	12	1	26	17	18	144	1·30
Broncho-pneumonia ...	3	19	8	8	12	6	10	6	13	2	2	89	0·80
Pneumonia ... ..	...	2	6	5	4	2	2	7	2	12	3	45	0·40
Pleurisy	1	...	1	2	...	3	1	1	3	1	2	15	0·13
Empyema	1	2	...	...	3	..	...	...	3	3	...	12	0·10
Stomatitis	4	28	3	19	14	5	6	1	19	17	21	137	1·24
Tonsillitis (during convalescence)	11	80	6	16	25	39	18	1	43	12	40	291	2·64
Jaundice	1	2	2	1	5	2	2	3	3	3	1	25	0·22
Nephritis	39	107	77	29	43	34	60	45	75	59	23	591	5·37
Albuminuria	105	170	108	138	109	170	86	72	346	81	53	1,438	13·08
Inflammatory conditions of the neck:—													
1. Cervical Cellulitis	7	...	3	3	4	4	2	5	2	10	...	40	0·36
2. Adenitis, suppurative	18	31	27	24	27	16	15	16	23	28	11	236	2·14
3. Adenitis, late, non-suppurative	15	65	43	101	105	67	96	34	75	64	55	720	6·54
Abcesses:—													
1. Cervical (see Adenitis, suppurative)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Mastoid (see above)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Deep abscesses ... ..	...	9	*	*	7	6	...	...	7	3	...	32	0·37
4. Other forms (excluding boils) ...	7	9	*	*	29	...	7	13	15	8	3	91	1·07
Diphtheria	1	28†	31	23	13	9	9	4	34	13	91	256	2·32
Chickenpox	1	13	60	27	36	5	14	16	24	1	63	260	2·36
Measles	20	10	12	13	12	5	3	10	27	20	7	139	1·26
Rubella ... ..	...	4	27	...	...	6	1	...	8	1	66	113	1·02
Whooping cough	5	4	13	17	2	2	18	...	...	6	15	82	0·74
Mumps ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	0·04
Erysipelas	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	2	1	11	0·10
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·00

* Not recorded.

† Including 19 cases of fibrinous rhinitis.

TABLE II.—*Showing Incidence of Complications amongst 5,332 cases of Diphtheria completed during 1903.*

COMPLICATION.	Eastern.	North-Eastern.	North-Western.	Western.	South-Western.	Fountain.	Grove.	South-Eastern.	Park.	Brook.	Northern.	Total.	Percentage Incidence.
Total cases	694	362	530	789	406	2	727	535	571	716	[327]	5,332	...
Relapse of disease	12	2	3	15	5	...	3	6	4	11	1	62	1·16
Cardiac paralysis	*	34	2	*	26	...	24	22	32	12	...	152	3·94
Paralysis (other forms)...	93	51	81	142	45	...	149	96	102	145	3	907	17·01
Otitis	42	21	20	53	15	...	26	24	42	14	5	262	4·91
Mastoid abscess	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	10	0·18
Pneumonia	5	2	1	2	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	17	0·31
Broncho-pneumonia	13	1	1	11	6	...	8	9	13	7	...	69	1·29
Adenitis (simple)	10	5	8	48	6	...	18	...	3	43	2	143	2·68
Adenitis (suppurative)...	10	3	8	9	1	...	4	5	5	4	...	49	0·91
Nephritis	2	1	5	5	5	...	2	5	...	2	1	28	0·52
Albuminuria	356	153	102	204	47	...	229	171	311	272	2	1,847	34·63
Meningitis... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·01
Scarlet fever	25	10	23	35	18	...	25	24	34	25	18	237	4·44
Chickenpox	11	...	3	8	4	...	...	4	1	4	13	48	0·90
Measles	5	2	6	1	5	...	3	6	6	...	3	37	0·69
Whooping cough	1	1	4	6	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	24	0·45
Rubella ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	0·07
Erysipelas... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·01
Mumps	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·05

Complications referable to Antitoxin amongst 4,747 cases of Diphtheria completed during 1903.

Total cases	688	328	358	751	345	...	681	499	487	610	...	4,747	.
Rash	234	160	71	304	147	...	507	158	141	405	...	2,127	44·80
Joint-pains	10	20	7	38	26	...	90	5	23	45	...	264	5·56
Abscess	1	...	3	2	...	...	7	10	3	1	...	27	0·56

* Not recorded.

TABLE III.—*Showing incidence amongst 917 Enteric Fever cases completed during 1903.*

COMPLICATION	Eastern.	North-Eastern.	North-Western.	Western.	South-Western.	Grove.	Fountain.	South-Eastern.	Park.	Brook.	Total.	Percentage Incidence.
Total cases	197	119	56	117	63	97	2	125	31	110	917	...
Relapse of disease	23	15	5	11	15	16	...	13	10	6	114	12·43
Hæmorrhage	17	17	4	18	9	15	...	13	2	8	103	11·23
Perforation... ..	23	5	4	1	3	4	...	2	1	3	46	5·01
Peritonitis (non-perforative)	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	0·65
Pneumonia	7	...	1	2	2	1	...	3	...	4	20	2·18
Broncho-pneumonia	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	8	0·87
Pleurisy	4	2	1	1	...	2	...	3	2	1	16	1·74
Nephritis ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	7	0·76
Pyuria	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	0·43
Parotitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	7	0·76
Periostitis	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	10	1·09
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·10
Phlebitis	3	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	4	16	1·74
Dementia ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·10
Otitis media	6	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	22	2·39
Abscesses—												
1. Deep	3	...	*	*	*	2	...	...	2	2	9	1·32
2. Boils	5	4	*	*	*	3	...	9	...	2	23	3·37
3. Other forms... ..	1	...	*	*	*	3	...	...	...	3	7	1·02
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·00
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·00

* Not recorded.

POST-SCARLATINAL DIPHTHERIA, 1903.

TABLE V.

	Eastern.		North-Eastern.		North-Western.		Western.		South-Western.		Fountain.		Grove.		South-Eastern.		Park.		Brook.		Northern.		Total.		Mortality per cent.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Non-Laryngeal Cases.	...	...	17	...	15	...	9	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	3	...	11	1	5	...	36	...	109	1	.91
	...	*1	9	...	12	...	13	...	7	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	6	...	44	...	118	1	.84
	1	*1	26	...	27	...	22	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	3	...	31	1	11	...	80	...	227	2	.88
Laryngeal Cases.	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	17	...	0.0
	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	12	1	8.33
	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	11	...	29	1	3.44
All Cases.	...	...	19	...	16	...	10	...	4	...	4	...	8	...	3	...	13	1	6	...	43	...	126	1	.79
	...	*1	9	...	15	...	13	...	9	...	5	...	1	...	1	1	21	...	7	...	48	...	130	2	1.53
	1	*1	28	...	31	...	23	...	13	...	9	...	9	...	4	1	34	1	13	...	91	...	256	3	1.17

* Died from measles and broncho-pneumonia.

TABLE VI.

	Eastern.		North-Eastern.		North-Western.		Western.		South-Western.		Fountain.		Grove.		South-Eastern.		Park.		Brook.		Northern.		Total.		Mortality per cent.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Cases treated with antitoxin	1	1	19	...	28	...	23	...	8	...	9	...	6	...	4	1	20	1	12	...	91	...	221	3	1.35
Cases not so treated	...	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	35	...	.0
Total ..	1	1	28	...	31	...	23	...	13	...	9	...	9	...	4	1	34	1	13	...	91	...	256	3	1.17

SUMMARY OF THE ANTITOXIN TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA, 1903.

TABLE VII.—All forms of Diphtheria.

HOSPITAL.	Cases treated with antitoxin.			Cases not so treated.			TOTAL.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	*Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Eastern... ..	688	82	11·9	6	...	0·0	694	82	11·8
North-Eastern	328	43	13·1	34	1	2·9	362	44	12·1
North-Western	358	42	11·7	172	...	0·0	530	42	7·9
Western	751	73	9·7	38	1	2·6	789	74	9·4
South-Western	345	27	7·8	61	1	1·6	406	28	6·9
Fountain	1	...	0·0	1	...	0·0	2	...	0·0
Grove	681	43	6·3	46	1	2·2	727	44	6·0
South-Eastern...	499	56	11·2	36	...	0·0	535	56	10·5
Park	487	44	9·1	84	3	3·6	571	47	8·2
Brook	610	83	13·6	105	4	3·8	715	87	12·1
Northern	91	...	0·0	...	...	...	91	...	0·0
Total	4,839	493	10·18	583	11*	1·88	5,422	504	9·29

* DEATHS AMONG CASES NOT INJECTED WITH ANTITOXIN.

North-Eastern 1 death ; case moribund on admission.
Western 1 death ; case moribund on admission.
South-Western 1 death ; case moribund on admission.
Grove 1 death ; occurred 15 minutes after admission.
Park 3 deaths ; two cases were admitted late, on the 8th and 14th day respectively, after the separation of the membrane. One of these died of cardiac paralysis, one of diaphragmatic paralysis. The third case was laryngeal, and died before antitoxin could be given.

Brook 4 deaths.
(1.) F., age 4, admitted on the 5th day of disease ; hæmorrhagic on admission, and died within 24 hours.
(2.) M., age 2½, admitted on the 5th day of disease ; moribund on admission, and died within 24 hours.
(3.) M., age 3, admitted on the 6th day of disease ; throat cleaning ; hæmorrhagic and vomiting on admission ; died in 2½ days.
(4.) F., age 19 months, admitted on the 8th day of disease ; throat cleaning ; hæmorrhagic on admission ; lived 32 days.

Thus, of these 11 cases all were allowed to die without the administration of antitoxin, because their condition was hopeless. Six of these were late or hæmorrhagic cases to whom no benefit could have resulted from antitoxin. Two died within a few minutes of admission, and the other three are simply reported as “moribund on admission.”

TABLE VIII.—*Laryngeal Cases.*

HOSPITAL.	Cases treated with antitoxin.			Cases not so treated.			TOTAL.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Eastern	75	20	26·7	...	...	...	75	20	26·7
North-Eastern ..	41	2	4·8	...	...	...	41	2	4·8
North-Western ..	66	12	18·2	4	...	0·0	70	12	17·1
Western	65	14	21·5	1	1	100·0	66	15	22·7
South-Western ..	44	6	13·6	...	...	...	44	6	13·6
Fountain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grove	63	9	14·3	1	1	100·0	64	10	15·6
South-Eastern ...	67	12	17·9	2	...	0·0	69	12	17·4
Park	45	11	24·4	1	1	100·0	46	12	26·1
Brook	74	13	17·6	...	...	...	74	13	17·6
Northern	11	...	0·0	...	...	...	11	...	0·0
Total	551	99	17·96	9	3	33·33	560	102	18·21

TABLE IX.—*Tracheotomy Cases.*

HOSPITAL.	Cases treated with antitoxin.			Cases not so treated.			TOTAL.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Eastern	13	7	53·8	...	...	...	13	7	53·8
North-Eastern ..	24	2	8·3	...	...	...	24	2	8·3
North-Western ..	32	9	28·1	2	...	0·0	34	9	26·4
Western	20	8	40·0	1	1	100·0	21	9	42·8
South-Western ..	14	5	35·7	...	...	...	14	5	35·7
Fountain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grove	33	9	27·3	1	1	100·0	34	10	29·4
South-Eastern ...	30	10	33·3	...	...	...	30	10	33·3
Park	10	6	60·0	...	...	...	10	6	60·0
Brook ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	176	56	31·82	4	2	50·0	180	58	32·22

TRACHEOTOMY STATISTICS, 1903.

TABLE X.—*Showing the number of Cases and Deaths at different Ages of all Cases of Tracheotomy performed for Primary Diphtheria, Secondary Diphtheria, and also for other causes.*

AGES.				PRIMARY DIPHTHERIA.			SECONDARY DIPHTHERIA.			OTHER CASES.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Under 1	...	...	...	8	3	37·5	...	...	...	2	2	100·0
1 to 2	...	...	...	42	21	50·0	1	...	0·0	9	7	77·8
2 „ 3	...	...	...	43	15	34·9	1	...	0·0	4	4	100·0
3 „ 4	...	...	...	47	7	14·8	2	1	50·0	4	2	50·0
4 „ 5	...	...	...	36	8	22·2	...	...	...	1	1	100·0
5 „ 6	...	...	...	22	2	9·1	...	...	...	3	2	66·7
6 „ 7	...	...	...	14	6	42·8	...	...	...	1	...	0·0
7 „ 8	...	...	...	3	...	0·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 „ 9	...	...	...	2	...	0·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 „ 10	...	...	...	1	1	100·0	...	...	...	1	...	0·0
Over 10	...	...	...	2	1	50·0	...	...	...	2	...	0·0
Total	...	...	...	*220	64	29·1	4	1	25·0	27	18	66·7

* Of these cases, 7 underwent both intubation and tracheotomy. (See Intubation Statistics, table XII.)

In addition to these 220 cases of tracheotomy for primary diphtheria performed in the Asylums Board hospitals, 57 cases were admitted on whom tracheotomy had already been performed elsewhere, and out of these 6 died. Of these 57 no less than 42 were admitted to the South-Eastern; the greater number had been operated on at the London Hospital, the majority of the remainder at Shadwell Hospital.

INTUBATION STATISTICS, 1903.

TABLE XI.—*Showing the number of Cases and Deaths at different Ages of all Cases of Intubation performed for Primary Diphtheria, also for other causes, compiled from cases completed during the year 1903 at all the Hospitals.*

AGE.				PRIMARY DIPHTHERIA.			OTHER CASES.		
				Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Under 1	...	...	...	3	1	33·3	...	...	...
1 to 2	...	...	...	10	3	30·0	1	...	0·0
2 „ 3	..	...	...	9	4	44·4	2	1	50·0
3 „ 4	...	...	...	5	5	100·0	...	...	...
4 „ 5	...	...	...	8	1	12·5	...	...	...
5 „ 6	...	...	...	4	...	0·0	1	...	0·0
6 „ 7	...	...	...	1	...	0·0	...	...	...
7 „ 8	...	...	...	1	1	100·0	...	...	...
8 „ 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 „ 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total	...	...	...	*41	15	36·6	4	1	25·0

* Of these cases, 7 underwent both intubation and tracheotomy. (See table XII.)

TABLE XII.—*Showing the number of Cases and Deaths where Intubation and Tracheotomy were both performed for Primary Diphtheria.*

AGE.				Cases.	Deaths.	
Under 1	1	...	} Mortality per cent. = 57·1
1 „ 2	...	...	...	1	...
2 „ 3	...	...	...	1	1
3 „ 4	...	...	...	3	3
4 „ 5	...	...	...	1	...
Total	7	4	

TABLE XIII.—LAPAROTOMIES FOR PERFORATION IN ENTERIC FEVER PERFORMED DURING 1903.

Hospital at which Operation was performed.	Sex.	Age.	Period of Illness.	Length of time between Perforation and Operation.	Condition of Abdomen.	Nature of Operation.	Result.	Remarks.
Eastern	M	19	27th day	7 hours	General acute peritonitis; not offensive; no perforation.	Peritoneal cavity flushed out.	Death, 56 hours after operation	<i>Post-mortem</i> ; a perforation was found 9 inches above ileocaecal valve; it had taken place most probably after the operation.
	M	24	17th day	2½ hours	General acute septic peritonitis; free gas	Suture of gut.	Death, a few minutes after operation.	The sutured ulcer was 1½ inches above valve; <i>post-mortem</i> ; another perforation was found a foot above valve.
	M	33	25th day	1¾ hours	Very slight, not extensive peritonitis; not offensive; liquid present. Patches of peritonitis; gas and liquid.	Suture of gut.	Recovery.	Perforation was 3 inches above valve.
	M	17	25th day	12 hours	Acute general septic peritonitis; gas and liquid.	Suture of gut; flushing of peritoneal cavity.	Death, 41 hours after operation	Perforation was 2 inches above valve.
	M	24	22nd day	5 hours (?) ...	Acute general septic peritonitis; gas and liquid.	Suture of gut; flushing and drainage.	Death, 9 hours after operation	Perforation 6 inches above valve.
	M	14	21st day	3 hours	Some clear liquid.	Suture of gut.	Death, 15 days after operation	Death was due to a relapse with hæmorrhage and severe ulceration of large intestine; perforation was 6 inches from valve.
	M	15	30th day	3 hours	Acute general peritonitis.	Suture of gut.	Death, 23½ hours after operation	The perforation was 3 feet above valve.
	M	29	20th day	5 hours	A good deal of peritonitis; gas.	Suture of gut.	Death, 30½ hours after operation	The perforation was 14 inches above valve.
	M	22	20th day	4 hours	Some fluid, not offensive.	Suture of gut and drainage.	Death, 22 days after operation	A general, apparently slowly forming, adhesive peritonitis had given rise to bands, which caused kinking and obstruction of the bowel and a second perforation, which was the immediate cause of death; the perforation was 2 feet above valve.
	F	17	15th day	16 hours	Some general peritonitis; gas and fluid.	Suture of gut to omentum, which was closing the perforation; flushing and drainage.	Death, 26½ hours after operation	Perforation 4 inches above valve.

LAPAROTOMIES FOR PERFORATION IN ENTERIC FEVER PERFORMED DURING 1903—(continued).

Hospital at which Operation was performed.	Sex.	Age.	Period of Illness.	Length of time between Perforation and Operation.	Condition of Abdomen.	Nature of Operation.	Result.	Remarks.
North-Eastern ...	M	22	34th day ...	7 hour ...	Contained much turbid fluid and gas	Incision in right linea semilunaris; two large perforations closed by means of Lembert's sutures; abdomen flushed with 1 in 250 solution of Lysol; counter-opening in each flank; drainage tubes in flanks and pelvis	Death, 12 hours after operation	
	F	22	39th day of illness and 11th day of relapse	7 hours ...	Gas and faeces ...	Perforation closed by two rows of Lembert's sutures; abdomen flushed with 1 in 250 Lysol; drainage by tubes in pelvis and in counter-openings in loins	Death, 38 hours after operation	
	M	33	12th day ...	13 hours ...	Gas and turbid fluid; general peritonitis	Perforations closed by Lembert's sutures; abdominal cavity dried by sponging; counter-openings in each loin	Death, 5 days after operation	Death due to profuse hæmorrhage from bowel.
	M	18	13th day ...	2 hours ...	Gas and yellowish fluid	Perforation closed by Lembert's sutures; abdominal cavity dried by sponging; counter-openings in each loin	Death, 22 hours after operation	
	M	22	29th day ...	18 hours ..	Turbid fluid ...	Coil of small intestine containing perforation isolated by gauze tampons from rest of abdomen; abdomen drained by gauze strips, and drainage tube brought out through each loin	Death, 7 days after operation	It was impossible to bring the perforation to the surface for suturing owing to the firm matting of coils of intestine. <i>Post-mortem</i> ; general peritonitis with collection of pus under liver.
Grove ...	M	30	30th day ...	Very doubtful. Abdominal pain and tenderness had been present for a week; swelling in right iliac fossa first noticed on the day preceding the operation	Abdominal cavity contained gas and clear fluid; intestines were found bound to each other, and to the abdominal walls by adhesions	Incision in right linea semilunaris; peritoneum washed out and drainage tubes inserted into cavity from wound	Death, 31 hours after operation	The toughness of the adhesions prevented a proper search being made for the perforation.

LAPAROTOMIES FOR PERFORATION IN ENTERIC FEVER PERFORMED DURING 1903—(continued).

Hospital at which Operation was performed.	Sex.	Age.	Period of Illness.	Length of time between Perforation and Operation.	Condition of Abdomen.	Nature of Operation.	Result.	Remarks
Grove (<i>contd.</i>) ...	M	33	29th day of illness and 10th day of relapse	About 30 hours	General peritonitis, gas and fluid present; last 18 inches of ileum in gangrenous condition	Abdomen opened in mid-line; bowel drawn outside the wound; no irrigation; two drainage tubes inserted	Death, 8 hours after operation	Condition of patient did not allow of a prolonged search being made.
Park ...	F	33	41st day ...	5 hours, from appearance of symptoms	General recent peritonitis; serous fluid; no gas	Incision over iliac fossa; satisfactory exploration impossible owing to old adhesions; drainage employed; no perforation found; no irrigation	Death ...	Death, in 6 hours; old adhesions from old appendicitis; operation abandoned. <i>Post-mortem</i> ; perforation amid mass of old adhesions.
Brook ...	M	19	28th day; recrudescence	16 hours ...	Gas and turbid fluid in peritoneal cavity; bowel injected; perforation about 12 inches about caecal valve	Perforation closed with Lembert's sutures; abdomen washed out; Keith's tube inserted	Death, 28 hours after operation	<i>Post-mortem</i> ; spleen contained many necrotic areas, some of which had broken down into a fluid almost resembling pus to the naked eye; no other perforation.

It is to be noted that in the first case in the list of laparotomies at the Eastern Hospital the perforation possibly took place after the operation. The following cases operated upon at the South-Eastern Hospital were found to have a non-perforative peritonitis, but they have been included in the return as illustrating some of the difficulties in connection with the diagnosis of this condition.

TABLE XIV.—LAPAROTOMIES FOR SUPPOSED PERFORATION IN ENTERIC FEVER
PERFORMED DURING 1903.

Hospital at which Operation was performed.	Sex.	Age.	Period of Illness.	Length of time between Perforation and Operation.	Condition of Abdomen.	Nature of Operation.	Result.	Remarks.
South-Eastern ...	M	11	22nd day	7½ hours	Turbid fluid in abdomen; no perforation found.	Abdomen opened in right semi-lunar region; abdomen flushed out; Keith's tube inserted	Died 31 hours after operation	<i>Post-mortem</i> ; no perforation; suppurating gland found within 1 inch of mesenteric border, close to ileocaecal valve.
	M	15	27th day	4 hours	Turbid fluid in abdomen; no faecal odour; signs of peritonitis; lowest coils of small intestine matted with lymph.	Abdomen opened in right semi-lunar line; abdomen flushed out; Keith's tube inserted, and counter-opening made for drainage in right side behind and below 12th rib	Died 16 hours after operation	<i>Post-mortem</i> ; no perforation found, but signs of deep ulceration: cause of the peritonitis not discovered.

TABLE XV.—DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES ADMITTED

Disease as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH- EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH- WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Scarlet Fever ...	426	GENERAL DISEASES.								
		Vaccination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chickenpox	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		Measles	15	2	12	...	5	1	8	1
		Measles and whooping cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rubella	11	...	6	...	4	...	9	...
		Influenza	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Whooping cough ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
		Mumps	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cerebro-spinal menin- gitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Febricula	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Tubercle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Anæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purpura ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Marasmus ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		LOCAL DISEASES.								
		<i>Nervous System.</i>								
		Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Chorea	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mania ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Ear, Diseases of.</i>								
		Otitis media	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Otitis externa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Nose, Disease of.</i>								
		Rhinitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Coryza	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Circulatory System.</i>								
		Pericarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Respiratory System.</i>								
		Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Pneumonia, lobar ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Broncho-pneumonia...	3	1	...	...	5	2	...	...
		Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Empyema	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Pleurodynia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Digestive System.</i>								
		Stomatitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dentition	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Glossitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Tonsillitis	14	...	17	...	3	...	9	...
		Pharyngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gastro-enteritis...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Enteritis	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Colitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Appendicitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Anal abscess ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tubercular peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Sarcoma of liver and mesentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Carried forward	...	...	70	6	41	3	21	3	39	6

DURING 1903, ALSO OF THOSE DYING DURING 1903.

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.		GROVE HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		PARK HOSPITAL.		BROOK HOSPITAL.		SUMMARY.	
No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
1	1	...	1	...	3	...
...	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	15	...
17	1	3	...	12	...	4	...	7	...	4	1	87	6
...	1	1
7	...	8	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	68	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	1
...	1	...
...	1	1
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	1	1
1	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
...	2	...	6	...
1	1	...
4	1	...	1	...	1	...	8	...
1	2	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	12	3
3	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	17	7
...	2	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
...	4	...
...	1	...	...	...	2	...
9	...	9	...	24	...	14	...	19	...	7	...	125	...
2	1	...	3	...
1	2	...	3	...
...	1	1
...	1	1	3	2
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	1
51	2	33	4	69	3	24	1	55	3	23	2	426	33

Details of Miscellaneous Diseases admitted during 1903,

Disease as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH- EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH- WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Brought forward	...	... ..	70	6	41	3	21	3	39	6
Scarlet Fever (continued)	276	<i>Lymphatic System.</i>								
		Adenitis	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		<i>Urinary System.</i>								
		Nephritis ... ..	..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Albuminuria	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Locomotive System.</i>								
		Periostitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arthritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Skin Diseases.</i>								
		Erythema	15	...	23	...	16	...	8	...
		Dermatitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Urticaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Eczema	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Impetigo ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Herpes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ichthyosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Drug rash	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Injuries, Parasites, &c.</i>								
		Ptomaine poisoning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Thread worms ... ..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Burns and scalds ..	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
		No obvious disease ...	12	...	3	...	16	...	7	...
		Not diagnosed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Spinal caries, tuber- cular glands ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria ..	702		115	7	70	4	54	3	57	6
	98	GENERAL DISEASES.								
		Measles	10	5	6	...	9	7	6	2
		Rubella ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Whooping cough ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		Tubercle ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
		Syphilis	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
		Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Marasmus	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
		LOCAL DISEASES.								
		<i>Nervous System.</i>								
		Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		<i>Ear, Diseases of.</i>								
		Otitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Eye, Diseases of.</i>								
		Conjunctivitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Nose, Diseases of.</i>								
		Rhinitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Coryza	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	Carried forward ...	21	6	8	...	13	10	13	4
	...	... ..	136	13	78	4	67	13	70	10

also of those Dying, during 1903 (continued).

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.		GROVE HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		PARK HOSPITAL.		BROOK HOSPITAL.		SUMMARY.	
No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
51	2	33	4	69	3	24	1	55	3	23	2	426	33
...	2	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	2
...	2	...
...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...
24	...	4	...	8	...	10	...	46	...	2	...	156	...
4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
...	1	...	3	...	7	...
...	1	...	...	...	7	...
...	1	...	...	...	2	...
...	3	...
1	1	...
4	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	9	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
1	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	61	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...
87	3	38	4	89	3	39	1	124	3	28	2	701	36
4	6	1	4	1	3	...	5	3	53	19
...	1	...
...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	2	...
...	3	...	...	...	5	2
...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	1	...
1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	4	...
7	14	1	8	3	9	...	5	3	98	27
94	3	38	4	103	4	47	4	133	3	33	5	799	63

Details of Miscellaneous Diseases admitted during 1903,

Disease as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL		NORTH- EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH- WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Brought forward	...	... ..	136	13	78	4	67	13	70	10
Brought forward —Diphtheria	}	... ..	21	6	8	...	13	10	13	4
Diphtheria (continued)		<i>Respiratory System.</i>								
		Laryngitis	14	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Spasmodic croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
		Asthma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pneumonia, lobar ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	1
		Broncho-pneumonia...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	1
		Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		<i>Digestive System.</i>								
		Stomatitis	4	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
		Cancrum oris ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dentition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pyorrhœa alveolaris...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Alveolar abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Abscess of palate ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Glossitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Thrush ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Tonsillitis	47	...	74	1	66	...	69	1
		Tubercular ulceration of throat... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Pharyngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Post-pharyngeal abscess	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
		Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	775	Tubercular peritonitis	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Urinary System.</i>								
		Nephritis, chronic ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
		<i>Generative System.</i>								
		Puerperal state... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Skin Diseases.</i>								
		Erythema	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Dermatitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Impetigo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Herpes ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Onychia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Boil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Unclassified.</i>								
		Cervical abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Carcinoma ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
		No obvious disease ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Not diagnosed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	873		94	6	90	2	93	15	96	8
Carried forward	209	... ..	209	13	160	6	147	18	153	14

Details of Miscellaneous Diseases admitted during 1903,

Disease as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Brought forward	...	... ..	209	13	160	6	147	18	153	14
Enteric Fever ...	228	GENERAL DISEASES.								
		Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Influenza	4	..	9	...	...	..	4	...
		Whooping cough ...	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
		Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Febricula	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Malaria ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Pyæmia	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Septicæmia ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tubercle	2	2	5	5	...	...	1	1
		Syphilis ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Glanders	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	...
		Rheumatism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Pernicious anæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		LOCAL DISEASES.								
		<i>Nervous System.</i>								
		Meningitis	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
		Cerebral abscess ...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Cerebral softening ...	1	1	..	..	..	...	...	...
		Cerebral gumma ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Hemiplegia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Mania	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
		<i>Ear, Diseases of.</i>								
		Otitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Otitis and aural pyæmia ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		<i>Circulatory System.</i>								
		Pericarditis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Pyo-pericarditis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Morbus cordis	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Endocarditis ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
		„ malignant	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	..
		Thrombosis of femoral artery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Respiratory System.</i>								
		Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bronchiectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Pneumonia, lobar ...	12	1	9	2	4	1	6	1
		Broncho-pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Phthisis	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	...
		Pleurisy	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
		Empyema	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		<i>Digestive System.</i>								
		Tonsillitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Gastritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Gastric ulcer ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gastro-enteritis... ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Enteritis	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
	...	Carried forward ...	54	10	26	9	9	3	20	3
Carried forward	...	... ..	263	23	186	15	156	21	173	35

also of those Dying, during 1903 (continued).

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.		GROVE HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		PARK HOSPITAL.		BROOK HOSPITAL.		SUMMARY.	
No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
148	4	38	4	235	6	113	6	277	9	91	9	1,574	89
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	28	...
...	1	...
...	2	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	1	...	2	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	2	1
...	1	1	1	1
2	3	3	2	2	...	...	2	2	17	15
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	1
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
...	1	1	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	8	5
...	1	1
...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
...	1	1
1	1	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	1	3	2	8	3
...	5	5
...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	5
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
...	1	...
2	8	2	6	3	3	2	10	1	60	13
...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	5	2
2	3	1	...	...	2	...	9	2
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
1	1	...
...	4	...	...	...	2	...	9	...
1	1	1	...	...	2	1
...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2	2	...	...	...	1	...	15	...
16	2	...	...	26	9	35	7	10	6	32	8	228	57
164	6	38	4	264	15	148	13	287	15	123	17	1,802	146

Details of Miscellaneous Diseases admitted during 1903,

Disease as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Brought forward	...	... ..	263	23	186	15	156	21	173	35
Brought forward —Enteric Fever	...	.. ..	54	10	26	9	9	3	20	3
Enteric Fever (continued)	80	<i>Digestive System</i> (contd.)								
		Colitis... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
		Appendicitis ..	1		1		1	..	4	2
		Duodenal ulcer...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Colic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jaundice ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Abscess of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-diaphragmatic abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Fistula ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dyspepsia ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Constipation ...	6	..	3	...		..	1	...
		Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tubercular peritonitis	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		<i>Lymphatic System.</i>								
		Splenic leucæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		<i>Urinary System.</i>								
		Nephritis, acute ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ chronic ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Albuminuria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
		Pyonephrosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Cystitis	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Generative System.</i>								
		Miscarriage ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vaginitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Parametritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pelvic peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		<i>Skin, Diseases of</i>								
		Erythema	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tinea versicolor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
		Abdominal abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Axillary abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Burn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Septic wound of foot	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
		No obvious disease ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Not diagnosed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	308		69	11	34	10	14	4	30	5
	6	Smallpox ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Septic pleurisy and pericarditis ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1
		Broncho-pneumonia...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...
		Pneumonia, lobar ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Acute septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	6		1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
	...	... ..	279	24	194	16	161	22	185	20

also of those *Dying* during 1903 (continued).

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.		GROVE HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		PARK HOSPITAL.		BROOK HOSPITAL.		SUMMARY.	
No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
164	6	38	4	264	15	148	13	287	15	123	17	1,802	146
16	2	...	...	26	9	35	7	10	6	32	8	228	57
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
1	5	1	3	...	...	..	2	1	18	4
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	1	...	...	..	...	1	1
...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	3	...
1	1	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	12	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...
...	1	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	1	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...
...	2	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...
..	1	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1
...	1	...	...	...	4	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...
20	3	...	...	43	12	46	8	14	6	38	9	308	68
...	1	...
...	1	1
...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	2
168	7	38	4	281	18	162	15	291	15	129	18	1,888	159

Details of Miscellaneous Diseases admitted during 1903,

Disease as certified on admission.	Number of Cases.	Disease as diagnosed after admission.	EASTERN HOSPITAL.		NORTH- EASTERN HOSPITAL		NORTH- WESTERN HOSPITAL.		WESTERN HOSPITAL.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
Brought forward	...	... ..	279	24	194	16	161	22	185	20
Uncertified ...	26	Tonsillitis ... ..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Pneumonia. ... ..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
		Born in hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Infants admitted with their mothers... ..	3	...	2	...	4	...	2	...
		Mother admitted with child ... ..	...	...	..	.	1	...	...	...
	26		3	...	2	...	5	...	2	...
	3	Admitted in 1902, but dying in 1903... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
GRAND TOTALS	...	... ..	282	24	196	16	166	25	187	20

also of those Dying during 1903 (continued).

SOUTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.		FOUNTAIN HOSPITAL.		GROVE HOSPITAL.		SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL.		PARK HOSPITAL.		BROOK HOSPITAL.		SUMMARY.	
No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
168	7	38	4	281	18	162	15	291	15	129	18	1,888	159
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	..	4	3
...	...	...	..	1	...	3	.	3	...	1	...	19	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	3	1	6	2	4	1	1	...	26	4
...	3
168	7	38	4	284	19	168	17	295	16	130	18	1,914	166

PURIN COMPOUNDS IN NEPHRITIS.

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It is well known that during an attack of nephritis variations occur in the proportionate amounts of the nitrogenous bodies excreted in the urine. Rough daily estimations of two of these—the uric acid and the xanthin bodies—and in addition, of the total nitrogen, urea, and albumen, were carried out in five cases of scarlatinal nephritis, for periods of two to four weeks, to find the relation, if any, subsisting between these changes and the chief clinical features of the illness. The behaviour of the uric acid and xanthin bodies, otherwise called acid and basic purin compounds, has of late been the subject of some speculation in this connection, since it has been found that hypoxanthin, one of the latter, is capable of producing an artificial nephritis when injected into the circulation of rabbits.

In health, the basic purins amount on an average to a quarter of the acid, though great variations may occur without indicating disease. In nephritis, according to Kolisch and Dostal,¹ the proportions are altered so that the basic purins often exceed the acid in amount; this change being in their opinion characteristic of the malady, and due to the fact that a conversion of basic into acid purin normally carried out by the kidney cells is interfered with by their inflammation.

A number of other writers² have noticed an excess of purin bases in the urine of nephritis, but some, on the other hand, have failed to meet with it. Thus Zuelzer,³ who examined, among others, four cases of scarlatinal nephritis for periods of two to five days, found the basic purins in excess of the acid once only, and then doubtfully, in 15 observations, and in two instances they were entirely absent. Since other cases of nephritis yielded similar results, he concludes that Kolisch's views are unfounded. In these analyses, the purin bodies were not directly measured, but the nitrogen they contained was estimated instead.

Though accurate, such results have reference only to a small portion of the whole morbid period during which a patient is said to have nephritis. The really acute stage, which in the scarlatinal variety, sometimes only lasts a day or two, may, therefore, have been over or may not have commenced when the observations were made, even though hæmaturia was present throughout. On the other hand, to carry out daily observations through the whole period, and in more than one instance, some degree of accuracy must be sacrificed owing to the length of time involved in accurate analysis, the curious fact that suitable cases commonly occur in groups, and the small quantities of material frequently available in the acute stage in children.

Some of the food allowed to Zuelzer's patients contained purin compounds, part of which would necessarily reappear in the urine, and thus complicate the matter discussed. It is now recognised that the urinary purins are derived from two sources: first, the body itself, (endogenous purin); and secondly, the ready-made purins of the food (exogenous purin).⁴ In the following cases, except where

¹ Kolisch and Dostal, "Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift," 1895.

² Baginsky and Sommerfeld, "Du Bois Reymonds Archiv.," 1895.

³ G. Zuelzer, "Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift," p. 72, 1896. In those of Zuelzer's patients alluded to, the only purin holding ingredient of the diet was a small quantity of oatmeal.

⁴ I. W. Hall, "The Purin Bodies of Foodstuffs," 1903.

specially mentioned, the food was milk, or bread and milk, which is practically purin-free.

In 1895, Denigès⁵ described a rapid method of estimating purin bodies in urine which has been here adopted with some modifications. If a strongly ammoniacal silver nitrate solution of known strength, containing magnesium and ammonium chlorides, be added to a known quantity of urine, a three-fold precipitate falls containing triple phosphate, silver biurate in combination with the magnesium salt, and silver compounds of the purin bases.⁶

In Denigès process, the silver in this purin precipitate, and from it the total purin is estimated with the aid of potassium cyanide from the amount remaining uncombined in the filtrate.

To obtain the relative proportion of acid and basic purin a separate estimation of uric acid is necessary. It is first precipitated as ammonium biurate by saturation of the urine for two hours with ammonium chloride, and after filtration washing, and re-solution, is estimated in the way just mentioned. Twenty cubic centimetres of urine were usually taken for analysis, sometimes of necessity, at others because this small quantity allowed the estimation to be more readily repeated as often as required. The albumen was not removed. Denigès states that it does not interfere with his process, and its presence was not found to increase the experimental error of the modified method described. Further details of the original method are to be found in books and papers⁷; it is here only necessary to examine the reliability of the present results. The three following examples show the divergencies to be expected when comparative estimations are made :—

Nephritic urine, containing small quantities of blood and albumen, removed before analysis.

Uric acid, estimated by Salkowski's method.

Total purins, Camerer's method : *Xanthin bases* by difference.

The numbers represent grammes in 100 c.c. urine.

Specimens *a*, *b*, *c* taken on three consecutive days.

	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
<i>Uric Acid</i> —			
Salkowski method {	·0295	·0123	·0201
	·0297	·0138	·0195
Present process	·0450	·0378	·0378
<i>Xanthin Bases</i> —			
Camerer's method	·0055	·0209	[·0013]*
Present process	·0023	·008	trace.
<i>Total Purins</i> —			
Salkowski-Camerer	·035	·034	·021
Present process	·047	·046	·038

* The value in brackets was obtained by use of Walker Hall's nitrogen factor with the centrifugalised purin precipitate. Twenty-four hours are required for an estimation by Hall's "Purinometer."—I. W. Hall, "Purin Bodies," p. 151.

⁵ G. Denigès, "Jahresbericht für Thierchemie," 1895, p. 84. [Abstract.]
⁶ Neubauer and Vogel "Analyse des Harns." passim.
⁷ Neubauer and Vogel, "Analyse des Harns,"

The strongly acid urine of the acute stage, though resisting putrefactive changes, frequently deposits uric acid crystals after a short interval, and experience is needed to obtain concordant results. The uric acid comes out as a rule too high, and the basic purins therefore, which are obtained by difference, too low, though occasionally the reverse was the case owing to incomplete precipitation. The variations in total purin are rendered with tolerable fidelity, and though the considerable divergencies from the truth of the uric acid estimations render the process, on this small scale, only accurate enough for clinical purposes, they do not preclude the possibility of drawing some useful conclusions from its use.

The full quantity of urine for 24 hours could not be regularly measured, especially when the diuresis of convalescence came on; but the amount obtained was sufficiently large to be representative of the whole. Where the whole quantity was obtained the values *per diem* are given under the several cases.

The percentages of nitrogen, acid and basic purins, and albumen (by albuminometer) are given in tables, and under the heading total purin is given a column of values expressing in grammes the total daily amount of purin found per gramme of nitrogen.

Case 1, male, aged 5 years. Mild nephritis set in on the 13th day of an attack of scarlet fever. There was hæmaturia on the second day, and it continued for 18 days. The condition became acute towards the beginning of the second week, when for three days there was pyrexia, vomiting, and increased albuminuria. After this recovery was rapid. The albuminuria lasted 45 days in all. The patient was discharged well.

A chart is given to show the proportionate daily excretion of acid, basic, and total purins per gramme of total nitrogen during the attack. The sum total of the quantities dealt with by the organism each day could only be ascertained on four or five days during the second and third weeks. These numbers suffice to show that, as in a similar case ⁸ previously reported, more nitrogen was given out on some days of the second week immediately after the acute attack, than was taken in.

Sub-acute Stage.

Day of Nephritis.	Amount of Urine.	Albumen.	N. Output.	N. Intake.	Uric Acid.	Purin Bases.	Total Purins.
12	860+	1·29+	6·39+	6·1	·325+	·049+	·374+
13	1,020	·51	8·42	6·0	·385	·058	·443
15	920	·23	7·95	6·8	·397	·021	·418
17	525	...	5·49	...	·212	·030	·215
Average ...	831	·67	7·06	6·3	·329	·039	·362

Case 2. A case of nephritis preceded by adenitis on the 17th day of scarlet fever, in a boy of 6 years. The acute stage came on towards the commencement, and was marked by drowsiness, vomiting, congested fauces, slight facial œdema, a faint septic rash, and towards the close a shivering fit. It lasted nearly a week, after which the condition became subacute. Blood was absent on the 32nd day of

⁸ M. A. B. Reports, 1902.

nephritis, albumen on the 91st day. The patient was discharged on the 117th day of scarlet fever.

Acute Stage.

Day of Nephritis.	Amount of Urine.	Urea.	N. Output.	N. Intake.	Acid Purin.	Basic Purin.	Total Purins.
2	240	3·6	1·86	7·5	·054	·044	·098
3	350	4·2	2·25	6·7	·079	·096	·175
5	640	8·0	4·05	6·0	·161	·182	·346
Average ...	410	5·2	2·72	6·7	·097	·107	·206

Subacute Stage.

Day of Nephritis.	Amount of Urine.	Urea.	N. Output.	N. Intake.	Acid Purin.	Basic Purin.	Total Purins.
10	390	6·6	3·10	6·3	·0295	·1644	·1939
12	890	7·1	3·70	7·3	·2243	·0609	·2852
13	1,030	8·2	4·41	8·0	·1557	·1291	·2848
18	550	7·4	3·98	7·8	·1798	·0313	·2111
21	640	8·3	3·95	7·3	·1613	·0365	·1978
Average ...	700	7·5	3·8	7·3	·1501	·0844	·2345

Case 3 was one of severe nephritis preceded by adenitis in a boy of 7½ years on the 20th day of scarlet fever. The acute stage came on early with vomiting and slight facial œdema, and lasted about a week, during which the daily quantities could be measured with fair accuracy. There was a septic rash about the 8th day. Hæmaturia returned from time to time during 95 days, and on discharge, 111 days after the onset of the nephritis, slight albuminuria was still present.

Acute Stage.

Day of Nephritis.	Amount of Urine.	Urea.	N. Output.	N. Intake.	Acid Purin.	Basic Purin.	Total Purins.	Albumen.	Remarks.
2	240	7·7	3·96	...	·145	·071	·216	1·08	Milk diet.
3	[250]	2·6	1·72	...	·082	·120	·202	·55	Face puffy.
4	140	1·8	1·07	...	·046	·067	·113	1·68	Vomited, Face puffy Do.
5	180	2·3	1·41	6·0 ?	·041	·104	·145	·72	
6	255	3·4	1·77	5·0 ?	·032	·142	·174	1·15	
7	380?	5·7	2·86	6·0	·115	·056	·171	·95	Face less puffy.
8	720	9·4	4·92	6·5	·236	·221	·457	1·44	
Average	309	4·7	2·53	...	·099	·111	·211	1·08	

Subacute Stage.

Day of Nephritis.	Amount of Urine.	Urea.	N. Output.	N. Intake.	Acid Purin.	Basic Purin.	Total Purins.	Albumen.	Remarks.
13	720	10·8	5·87	8·5	·148	·098	·246	2·16	Milk only.
17	700	8·4	4·15	6·3	·123	·128	·251	·35	Bread and butter. {Fundi normal. Pulse 100.
19	710	7·3	...	7·3	·161	·097	·258	·35	
28	705	9·5	5·45	6·4	·071	·137	·208	·35	
Average	709	9·0	5·16	...	·125	·115	·241	·80	

On comparing the averages for the acute and subacute stages in cases 2 and 3, it is clear that in the acute stage the total purin output is absolutely diminished, apparently because the excretion of uric acid is interfered with, for the basic purin is little altered (case 3) or even slightly increased (case 2). Since, however, the other nitrogen compounds suffer to an even greater extent than the uric acid, this absolute diminution becomes a relative increase.

Case 4 was that of a girl, aged 7 years, in whom nephritis was present on admission on the third day of scarlet fever. It was somewhat remarkable for the daily vomiting, which, with two intermissions, lasted for over a fortnight. The total quantities could only be measured in the subacute stage on the second and third days.

Subacute Stage.

Day.	Amount of Urine.	Urea.	N. Output.	Acid Purin.	Basic Purin.	Total Purins.	Albumen.
4	325	4·55	2·34	·106	·091	·1973	·40
5	465	4·65	2·65	·293	·027	·3200	·58
Average ...	395	4·60	2·59	·199	·059	·2586	·49

Hæmaturia continued for 34 days, and afterwards recurred in the third month; there was great anæmia, but no œdema. Both blood and albumen had been absent from the urine for some days before discharge on the 108th day of illness, but it is somewhat doubtful whether this was permanent.

The acute stage in this case may be taken to coincide roughly with the vomiting, commencing in the second week of nephritis.

Case 5 was one of albuminuria following scarlatinal nephritis in a boy of 4 years. The nephritis had commenced about two months before the date of observation, and during the latter part of this period the child was subject to recurrent rises of temperature with pain in the left side, apparently due to diaphragmatic pleurisy and pneumonia. The urine was examined during one of these attacks to see whether the changes would be such as accompany a rise of temperature in nephritis. The chart given shows that, though the proportion of total purin to nitrogen rose, there was no change in the relation of its acid and basic constituents.

CONCLUSIONS.

(a) If a distinction be drawn between the acute and subacute stages of the illness, examination of the foregoing numbers shows that the transition from the one to the other is marked by two kinds of alteration in the relative proportions of the nitrogen compounds present,

First, the proportion of total purin bodies to total nitrogen is increased during the acute stage, and the more severe the case the longer is this increase maintained. Tables I., II., III., and IV.—Curves are given for cases 2 and 4, showing the daily changes in this relationship, and it will be noticed that in case 2, which was milder than case 4, the curve falls as the nephritis diminishes, whereas in case 4 it rises for the opposite reason. If the values for total nitrogen had been corrected by subtracting that contained in the albumen the variation would have been slightly more distinct. Examination of the daily quantities excreted during the acute and subacute stages in cases 2 and 3 shows that this does not depend upon an increase in total purin, but upon a defective elimination of nitrogen.

Secondly, inspection shows that for two to five days during the acute period when the clinical symptoms were most marked, the basic purins exceeded the acid in quantity. The values for these days are italicised in tables I., II., III., and IV. The standard is quite arbitrary. The basic purins were relatively increased on many other days, and it is probable that if more exact methods had been available they would then have been found to exceed the acid.

The daily quantities given during the acute and subacute stages in cases 2 and 3 show that this effect is brought about not so much by an actual increase in basic purin, as by a diminution in acid.

To reconstruct a typical case from the fragments here presented, it seems that in the acute stage when the hæmaturia is well marked and the total nitrogen output lowered, the purin bodies as a whole are not proportionately diminished, because the basic part, unlike the acid, does not share in this otherwise general fall or is even slightly increased. It appears, in short, as if, as Kolisch thought, the purin bodies, owing possibly to their toxic properties, have the first claim upon the kidney cells for elimination, and if this cannot be carried out by means of the relatively highly oxidised uric acid, it is managed by means of the less oxidised basic compounds.

If the return to health be rapid the nitrogen retained in the body during the period of functional defect is eliminated in excess of that taken in, and the purin bodies may share in this, showing that in their case also some may have been held back (cases 1 and 3).

(b) If the purin bases were *the efficient cause* of the inflammation, they would probably be excreted in greater amount than usual during the earliest days of the attack; this was not the case (cases 2, 3, and 4).

(c) With respect to *individual symptoms*, vomiting first claims attention. Among 101 observations in four cases, during the acute and subacute stages of nephritis, vomiting was noticed 22 times, and an excess of basic over acid purins 32 times. In 13 cases the two occurred together, but from mere coincidence we should expect this to happen in 7 cases, so that the relation between the two, though probable, is a little doubtful. The same holds good of the slight facial œdema present in 2 cases. There was no urea defect in any of the cases where vomiting occurred.

(d) *The pyrexia* is not a cause of the changed relationships, for in case 5, examined for this purpose, where the feverish attack was not produced by the nephritis, though a relative increase in purins occurred, it was almost entirely confined to the uric acid, the basic portion remaining normal.

TABLE I.

CASE 1.—*Male, aged 5 years, nephritis 13th day.*

Day of Nephritis.	Total N. %.	Uric Acid %.	Xanthin Bodies %.	Albn. %.	Total Purins N.	T.	Clinical Symptoms, &c.
2	1.25	.033	...	.025	...	N.	P. 72. Milk, bread.
3	1.49	.028	.043	.025	.0475	N.	Blood pressure, 110-115 mm.
4	1.10	.045	trace	.025	.041	N.	
5	.91	.010	.016	.075	.028	N.	
6	.84	.007	.002	.05	.011	N.	Less blood in urine.
7	.79	.015	.016	.05	.038	N.	
8	.69	.075	trace	...	.087	101°	Vomited twice; headache; furred tongue; face flushed; no œdema. Milk only.
9	.63	.015	.052	.125	.108	99°	Vomited once; congested fauces.
10	.61	.007	.056	.10	.101	N.	Vomited once. P. 88. Blood pressure, 105 mm
11	.69	.025	.023	.10	.069	N.	Less blood in urine.
12	.74	.038	.005	.59	.015	N.	
13	.82	.038	.005	.05	.053	N.	
14	.82	.030	.017	.10	.057	N.	Milk, bread and butter, and barley water.
15	.86	.040	.002	.025	.049	N.	Comfortable; skin moist.
16	.94	.043	.003	.025	.048	N.	Much less blood; urine increased
17	1.04	.040	.006	...	.043	N.	
18	.99	.028	.008	.025	.036	N.	
19	.94	.038	...	.02	...	N.	
20	.94	.028	.006	.01	.036	N.	
21	1.07	.043	trace	.01	.040	N.	
22	.96	.007	.006	cloud	.017	N.	
23	...	.045	.016	{ very faint trace }	.087	N.	

TABLE II.

CASE 2.—*Male, aged 6 years, nephritis, 17th day.*

Day of Nephritis.	Total N. %.	Uric Acid %.	Xanthin Bodies %.	Albn. %.	Total Purins N.	T.	Clinical Symptoms, &c.
3	...	...	...	·60	...	100°	Adenitis at onset; otorrhœa. Vomited continually; œdema of face; drowsy; snoring.
4	·774	·023	·018	·60	·053	N.	Fauces swollen; septic rash on face.
5	·642	·023	·027	·20	·078	N.	Face puffy; skin moist; tongue furred.
6	·568	·030	·049	·10	·137	N.	Tongue cleaning; face less swollen.
7	·634	·025	·028	·125	·085	100°	Vomited.
8	·675	·023	·035	·15	·087	99°	Face swollen; feet swollen.
9	·642	·030	·031	·10	·095	103°	Rigor 8.30 a.m.; septic mouth.
10	·749	·038	·008	·075	·067	N.	
11	·691	·033	·016	·10	·070	N.	
12	·790	·007	·042	·05	·063	N.	Less otorrhœa.
13	·848	·023	·025	·025	·057	N.	Face not swollen.
14	·420	·025	·007	·025	·076	N.	
15	·428	·015	·012	·025	·065	N.	
16	·543	·023	·029	·025	·087	N.	Otorrhœa less.
17	·667	·025	·017	·025	·063	N.	Anæmia marked.
18	·667	·019	·002	·05	·032	N.	
19	·708	·915	·011	·04	·037	N.	
20	·724	·033	·006	·05	·046	N.	
21	·510	·033	·002	·025	·068	N.	
22	·840	·040	·006	·025	·055	N.	
23	·617	·025	·006	·025	·050	N.	Impulse in nipple line; faint bruit.
24	·890	·025	·010	·025	·037	N.	Right fundus oculi normal.
25	·626	trace	·015	...	·024	N.	
67	...	·012	·009	trace	...	N.	

TABLE III.
CASE 3.—*Male, aged 7 years, nephritis 20th day.*

Day of Nephritis.	Total N. %.	Uric Acid %.	Xanthian Bodies %.	Albn. %.	Total Purins N.	T.	Clinical Symptoms. Diet, &c.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Blood in urine ; adenitis previously.
2	1.65	.060	.030	.45	.054	N.	Anæmic.
3	.69	.033	.048	.22	.116	N.	<i>Bread and milk ; face puffy.</i>
4	.77	.033	.048	1.20	.104	99	<i>Vomited ; face puffy ; milk only</i>
5	.78	.023	.058	.40	.103	N.	<i>Vomited ; p. 76 ; No œdema of legs.</i>
6	.69	.013	.056	.45	.101	N.	<i>Vomited twice ; face puffy.</i>
7	.75	.030	.015	.25	.062	N.	P. full ; tongue furred ; face less puffy.
8	.68	.033	.031	.20	.093	N.	Temples puffy ; erythema on face.
9	.53	.038	.025	.30	.118	N.	Skin white and dry ; legs a little swollen.
10	.53	.040	.033	.32	.138	N.	Tongue moist, still furred ; face less puffy.
11	.51	.081	.009	.27	.172	N.	
12	.66	.028	.027	.20	.083	N.	
13	.73	.020	.014	.30	.046	N.	
14	.81	.035	.026	.27	.077	N.	
15	.52	.033	.009	.10	.080	N.	
16	.66	.040	.008	.10	.073	N.	
17	.59	.017	.018	.05	.060	N.	
18	.60	.025	.017	.05	.070	N.	
19	...	.023	.014	.05	.072	N.	Bread and butter and milk.
20	.53	.007	.034	.05	.078	N.	
21	.53	.018	...	.05	...	N.	Anæmic.
22	.72	.035	.023	.05	.080	N.	Chocolate, small quantity.
23	.80	.018	.020	.07	.046	N.	
24	.75	.020	.019	.05	.052	N.	
25	.82	.023	.068	.05	.111	N.	
26	.74	.028	.010	.05	.051	N.	
27	.76	.045	.002	.02	.063	N.	
28	.77	.010	.019	.05	.038	N.	<i>Both fundi normal ; p. 100.</i>
29	.78	.018	.020	...	.049	N.	<i>Biscuit, toast.</i>
30	.69	.023	.009	...	.046	N.	
72	...	.028	.016	trace	...	N.	
112	...	..	...	ft. trace	...	...	Discharged ; faint trace alb.

TABLE IV.

CASE 4.—*Female, aged 7 years, nephritis 3rd day.*

Day of Nephritis.	Total N. %.	Uric Acid %.	Xanthian Bodies %.	Albn. %.	Total Purins N.	T.	Clinical Symptoms.
1	1.59	.088	.002	.025	.056	101°	
2	.72	.033	.028	.125	.084	102°	
3	.57	.063	.006	.125	.120	N.	
4	.64	.013	.023	.100	.055	99°	
5	.68	.025	.011	.075	.054	99°	
6	.73	.025	.019	.050	.060	102°	Vomited.
7	.75	.068	.000	.050	.090	101.5°	Vomited.
8	.66	.018	.040	.050	.089	N.	Vomited.
9	.60	.020	.025	.100	.075	99°	Vomited.
10	.61	.023	.047	...	.113	101°	Vomited.
11	.75	.018	.032	.300	.066	99°	Vomited twice.
12	.74	.038	.033	.100	.095	N.	Vomited twice.
13	.92	.028	.027	.125	.060	N.	Vomited several times.
14	.93	.053	.018	.150	.077	N.	
15	.88	.025	.034	.175	.068	N.	Vomited.
16	.90	.053	.033	.100	.095	N.	Vomited once.
17	.97	.101	.011	.150	.115	N.	Vomited twice.
18	.90	.033	...	.100	...	N.	
19	.85	.030	.043	.100	.086	99°	Vomited.
20	.67	.045	.036	.125	.121	100.5°	Vomited three times.
21	.62	.035	.012	.150	.077	103°	Vomited.
22	.68	.030	.051	.200	.119	101.5°	Vomited.
23	.74	.073	.023	.125	.129	N.	
24	.81	.040	.027	.050	.083	N.	
25	...	...	...	.075	...	N.	
26	...	.087	.004	.025	.091	N.	
27	...	.057	.025	.025	.088	N.	
35	...	.040	.030	trace	.102	N.	
36	...	.050	.019	trace	.138	N.	
37	...	.023	.016	trace	.064	N.	
78	...	.053	.028	trace	...	N.	

TABLE V.

CASE 5.—*Male, aged 4 years, 3rd month of nephritis.*

Day of observation.	Total N. %.	Uric Acid %.	Purin Bases %.	Per gram, total Nitrogen.			Temperature.
				Uric Acid.	Bases.	Total.	
1	1·31	·019	·023	·009	·017	·027	Normal.
2	1·00	·062	·011	·062	·011	·074	Pyrexia.
3	1·70	·112	·003	·066	·002	·066	„
4	1·87	·090	·036	·047	·002	·047	„
5	1·16	·097	·000	·084	·000	·084	„
6	1·31	·087	·017	·067	·013	·080	„
7	·92	·042	...	·046	...	...	„
8	1·63	·155	·000	·095	·000	·095	„
9	1·70	·127	·022	·075	0·13	·088	Normal.
10	·72	·052	·014	·073	·020	·095	„

NOTE.—In the tables are given the percentages of acid and basic purin, and of nitrogen; from which the column of total purin, per gramme of nitrogen, has been calculated. The values plotted out in the charts are not percentages, but ratios of acid or basic purin, or total purin to total nitrogen, expressed in centigrams per gram of nitrogen. They were obtained from the percentage numbers given in the tables. The letter **V** indicates vomiting on the day over which it is placed. In case No. 5 the food was not entirely purin free.

NOTE ON VINCENT'S TONSILLITIS.

By H. W. L. BARLOW, M.D., Assistant Medical Officer, Park Hospital.

It is now generally admitted that the form of tonsillitis best known as Vincent's angina is caused by the two micro-organisms he described, namely, a fusiform bacillus and a spirillum. Both organisms are also found in some cases of ulcerative stomatitis, the gums replacing the tonsils as points of attack. The bacillus likewise occurs singly in connection with hospital gangrene, and is further said to be a normal inhabitant of the mouth. Neither organism can be cultivated under ordinary conditions, though some observers claim to have grown the bacillus. Both are fairly conspicuous objects under high powers of the microscope exceeding diphtheria bacilli in length; they move freely in the hanging drop, and stain rather badly, and in the case of the bacillus unequally—best with methylene blue, and not at all by Gram's method.

The discovery of these micro-organisms in the stained smear from a suspicious tonsillar exudate is only proof that the case is one of Vincent's tonsillitis, if a culture from the same throat has been examined with a "negative" result. The following six cases admitted to the Park Hospital under certificates of diphtheria during the first two months of 1904 illustrate this:—

1. Male, aged 4, recovering from whooping cough. Onset with vomiting, sore throat and adenitis. Admitted on third day, with small patch of ulceration and deposit on left tonsil, faucial congestion and fœtor. The ulcer extended, being covered with a greyish slough, until swabbed with pure carbolic acid on the sixth day. Right tonsil not involved. Three days pyrexia. No albuminuria. Duration 13 days. In hospital 13 days.

Smear preparations showed numerous spirilla and fusiform bacilli.

Cultures showed cocci and some clubs; no K.-L.B.

2. Female, aged 7. Onset with headache and vomiting: admitted on fourth day. Inflamed fauces, furred tongue, pultaceous deposit on right tonsil with specks on left and some loss of substance. The process extended on to the uvula, forming on the fifth day a flat ulcer bitten into the tonsil, with shreds of debris making a pseudo-membrane bleeding when detached. Fœtor and glandular enlargement. Right tonsil clean. Much improved by swabbing with liquid carbolic acid on the seventh day. Two days' pyrexia. No albuminuria. In hospital 11 days.

Smear preparations showed spirilla and fusiform bacilli.

Cultures yielded cocci and spindle-shaped short rods; no K.-L.B.

3. Female, aged 7 years. Had had diphtheria some years ago. Onset with headache and sore throat. Admitted on the second day with inflamed fauces, glandular enlargement and irregular ulceration of both tonsils, not very deep. On the fourth day there were three excavated ulcers, one on either tonsil and a smaller one on the right side of the uvula. All were covered with debris and muco-pus, and bled easily; glands enlarged; pulse 120; some cough. Gradual healing under irrigation. Pyrexia for three days after admission. No albumin. Lungs clear. In hospital 9 days. Fœtor not so marked as in other cases.

Smear showed spirilla and fusiform bacilli.

Cultures yielded an organism resembling pneumo-coccus.

4. Female, aged 6 years. Onset with sore throat. Admitted on fifth day. Deposit on both tonsils, glandular enlargement, and furred tongue. "Both deposits look like curling diphtheritic membrane, but the left is crinkled as if hiding an irregular surface." The exudation partially disappeared, then recurred on the seventh day, and finally vanished about the thirteenth day under irrigation. Some fœtor. In hospital 13 days. Slight cardiac irregularity on discharge.

Smear showed spirilla, short fusiform bacilli, and cocci.

Culture yielded no diphtheria bacilli.

5. Male, aged 11 years. Onset with vomiting and sore throat. Admitted second day with inflamed fauces, glandular enlargement, and pultaceous white deposit somewhat below the surface of both tonsils. The deposit lasted about a week. No antitoxin. In hospital 41 days.

Smear showed one or two spirilla and some fusiform bacilli.

Culture showed diphtheria bacilli.

6. Male, aged 9 years. Onset with headache, vomiting, and sore throat. Admitted third day. Both tonsils affected. Exudation "membranous" on following day. Traces albumin. Antitoxin before admission. No paralysis during first month in hospital. Heart once slightly irregular.

Smear shows many spirilla with a few fusiform bacilli, and many others resembling diphtheria bacilli.

Culture yielded diphtheria bacilli.

Clinically, four or five of these cases were doubtful on admission, but the 6th (No. 4), would by most observers have been judged to be diphtheria. It will be seen that though spirilla and fusiform bacilli were found in variable proportions in all, the results of cultivation were very different. In two cases Klebs-Loeffler bacilli were present; in the third an organism resembling the pneumo-coccus, and in the remainder bacilli and cocci, presumably of no moment, though one of these patients was recovering from whooping cough. Since the bacillus of diphtheria, the pneumo-coccus, and Vincent's organisms are each known to be capable of originating membranous inflammation of the throat, these three first-mentioned cases must be presumed to have been mixed infections.

Among the continental writers who have chiefly discussed the subject, much divergence of opinion seems to exist as to the frequency of such combinations.

(a) Salomon thinks that in practice, if Vincent's organisms are found, diphtheria may be nearly always excluded. He gives the following statistics from reliable laboratories:—

Diphtheria bacilli were found in about 30 per cent. of 737 examinations of throat deposits, Vincent's micro-organisms occurred only in three cases, in which no diphtheria bacilli were present. In another series of 54 examinations, both Vincent's organisms were found four times, and the fusiform bacillus alone once. The last case yielded diphtheria bacilli as well.

(b) On the other hand Bernheim among 30 cases of Vincent's tonsillitis found diphtheria bacilli several times; and in one of Stoecklin's cases pseudo-diphtheria bacilli were present. Salomon himself met with several instances of fusiform bacilli alone or spirilla alone associated with diphtheria bacilli, and other

combinations have been met with by other writers. Varieties of cocci are nearly always present in the culture.

(c) Clinically, according to Niclot and Marotte, distinction must not only be made between this affection and diphtheria but between it and various forms of syphilis of the throat, herpes, streptococcus tonsillitis, acute lacunar tonsillitis, and the tonsillitis of the various infectious fevers. The ulceration in some of the cases given above bore a close resemblance to that found in scarlet fever. In adults, Salomon traces a distinct connection between Vincent's angina and syphilis. The teeth of the children attacked in the Dresden Foundling Hospital are described by Baron as good and they were not markedly carious in any of the cases here given.

The onset is described as insidious, but it was tolerably well marked in the three uncomplicated cases, all of whom came in early. The foetor was always noticeable, and could generally be distinguished from that of diphtheria.

Two of the cases in which the process showed a tendency to spread were benefited by the local application of liquid carbolic acid.

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SMALLPOX CASES AND THE CROSSES TYPHUS FEVER

(Number of Smallpox Cases) E. Hospital
 (Number of Crosses) +
 (Number of Crosses) W. WEST WHARF

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Statistical Items extracted from the Annual Reports on the work of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the year 1903.

1. **Area** of district served by the Board, 121 square miles ;

Population estimated to middle of 1903, 4,613,812.

2. **Number of Institutions.**

- i. 15 Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.
- ii. 5 Asylums for Imbeciles.
- iii. Land Ambulance Service : 8 stations, 168 ambulance and other vehicles.
- iv. River Ambulance Service : 3 wharves and 6 steamboats.
- v. A Training Ship (with infirmary on shore) and a Shipping Home.
- vi. 2 Schools for Children with Ringworm.
- vii. 1 School for Children with Ophthalmia.
- viii. 2 Seaside Homes for Children.
- ix. 5 Homes for Defective Children.
- x. 3 Homes for Children remanded by Magistrates.
- xi. A Stores Department and Central Needleroom.
- xii. Office of Board.

—
TOTAL 47
=

3. **Institutions in course of construction or adaptation at end of 1903.**

- i. 1 Hospital for Convalescent Fever Patients.
- ii. 1 Asylum for Imbeciles.
- iii. 1 School for Children with Ophthalmia.
- iv. 1 Seaside Home.

—
TOTAL 4
=

4. **Infectious Diseases.**

		Notifications.		Admissions.		Death rates, 1903.
(i.) Scarlet fever	..	12,531	..	10,345	..	3·1
(ii.) Diphtheria ..	..	7,582	..	5,072	..	9·6
(iii.) Enteric fever	..	2,339	..	967	..	15·3
(iv.) Typhus fever	..	22	..	19	..	21·0
(v.) Smallpox ..	..	*416	..	†355	..	3·3

Average death rates in Board's hospitals in quinquennial periods.

	1872-6.	1877-81.	1882-6.	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-3.
(i.) Scarlet fever	12·4	12·6	10·7	8·3	5·5	3·5	3·3
(ii.) Diphtheria	—	—	—	33·6	25·5	13·7	10·4
(iii.) Enteric fever	18·6	20·0	17·5	15·3	17·5	15·6	15·4
(iv.) Typhus fever	21·2	21·1	18·9	17·2	15·3	15·3	21·0

Rates in smallpox epidemics.

	1870-2.	1876-8.	1881.	1884-5.	1893-4.	1901-2.
(v.) Smallpox ..	.. 18·8	18·2	16·5	15·9	8·0	16·8

* Metropolitan cases only.

† Including extra-metropolitan cases.

Staff, mortality rates amongst. (From infectious diseases only, calculated on number employed) :—

	Year 1903.
At fever hospitals	0·02
At smallpox hospitals	Nil.

5. Ambulance work.

LAND SERVICE.—Infectious patients removed from home to hospital—fever, 18,191; smallpox, 422; other infectious removals, 6,758. Conveyance of imbeciles and other persons, 1,307; total removals, 26,678. Mileage run by vehicles, 205,676.

RIVER SERVICE.—Patients conveyed down the river to the smallpox hospitals, 349; other passengers conveyed to and from the hospitals, including recovered patients, 1,986; total passengers, 2,335. Miles run by steamboats, 13,523.

6. Asylums.

Patients admitted, 1,225; discharged or transferred to other places, 87; died, 456; remaining, 6,521.

7. Children's Homes and Schools.

Children admitted, 3,904; discharged, 3,218; died, 14; remaining, 1,147.

8. Training Ship "Exmouth."

Boys admitted, 223; discharges to royal navy, 42; to mercantile marine, 93; to army, 51; other discharges, 47; died, 1; remaining, 524.

9. Total number of persons being maintained in the various institutions on the last day of the year :—

Permanent staff	4,486
Inmates	10,812
Total	<u>15,298</u>

10. General Expenditure for the year.—£1,123,130.

SUB-DIVISION of general expenditure—Asylums, £193,884; hospitals, £412,398; ambulance service, £43,495; training ship, £18,503; children's homes and schools, £45,253; general expenses, £317,522; and special expenditure on provision of smallpox accommodation and transport (balance) £92,075.

11. Loans.—Total amount borrowed to Michaelmas, 1903, was £5,105,845; total amount owing £3,503,193.

12. Property, assets, and capital outlay, £5,507,008.

13. Acreage of Board's property, 1,455.

Office of the Board, Embankment, E.C.
29th June, 1904.



Statistical Items extracted from the Annual Reports on the work of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the year 1903.

1. Area of district served by the Board, 131 square miles; Population estimated to middle of 1903, 4,600,000.

2. Number of Institutions.
i. 15 Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.
ii. 5 Asylums for Imbeciles.
iii. Land Ambulance Service: 8 stations, 103 ambulances and other vehicles.
iv. River Ambulance Service: 3 wharves and 6 steamboats.
v. A Training Ship (with infirmary on shore) and a Shipping Home.
vi. 2 Schools for Children with Ringworm.
vii. 1 School for Children with Ophthalmia.
viii. 2 Seaside Homes for Children.
ix. 3 Homes for Defective Children.
x. 3 Homes for Children remanded by Magistrates.
xi. A Stores Department and Central Messengers.
xii. Office of Board.

47 Total



3. Institutions in course of construction or adaptation at end of 1903.

Total 4			
4. Infectious Diseases.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Death rates, 1903.
(i.) Scarlet fever	12,591 ..	10,345 ..	3.1
(ii.) Diphtheria	7,593 ..	5,072 ..	9.0
(iii.) Enteric fever	2,339 ..	967 ..	15.3
(iv.) Typhus fever	22 ..	19 ..	21.0
(v.) Smallpox	416 ..	1355 ..	5.3

* Metropolitan cases only. † Including extra-metropolitan cases.
Office of the Board, Embankment, E.C. 29th June, 1904.

Average death rates in Board's hospitals in quinquennial periods.

	1872-4	1877-81	1882-6	1887-91	1892-6	1897-1901	1902-3
(i.) Scarlet fever ..	12.4	12.0	10.7	5.3	5.5	3.5	3.3
(ii.) Diphtheria ..	—	—	33.6	23.9	15.7	10.4	—
(iii.) Enteric fever ..	18.6	20.0	17.5	15.3	17.5	15.4	15.4
(iv.) Typhus fever ..	21.2	21.1	18.9	17.2	15.3	15.3	21.0

	1872-4	1877-81	1882-6	1887-91	1892-6	1902-3
(v.) Smallpox ..	18.3	18.2	16.3	15.9	8.0	16.3

Staff, mortality rates amongst. (From infectious diseases only, calculated on number employed.)

	At fever hospitals ..	At smallpox hospitals ..	Year, 1902
	0.02
	Nil.

5. Ambulance work.

LAND SERVICE.—Infectious patients removed from home to hospital—fever, 43,101; smallpox, 122; other removals (infectious cases) 6,768. Conveyance of imbeciles and other persons, 1,507; total removals, 50,558. Mileage run by vehicles, 206,676.

RIVER SERVICE.—Patients conveyed down the river to the smallpox hospitals, 340; other passengers conveyed to and from the hospitals, including recovered patients, 1,880; total passengers, 2,220. Miles run by steamboats, 12,525.

6. Asylums.

Patients admitted, 1,225; discharged or transferred to other places, 57; died, 450; remaining, 6,321.

7. Children's Homes and Schools.

Children admitted, 3,218; discharged, 3,218; died, 14; remaining, 1,147.

8. Training Ship, "Exmouth."

Boys admitted, 223; discharges to Royal Navy, 42; to mercantile marine, 93; to Army, 51; other discharges, 47; died, 1; remaining, 524.

9. Total number of persons being maintained in the various institutions on the last day of the year.

Permanent staff	4,436
Inmates	10,512
TOTAL	14,948

10. General Expenditure for the year.—£1,123,130.

Subsistence of general expenditure—Asylums, £103,334; hospitals, £412,899; ambulance service, £43,405; training ship, £15,940; children's homes and schools, £45,223; general expenses, £317,521; and special expenditure on provision of smallpox accommodation and transport (balance), £24,775.

11. Loans.—Total amount borrowed to Michaelmas, 1903, £5,108,845; total amount owing, £3,503,103.

12. Property, assets, and capital outlay, £5,507,003.

13. Accrual of Board's property, 1,456.



